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INDEX TO VOL. XXV. OF REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Academy of Learning proposed, 167

Africa:

The Transvaal, the Orange Free State, the War, and the South African

Question

Disaster at Bethlehem, 9

The Defeat and Capture of Lord Methuen, 333

Execution of Commandant Scheepers, 124

The Death Camps, 8, 233

Martial Law, 334

The Case of Albert Cartwright, 453

The Contract Scandals, 225-227

The Remount Scandal, 226, 238, 386

Debate in the House of Commons, 123

How to make Peace, 50

Peace Negotiations, 334, 447, 553-554

Holland and a Peace Commission, 124

Europe and Peace, 8-9

The United States and the War, 7

Was the Ultimatum justified in Law? 165

The South African Settlement, 159, 383

How to tax the Transvaal Mines, 624

The Cost of the War, 446

How War injures Trade, 313

John Lockie's South African Commission, 657

The Labour Problem in South Africa, 624

What the Boer War teaches, 504

Breaking-up of Pro-Boer Meetings at Birmingham, 10

Books on the War, 198, 308, 647, 649

Other References, 7-9, 10, 14, 121, 123, 124, 128, 158, 230, 232-233, 236,

342, 456, 559, 564

Amenities of East Africa Travel, 285

Agriculture:

Can England Feed Herself? 46

Co-operation in Agriculture, 660

Dummo Rural School, 61

Culture in Peaty Soil, 146

Alcohol for Lighting and Heating, 368

Alexandra, Queen, 412

Alliances, European, see under Foreign and International Affairs

Alps: Tumbling down an Alpine Crevasse, 287

Alsace-Lorraine, 558

America (see also Canada, United States, Central America, South America, etc.):

The Pan-American Monroe Doctrine, 286

What the Pan-American Congress did, 502

American Catholic Quarterly reviewed, 650

American People: Anglo-Americanism in the United States, May Supplement, 7

Americanisation of England, see under Finance

Americanisation of the World: *Review of Reviews* Annual, 65, 204, 211, 316, 418, 562

Anarchist Movement in Spain, 508

Ancient reviewed, 516

Anglo-American Magazine reviewed, May Supplement, 7

Apostolic Succession not unbroken, 505

Arbitration, International, see under Peace

Art, Joan of, Canonisation of, 10

Arena reviewed, 175, 184, 186, 521

Argentine Republic:

Dispute between Argentina and Chili, 6

La Prensa in Buenos Ayres, 268

Armies:

Is an Invasion of England possible? 175

Physical Decadence of England, 64

British v. German Military "Stupidity," 51

The Remount Question, 266, 288, 386

The Contract Scandals, 225-227

The War in South Africa, see under Africa

French Remounts, 615

The Training of Danish Officers, 173

Armour of the Wallace Collection, 495

Art:

Some British Artists and Their Work, 264

Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites, 381

G. F. Watts (illustrated), 567

F. Sidney Cooper (illustrated), 247

Inslow Ford, 167

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, 272

Luguste Rodin, 384

Miss Kate Greenaway, 167

The Sea in Art, 381

The Armour of the Wallace Collection, 495

The True Story of the Portland Vase, 501

Early Frescoes, 146

The Art of Caricature, see under Illustrations

Current History in Caricature, see under Illustrations

at Easter Annual reviewed, 381

Journal reviewed, 167, 264, 495, 568, 620

Minor:

Always (with map), 57

ry's House at Ephesus, 613

re-reviewed, 47, 55, 78, 257, 494

Astronomy: The Origin of Our Universe, 262

Athletics, Physical Recreation, etc.:

How to be Healthy and Strong, 177

A French View of the "Flannelled Fool," 272

Atlantic Monthly reviewed, 53, 60, 74, 263, 267, 295, 612, 617

Australasia (see also Australia):

Labour Triumphant, 284

Australia (see also Australasia):

Mr. Kingston's Protective Tariff, 42

Irrigation in Australia, 620

Unmannerly Australia, 45

The "Never-Never" Land of Opal, 164

Austria-Hungary:

The Austro-Russian Agreement, 558

The Austrian-Hungarian Zollverein, 558

Automobiles, see Motors

Bananas: The Best Food Product of the Earth, 166

Bankers' Magazine reviewed, 313

Barcelona Riots, 234

Belgium:

The Constitution and the Socialists of Belgium (illustrated), 449, 558

The Prospects of Women's Suffrage in Belgium, 372

Besant, Sir Walter, Autobiographical, 412

Bible and Biblical Criticism: "An Historic View of the New Testament,"

by Dr. P. Gardner, 87

Bibliography: Some New Bibliographies, 650

Birds: Song in Birds, 259

Birmingham: Break-up of Pro-Boer Meeting, 10

Birth-Rate, 270

Black, William, 534

Blackwood's Magazine reviewed, 39, 44, 164, 371, 514, 629

Blind: Helps for the Blind, 145

Bloch, Jean,

Character Sketch (illustrated), 136

M. Bloch's Career and Writings, 160-161

Book of the Month:

"The Confessions of a Caricaturist," by Harry Furniss (illustrated), 80

"The London Manual, 1902," etc. (with illustration and map), 192

"The Principles of Western Civilisation," by Benjamin Kidd, 299

"The Memoirs of Vicomte de Chateaubriand (with portrait), 404

The New Volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (illustrated), 523

"Facts and Comments," by Herbert Spencer, 639

"Dangerous Trades," by Dr. Thomas Oliver, 645

Books:

The Best Books for Children, 66

How to teach Children what to read, 269

Books, New Publications, 84-88, 95, 197-201, 206, 302-308, 319-320, 410-413,

416-417, 532-535, 537-538, 647-652

Booth, Charles, and the Housing Problem, 338

Bournville: Cadbury Works at Bournville (illustrated), 330

Brain: Electric Waves and the Brain, 367

Browning, Robert, 176

Buckle, G. E. (with portrait), 613

Budget, see under Finance

Buenos Ayres: *La Prensa*, 268

Bülow, Count von,

Biographical, 273

On Mr. Chamberlain's Charges of Barbarity in the Franco-German War,

121

Burmah under British Rule, 17

By-Elections, see under Electoral

Cadbury, George, and the Works at Bournville—Character Sketch (illustrated), 330

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry, and the Liberal Party, 12, 231-232, 338

Canada:

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine, 286

Canada and the United States, 163

United States, Newfoundland, and the French Shore Question, 169

Outlanders in West Canada, 371

Canals (see also Nicaragua, Panama):

Canals in Germany, 266

Caricatures, see under Illustrations

Carnegie's (Andrew) "The Empire of Business," 649

Carolina: A Benevolent Despotism in South Carolina, 611

Cartwright, Albert, 453

Cassell's Family Magazine reviewed, 61, 168, 203, 298, 392, 500

Cassier's Magazine reviewed, 41, 75, 83, 185, 496, 519

Catholic Church: Count Tolstoy upon the Office of a Priest, 270

Cattle Trade: The Exploits of the Beef Trust in America, 658

Caxton Magazine reviewed, 49, 371, 382, 613, 616

Central America: Compulsory Arbitration in Central America, 451

Century Magazine reviewed, 48, 165, 293, 298, 629

Chalmers, Dr. James, of New Guinea, 648

Chamberlain, Joseph,

A Rosebery-Chamberlain Alliance, 40, 230, 231

A Chamberlain Premiership, 122, 156, 282

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech at the Guildhall, 229-230

Mr. Chamberlain and the Zollverein, 562

On German Barbarity in the Franco-German War, 120-122

On Old Age Pensions, 126

- Chapman, Miss Elizabeth R., 454
 Character Sketches :
 Marquis Ito, by Alfred Stead (illustrated), 23
 Jean Bloch (illustrated), 136
 Lord Dufferin and Ava (with portrait), 244
 T. Sidney Cooper (illustrated), 247
 George Cadbury (illustrated), 350
 The Queen-Regent and King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, by Mlle. H. Vacaresco (illustrated), 465
 C. F. Watts (illustrated), 567
 Chateaubriand, Vicomte de, and the "Memoirs" (with portrait), 404
 Children :
 Homes and Shelters, see Homes and Shelters
 The Best Books for Children, 66
 How to teach Children what to read, 253
 Holiday Schools and Playgrounds in America, 607
 Chili : Dispute between Chili and Argentina, 6
 China :
 China as It is, 436
 Rebellions in China, 334
 The Situation in China, 557
 Return of the Empress to Peking, 11, 125, 437
 The China War of 1901, 621
 The Last Days of Peking, 411
 Russia and Manchuria, 11, 451
 In Praise of the Chinese, 603
 Books on China, 201, 303
 Chinese Question in America, 173
 Church and Christianity :
 "Apostolic Succession" not Unbroken, 505
 The Christian Social Union, 165
 Church of England :
 The Order of the Coronation Service (illustrated), 587
 Nonconformists and the Church, 46, 506
 Church Quarterly reviewed, 505, 506
 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty repealed, 5, 120
 Clifford, Dr. John, 62
 Colonies and the Empire (see also Australia, Canada, West Indies, etc.) :
 Some Problems of Empire, 511
 Imperial Federation, 625
 An Imperial Zollverein, 283, 562, 616
 The War in South Africa, see under Africa
 Colquhoun's (Archibald) "The Mastery of the Pacific," 304
 Commonwealth reviewed, 165, 486, 520
 Condition of the People : Britain's Next Campaign, 660
 Conservative and Unionist Party, see Salisbury (Marquis of), Chamberlain (Joseph), Hicks-Beach (Sir M.)
 Contemporary Review reviewed, 39, 45, 46, 48, 49, 64, 70, 154, 163, 177, 181, 205, 261, 265, 275, 277, 278, 280, 232, 375, 378, 376, 485, 487, 508, 517, 603, 608, 609, 659
 Contents of Periodicals, 98-103, 214-220, 321-326, 402, 436-441, 543-549, 661-667
 Cooper, T. Sidney—Character Sketch (illustrated), 247
 Co-operative Movement :
 Co-operation in Agriculture, 660
 Co-operation and the Housing Problem, 501
 Co-operation in Italy, 174
 Co-Partnership, see under Labour
 Cornhill Magazine reviewed, 165, 176, 190, 265, 285, 287, 288
 Coronation of Edward VII., see under Edward VII.
 Correspondence Club, 51, 177, 288, 376, May Supplement, 8
 Cosmopolitan reviewed, 9, 164, 186, 377, 380, 402, 507, 510, 512, 603, 605, 610, 619, 636
 Country reviewed, 401
 County Council of London and the Housing Problem, 338
 County Monthly reviewed, 536
 Crime :
 Crime and Finger-Prints, 168
 Is the Press responsible for Crime? 508
 Critic reviewed, 272
 Cuba :
 The Present State of Cuba, 510
 Gen. T. E. Palma, President of Cuba (with portrait), 162
Daily News, see under Journalism
 Deaf : Helps for the Deaf, 145
 Delarey, General (with portrait), 333
 Delcassé, M., 54
 Denmark : The Training of Danish Officers, 173
 Dentistry : Electrical Anæsthesia, 258
 Diabetes Cure, 145
 Diary : for December, 13; for January, 127; for February, 234; for March, 244; for April, 455; for May, 563
 Didon, Pâre, 271
 Digby's (W.) "British India," 84, 149, 256
 Dillon's (Dr. E. J.) "Maxim Gorky," 533
 Dooley, Mr., 206, 285
 Dorman, A. C., on American Success in Business, 90
 Drama, see Theatres and the Drama
 Drink Traffic, see Temperance and the Liquor Traffic
 Dublin Review reviewed, 190
 Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of—Character Sketch (with portrait), 244
 Dunmow Rural School, 61
 Dunne, F. P. (Mr. Dooley), 306, 385
 Düsseldorf; the Garden City of the Rhine (illustrated), 533
 Dutch Magazines reviewed, 401, 524, 635
 East and West reviewed, 74
 Economic Journal reviewed, 371, 391, 372, 650
 Economic Review reviewed, 174, 202, 501, 517
 Edinburgh Review reviewed, 158, 183, 494, 498, 504, 523
 Education :
 The Education Bill, 336, 452, 503, 520, 624
 The Revolution in Higher Education, 500
 Commercial Education in England and on the Continent, 89, 93, 177, 311, 657
 Holiday Schools and Playgrounds in America, 607
 Religious Education in India, 47
 Edward VII., King,
 The Coronation, 125, 623
 The Order of the Coronation Service (illustrated), 587
 How to see the Coronation Processions and Review (map and illustrations), 420
 For Visitors to London in Coronation Week (with map), 595
 The King as a Leader of Society, 619
 Electoral :
 By-Elections, 128, 236, 342, 456
 Hampstead, 128
 Dewsbury, 128
 Sheffield, 236
 East Down, 236
 Kilkenhy (North), 236
 Wakefield, 342
 Woolwich, 456
 Electricity :
 Americanisation of British Electrical Enterprise, May Supplement, 1
 Wireless Wonders of the Future, by H. C. Fyfe, 143
 Successors of the Telephone, 157
 Electric Railways, 258
 City-seeing with Electric Car and Megaphone, 377
 Lightning Recorder, 259
 Electric Waves and the Brain, 367
 Electrical Anæsthesia, 258
 Elliott, Sir Charles A., on "Prosperous British India" by W. Digby, 256
 Emigration : The Treatment of Emigrants in New York Harbour; the Closed Door, 649
 Empire Review, 45, 72, 97, 159, 162, 163, 165, 286, 288, 386, 388, 402, 490, 491, 512; May Supplement, 1, 605, 616, 622, 628
 "Encyclopædia Britannica"; New Volumes (illustrated), 525, 646
 Engineering :
 Doom of the Tall Chimney, 41
 Engineering Projects in Russia, 376
 Engineering Magazine reviewed, 59, 165, 519, 632
 Engineering Times reviewed, 657
 England and the English People :
 Where Men decay, 64
 The Future of Society, 276
 Anglo-Americanism in the United States, May Supplement, 7
 The Americanisation of England, Financial Competition, see under Finance
 English History : Kings and Queens of England, 413
 English Illustrated reviewed, 59, 165, 181, 496
 English-Speaking Race : A Constitution for the United States of the English-Speaking World, by S. E. Moffatt, 339
 Ephesus, see under Asia Minor
 Etude reviewed, 53
 Europe : The United States of Europe, 512
 European Alliances, see under Foreign and International Affairs
 Everybody's Magazine reviewed, 62, 63, 308
 Fiction : The *Young Man* and the Novelists, 610
 Filters : The Nordmeyer-Berkfeld Filters (illustrated), 428
 Finance (see also Agriculture, Engineering, Railways, etc.) :
 The Budget, 453
 Tariffs, etc., see under Protection and Free Trade
 The Empire of Business, 649
 Trusts, see Syndicates
 How War injures Trade, 313
 The Coming Commercial Conflict, 659
 Can Britain keep the Second Place? 656
 How We lose Trade, 206
 The Americanisation of England, 170, 285, 446
 Why the Americans are beating Us, by A. C. Dorman, 90
 Wake up, Mother Country! 414
 How to wake up John Bull, 94, 310
 How to cope with the Americans, 312
 The Limits of American Invasion, 659
 The Triumphs of Brother Jonathan (illustrated), May Supplement, 2
 The Navigation Syndicate, 445-446; May Supplement, 1, 561, 653, 654, 655
 Americanisation of British Electrical Enterprise, May Supplement, 1
 The Development of the Tobacco War, 414
 English and American Insurance, 318, 415
 How We are losing the West Indies, 203
 A German View of American Competition, May Supplement, 1
 Americanisation of Europe, 285, 305
 Americanisation of the World; *Review of Reviews* Annual, 65, 204, 211, 316, 418, 562
 Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing, see under Labour
 Trade Unions and British Industry, see under Labour
 Commercial Education in England and on the Continent, 89, 93, 177, 311
 The Nordmeyer-Berkfeld Filters (illustrated), 428
 Stereoscopic Views (illustrated), 207, 433

Finance—continued.

- Dr. Henry S. Lunn's Arrangements for the Coronation Processions and Naval Review (with map and illustrations), 420
British Trade in South Africa: John Lockie's Commission, 657

Finland, 450

Fish:

- The Smallest Fish known, 146
The Mullet Fishery in Cornwall, 51
The United States and Newfoundland, and the French Shore Question, 169

Florida: Failures in Florida, 371

Flower Trade of New York, 62

Food and Food Supply:

- Can England feed Herself? 46
Distributing Kitchens, 44, 497

Ford, Onslow, 167

Foreign and International Affairs:

- The Monroe Doctrine, 41, 119, 286
England's Isolation, 125
European Alliances, 125
The United States of Europe, 512
The Relations between Germany and England, 283
Is Germany England's Enemy? 38
Why the Germans dislike Us, 45
Prince Henry of Prussia's Mission to the United States, 117, 228, 617
Germany, Britain, and the United States, 228-229
The Relations of Great Britain and the United States, 369
The Franco-Italian Understanding, 557
The Austro-Russian Agreement, 558
Coming Trouble in Macedonia, 451, 558
How to improve Anglo-Russian Relations, 620
What Russia wants from England, 42
England and Russia in Persia (with map), 172, 424
England and the Persian Gulf, 9
The Powers and China, see under China
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 229, 277-279, 389
Fortnightly Review reviewed, 40, 43, 50, 54, 56, 63, 71, 155, 156, 160, 180, 190, 260, 270, 275, 276, 277, 283, 290, 384, 389, 390, 395, 483, 492, 503, 509, 518, 575, 614, 616, 624, 633, 655, 656
Forum reviewed, 73, 169, 170, 173, 184, 224, 376, 398, 521, 615, 618, 624, 627

France:

- The French General Election, 337, 448, 559
M. Delcassé, 54
The Franco-Italian Understanding, 557
The Emergence of France, 559
French Remnants, 615
The Frenchman as a Colonist, 498
France and Newfoundland, 167
The Republic and the Miner, 271
The Anti-Jewish Movement, 42
The Theatre in England and France, 63
Queen Victoria in France, 379
The Victor Hugo Centenary, 234
The Canonisation of Jeanne d'Arc, 10
Franco-German War: Mr. Chamberlain on German Barbarity, 120-122
French Magazines reviewed, 42, 57, 64, 76, 79, 168, 170, 173, 186, 187, 188, 191, 263, 264, 266, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 295, 296, 306, 312, 372, 373, 374, 376, 379, 380, 383, 387, 390, 400, 403, 487, 488, 497, 498, 502, 508, 522, 523, May Supplement, 6, 613, 621, 622, 629, 633, 634, 636, 650
Friendship: Is Friendship on the Wane, 383
Fruit (see also Bananas):
Preserving Fruit by Cold, 259
Fulton Submarine Boat (illustrated), 3, 4
Furniss's (Harry) "Confessions of a Caricaturist" (illustrated), 80
Fyfe, H. C., on the Wireless Wonders of the Future, 143

Gambling: A Century's Loss in Gambling, 612

Gentleman's Magazine reviewed, 78, 190, 262, 272, 383, 392

Geographical Journal reviewed, 620

George, D. Lloyd, and the War in South Africa, 10, 123

German Magazines reviewed, 77, 154, 189, 267, 276, 402, 632

Germany and Prussia:

- A Step Upward in Elsass-Lothringen, 558
British v. German Military "Stupidity," 51
Mr. Chamberlain on German Barbarity in the Franco-German War, 120-122

The Relations between Germany and England, 283

Is Germany England's Enemy? 38

Why the Germans dislike Us, 45

Exciting Hatred against Germany, 154

Germany, Britain, and the United States, 228-229

Prince Henry of Prussia's Mission to the United States, 117, 228, 617

Germany and the United States, 560

Prussia and Poland, 11, 560, 618

The German Railway in Asia Minor (with map), 57

Germany and the Persian Gulf, 36

Germany and Venezuela, 6, 41, 119

The Dear Food Bill, 10

In Praise of Germany, 157

A German View of American Competition, May Supplement, 1

The Pan-Germanic Movement, 615

Cans in Germany, 266

German Mistress and Maid, 168

Düsseldorf: the Garden City of the Rhine (illustrated), 539

Germany, Emperor of,

What the Kaiser may do, 512

The Kaiser's Children, 162, 463

Girdwood, H. D. (with portrait), 433

Girl's Realm reviewed, 75, 190, 274, 392, 469, 630

Gladstone, W. E., 43, 336

Good Words reviewed, 52, 78, 157, 165, 281, 386, 607, 611

Gorki, Maxim, 163, 533

Gould's (F. Carruthers) "Froissart's Modern Chronicles" (illustrated), 410

Gower, Lord Ronald Sutherland, 272

Green, John Richard, 166

Greenaway, Miss Kate, 167

Hague Conference, etc.; see under Peace

Halsbury, Lord—The Story of Lord Halsbury's Cheque, 602

Hansard for 1901, 650

Harcourt, Sir William, 123

Harmsworth's Magazine reviewed, 660

Harper's Magazine reviewed, 78, 157, 163, 181, 387, 607, 611, 627

Hay-Pauncetot Treaty and the Isthmian Canal, see Nicaragua

Hearst, W. R. (with portrait), 225

Henson, Canon, 46

Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, 274

Hobhouse, Miss, and the Concentration Camps in South Africa, 233

Hobson, S. G., on American Competition, 204-205

Holland, Queen of, 560

Homes and Shelters: Dr. Stephenson's Homes (illustrated), 105

Horses: The Army Remount Question, 266, 288, 386, 615

Hospitals: St. Bartholomew's, 268

Housekeeping Problems (see also Servant Question):

Distributing Kitchens, 44, 497

Housing Question:

The First Step in Housing, 338

Co-operation and the Housing Problem, 501

Hugo, Victor, and the Centenary, 234, 263, 507

Hurd's (Archibald S.), "Naval Efficiency," 532

Illustrations (see also Portraits):

- Caricatures, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16-21, 32, 35, 80-83, 116, 118, 119, 120, 124, 127, 130-135, 148, 149, 203, 204, 205, 211, 228, 231, 232, 233, 238-243, 312, 313, 335, 344-349, 410, 411, 452, 458-463, May Supplement, 2-5, 580-585, 650, 653, 654, 655, 656, 658, 660
Current History in Caricature, 16, 130, 238, 344, 458, 580
"Confessions of a Caricaturist," by Harry Furniss, 80
"Froissart's Modern Chronicles," by F. Carruthers Gould, 410
The Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, 425
The Ancient Coronation Chair and Regalia of England, 599
Queen Elizabeth and Her Coronation, 420, 422, 423
Charles II. entering London before His Coronation, 424
The Coronation of James II. and Mary of Modena, 586, 530
Coronation Vestments, etc., 592
The Victoria Memorial, 195
View of the Diamond Jubilee Naval Review from Southsea, 426
H.M.S. *Majestic*, 31
The Fulton Submarine Boat, 4
The Accident to Santos-Dumont's Balloon, 235
Nordmeyer-Berkefeld Filters, 428, 429, 430, 431
The Burial of Cecil Rhodes, 470
G. F. Watts's Surrey Residence "Limnerslease," 566, 567, 569, 571, 573-575, 579
Pictures by T. Sidney Cooper, 224, 246, 250
Stereoscopic Views, 208, 209, 210, 434
Left and Right Lens or Eye Image, 434
Bournville, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357
Dr. Stephenson's Homes, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112
Kerbstone London: Cheapside, 534
Polling in the French Elections, 448
New Statue in the Place Victor Hugo, 263
The Belgian Riots, 449
M. Bloch's War and Peace Museum at Lucerne, 139
Düsseldorf, 539, 540, 541, 542
Stelvio Pass, 670
The Trade Guilds of Brixen, 113
Palast Hotel, Lido, Lake of Garda, 221
Dante Monument at Trent, 327
A View in Garmisch, 442
The Royal Palace, Madrid, 468
Alfonso XIII. on His Way to the Cathedral after taking the Oath, 559
Shikishima, Japanese Battleship, 255
"Japan, Our New Ally": Book-Cover, 302
Prince Henry of Prussia in America, 336, 337
Profile of the Panama Isthmus, 337
St. Pierre, Martinique, 555
House in Vereeniging where Boer Delegates discussed Terms of Peace, 554
Noah's Ark, 529
Immortality: The Science of the Future Life, 251
Imperial Argus reviewed, 40
India:
"Prosperous British India," by W. Digby, 84, 142, 256
How to make India prosperous, 281
Indian Famines and Their Remedies, 174
Co-operative Banks, 55
Religious Education in India, 47
Influenza: The Ravages of Influenza, 234
Insurance, English and American, 318, 415
Insurance, National—Old Age Pensions:
Conference in London, 125-125, 338

- Ireland:**
 The Irish and the Government, 9-10, 123, 333, 337, 454
 Disturbed Ireland, 163
 What T. W. Russell would do with Ireland, 503
 The Gaelic Movement in Ireland, 265
 The Irish Renaissance, 502
Irish Language and Literature:
 The Gaelic Movement in Ireland, 265
 The Irish Renaissance, 502
Irrigation in Australia, 620
Italian Magazines reviewed, 77, 189, 237, 401, 524, 635
Italian Review reviewed, 402
Italy:
 The Franco-Italian Understanding, 557
 Socialism in Italy, 60
 The Growth of Co-operation in Italy, 174
Ito, Marquis,
 Character Sketch, by Alfred Stead (illustrated), 23
 His Visit to England, 11
 Other Reference, 302
Japan:
 The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 223, 277-279, 389
 "Japan Our New Ally," by Alfred Stead (illustrated), 302
 Marquis Ito, see Ito (Marquis)
 Japan's Financial System, 610
 "Japan," by Mortimer Menpes, 86
 M. Bellesort in Japan, 380
Jews: Why the Anti-Jewish Movement succeeds, 42
Journalism:
 The Men of the *Times* (illustrated), 613
 "The *Times* History of the War," Vol. II., 647
 The New *Daily News*, 227, 371
 How to become a Journalist, 58
 Is the Press responsible for Crime? 508
 Newspapers in 1921, 49
 The *Washington Star* Office, 382
La Prensa, in Buenos Ayres, 268
 Caricatures, see under Illustrations
Katscher, Louis, on Prof. A. Vámbéry (with portrait), 358
Kidd's (Benjamin) "Principles of Western Civilisation," 299, 384
Kimberley, Lord, 454
Kinglake, A. W., 197
Kipling's (Rudyard) Poem "The Islanders" (illustrated), 147
Kitchener, Lord, 321
Kitchens: Distributing Kitchens, 44, 497
Knowledge reviewed, 601
Korea and Its Emperor, 387
Labour Problems:
 Labour Commission of Enquiry, 89, 311, 657
 Government Defeat on a Labour Question, 233
 The "Ca' Canny" Controversy, 391, 417
 Do Trade Unions limit Output? 48, 92, 203
 England and the United States, Financial Competition, see under Finance
 Co-Partnership and Co-operation, 96, 310
 Conciliation, Arbitration, Co-operation, 91
 Profit-Sharing, 202
 Short Hours and High Wages, 97
 The Unemployed, 335-6
 The British Workman, 658
 "Dangerous Trades," by Dr. Thomas Oliver, 645
 The French Republic and the Miner, 271
 The Barcelona Riots, 234
 Labour Triumphant in Australasia, 284
 The American Workman, 305
Lady's Realm reviewed, 72, 276, 377, 379, 495, 497, 624, 633
Land Purchase Bill, 336-7
Languages, Study of, by Correspondence, 79, 191, 309, 403, 536, 637
Lavasseur's (E.) "The American Workman," 305
Leading Articles, 36-66, 154-177, 260-288, 363-371, 483-512, 602-625
Leisure Hour reviewed, 61, 72, 190, 263, 274, 281, 330, 624, 660
Leo XIII., Pope, 374, 379
Liberal Party (see also Campbell-Bannerman (Sir H.), Rosebery (Lord')):
 The Liberal League, 232, 338
 The Old Liberalism and the New Aristocracy, 390
 The Liberal Imperialists and the War in South Africa, 123
 The Irish Party, see under Ireland
Libraries (see also Books):
 The Circulating Library of the *Review of Reviews*, 263, 383, 509
 Children in American Public Libraries, 269
Life:
 Mysteries of Life and Mind, 614
 Life and Death, 622
Lightning Recorder, 259
Liquor Traffic, see Temperance and the Liquor Traffic
Literature (see also Books, Journalism, Theatres and the Drama):
 The Coming Literature, 381
 The British Academy of Learning, 167
 Men of Letters, 165
Lockie, John, and His South African Commission, 657
Loss, Dr., and His Discoveries, 614
London:
 "The London Manual, 1902," etc. (with illustration and map), 192
 Where the Interesting People live (with map), 535
 The Tower of London, 413
 Living London (illustrated), 534
 London Quarterly Review reviewed, 37, 65
 Longman's Magazine reviewed, 51, 166, 320
 Love's (Richard) "Life of James Chalmers," 648
 Loubet, President, 273
 Luck, 374
 Lunn, Dr. Henry S., and His Arrangements for the Coronation Processions and Review (with map and illustrations), 420
 Lynch, Judge, 60
McClure's Magazine reviewed, 49, 181, 499, 503, 617
Macedonia, see under Turkey
Macmillan's Magazine reviewed, 51, 62, 293, 387, 623, 624, 628
Maeterlinck, Maurice, 163, 374
Magazine of Art reviewed, 167, 272, 381, 501
Magazine Chit-Chat, 78, 190, 392
Manchuria, see under China
Maps:
 The Various Divisions of London, 193
 Dr. Lunn's Sketch Map of Central London, 421
 The West End of London, 596
 Turkey in Asia, 57
 Persia and the Neighbouring Countries, 172
 Modern Jerusalem, 432
 The West Indies, 555
Marconi, W., and Wireless Telegraphy, 3
Marriage:
 A Study of Primitive Marriage, 307
 Husbands and Wives, 510
Martial Law in South Africa, see under Africa
Medicine:
 New Remedy for Intermittent Fever, 258
 Potato Cure in Diabetes, 145
Memory: C. L. Pelman's System of Memory Culture, 314
Menpes's (Mortimer) "Japan," 86
Methuen, Lord, 333
Mexico: Sir W. Pearson and the Tehuantepec Railway, 5, 126
Modern Language Quarterly reviewed, 191, 309
Moffett, Samuel E., on a Constitution for the United States of the English-Speaking World, 339
Monist reviewed, 171, 520
Monro's Doctrine, 41, 119, 286
Monthly Review reviewed, 36, 38, 68, 182, 190, 281, 293, 488, 509, 516, 625, 631, 654
Morgan, Pierpont, and the Navigation Syndicate, see under Shipping
Moseley, Alfred, and Commercial Education, 89, 311, 657
Motors: Maurice Maeterlinck on Motors, 163
Municipal Government in America, see under United States
Munsey's Magazine reviewed, 417
Museums: Should National Museums be open Free? 264
National Review reviewed, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 68, 178, 279, 282, 283, 286, 293, 388, 389, 393, 492, 493, 515, 602, 615, 624, 625, 626, 656
Navies:
 Is an Invasion of England possible? 175
 A Plea for a Naval Policy, 532
 The Fulton Submarine Boat (illustrated), 3, 4
 Submarines in Former Times, 52
 Sir W. H. White (illustrated), 28
New England Magazine reviewed, 636
New Liberal Review reviewed, 160, 163, 179, 279, 282, 286, 288, 292, 383, 394, 493, 513, 623, 630, 656
New York City:
 The New New York, 56
 New York's Flower Trade, 62
 Holiday Schools and Playgrounds, 607
 The Treatment of Emigrants in New York Harbour; the Closed Door, 649
Newfoundland:
 United States, Newfoundland, and the French Shore Question, 163
Newspapers, see under Journalism
Niagara: Shooting the Rapids by Women, 164
Nicaragua and the Isthmian Canal:
 Repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 5, 120
 A New Hay-Pauncetote Treaty, 5
 Other References, 4, 41, 120
Nineteenth Century reviewed, 39, 69, 159, 173, 279, 282, 291, 323, 324, 483, 490, 509, 511, 512, 515, 616, 621, 623, 626, 628
Nobel (Alfred) Prizes, 11
Nonconformists:
 Nonconformists and the Church, 46, 506
 Nonconformists and the Education Bill, 452
 Nordmeyer, Dr., and the Nordmeyer-Berkefeld Filters (illustrated), 428
North American Review reviewed, 74, 163, 171, 184, 262, 265, 297, 310, 385, 338, 494, 495, 500, 504, 510, 521, 608, 610, 611, 631
Norway: Two Winters in Norway, 201
Noses: Restoring Broken Noses, 146
Obituary, 15, 237, 343, 457, 565
O'Connor, T. P., 58
Old Age Pensions, see under Insurance (National)
Oliver's (Dr. Thomas) "Dangerous Trades," 645
Outlook reviewed, 66, 212, 269
Oxford Point of View reviewed, 630
Pacific States, 304
Palestine:
 The Commercial Future of the Holy Land, 59
 Map of Jerusalem, 432

- Fall Mall Magazine reviewed, 61, 63, 71, 78, 175, 190, 273, 279, 284, 312, 372, 373, 397, 486, 603, 604, 619, 636
 Palma, President Thomas E., of Cuba (with portrait), 162
 Panama and the Isthmian Canal, 5, 120
 Paris: Is Paris healthy? 170
 Parliamentary (see also Electoral, Liberal Party, Irish Party):
 Diary for January, 128; for February, 236; for March, 342; for April, 457; for May, 564
 Opening of Parliament, 123
 Changes in Parliamentary Procedure, 233, 454
 Government Defeat on a Labour Question, 233
 How to succeed in Parliament, 383
 English Statesmen, 63
 Stories of Parliament, 61
 Hansard for 1901, 650
 Paton, Sir Noel, 264
 Pannecote, Lord (with portrait), 561
 Pauperism and the Poor Law: Old Age Pensions, see Insurance (National)
 Peace and Disarmament, International Arbitration:
 Anniversary of the Hague Conference, 450
 A Disarmament Trust for the World, 612
 Peace in South Africa, see under Africa
 Compulsory Arbitration in Central America, 451
 War and Arbitration in South America, 5-6
 Pearson, Sir Weetman, and the Tehuantepec Railway, 5, 126
 Pearson's Magazine reviewed, 64, 391, 397, 507, 618
 P. kin, see under China
 Pelman, C. L., and His System of Memory Culture (with portrait), 314
 Pensions for Old Age, see under Insurance (National)
 Persia: England and Russia in Persia (with map), 172, 494
 Persian Gulf: Our Policy in the Persian Gulf, 36
 Philippines: The Failure in the Philippines, 385
 Phillips's (Capt. March) "With Rimington," 198
 Photograph reviewed, 535
 Photography:
 Stereoscopic Views (illustrated), 207, 433
 Photographing in the Dark, 146
 An Index of Standard Photographs, 535
 Physics: Mysteries of Life and Mind, 614
 Physiology: Mysteries of Life and Mind, 614
 Poetry: The Revolt against "Middle Class" Poetry, 265
 Poetry in the Periodicals, 284, 387
 Poland: Prussia and Poland, 11, 560, 618
 Polish Magazine reviewed, 187
 Politics and Political Science (see also Parliamentary, etc.):
 A Constitution for the United States of the English-Speaking World, by S. E. Moffett, 339
 The Strike in Politics, 258
 The Golden Rule in Politics, 175
 Population Questions: Is John Bull ceasing to breed? 270
 Portland Vase, 501
 Portraits:
 Bartlett, Sir Ashmead, 129
 Bloch, Jean, 137
 Buckle, G. E., 613
 Bülow, Count von, 121
 Cadbury, George, 351
 Chateaubriand, Vicomte de, 404
 Chisholm, Hugh, 526
 Constant, Benjamin, 561
 Cooper, T. Sidney, 248
 Delarey, Gen., 333
 Dillon, John, 334
 Duffrin and Ava, Marquis of, 244
 Gardiner, A. G., 227
 Girdwood, H. D., 433
 Gregory, Dr. Arthur E., 106
 Hadley, Dr. Arthur T., 526
 Hall, Dr. Newman, 237
 Hart, H. I., 435
 Harte, F. Bret, 561
 Hayashi, Baron, 230
 Hearst, W. R., 225
 Inouye, Count, 302
 Ito, Marquis, 23
 Jeune, Lady, 109
 Katsura, Viscount, 230
 Kodama, General, 303
 Lugard, Sir Frederick, 157
 MacCormac, Sir W., 15
 Marconi, William, 2
 Mortimer, Dr., 428
 P. ivist Review reviewed, 384
 P. ards: Current Event Postcards, 48, 164, 272, 331
 P. o to Cure in Diabetes, 145
 P. o ry: The True Story of the Portland Vase, 501
 P. r isa, La, see under Journalism
 P. r i byterian and Reformed Review reviewed, 74
 P. r i ss of the Wo. ld. with Diary, Maps, and Illustrations: in December, in January, 117; in February, 225; in March, 331; in April, 445; in May, 553
 P. r i ction and Free Trade:
 P. y Protection is coming, 275-276
 P. er War—Protection! 275
 P. ards an Imperial Tariff, 388
 P. mperial Zollverein, 283, 562, 616
 Protection and Fair Trade—continued.
 The Commercial Needs of the Empire, 375
 New Protective Tariff in Australia, 42
 American Reciprocity, 53
 The German Dear Food Bill, 10
 The Austrian-Hungarian Zollverein, 558
 Prussia, see Germany and Prussia
 Prussia, Prince Henry of—His Mission to the United States, 117-119, 288-229, 617
 Prussia, Princess Victoria Louise of, 469
 Psychical Research: Telepathy, 171
 Psychological Review reviewed, 650
 Psychology: Does the Race of Man love a Lord? 500
 Quarterly Review reviewed, 158, 167, 172, 174, 183, 197, 514, 537
 Quiver reviewed, 78, 190, 236, 320, 322, 523, 617, 624
 Radziwill, Princess, 448
 Railways:
 Railways in Asia Minor (with map), 57
 The Tehuantepec Railway, 5, 126
 Railway Employees, 233
 Electric Railways, see under Electricity
 Reid, Whitelaw, 125
 Religion: The Unknown God, 260
 Review of Reviews (America) reviewed, 41, 55, 67, 161, 162, 178, 279, 282, 286, 289, 363, 427, 493, 602, 626
 Review of Reviews (Australia) reviewed, 42, 67, 284, 289, 513
 Reviews Reviewed, 67-77, 178-189, 283-296, 393-402, 513-524, 626-635
 Rhodes, Cecil J.:
 The Death of Mr. Rhodes: His Political Will and Testament, 369
 Mr. Rhodes's Will and Its Genesis, 471
 Book on Cecil Rhodes, 307
 Other References, 331-332, 447, 448, 483-493, 603-605
 Riis, Jacob A., Autobiographical, 199
 Ritzema, T. P. (with portrait), 227
 Roads: The Good Road Movement in the United States, 55
 Rodin, Auguste, Sculptor, 384
 Roosevelt, President Theodore:
 The President's First Inaugural Address, 6-7
 The Overworked President, 499
 Other Reference, 560
 Rosebery, Earl of:
 The Three Lord Roseberys (illustrated), 33
 The Real Lord Rosebery, 280
 The Position of Lord Rosebery, 478
 The Dark Horse in a Loose Box, 39-40
 A Rosebery Premiership Query? 230-231
 Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 231-232
 A Liberal Unionist, 12
 His Speech at Chesterfield, 12, 33, 39, 124
 Other References, 63
 Ross, David (with portrait), 207
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, and the Pre-Raphaelites, 381
 Roumania: In Praise of Roumania, 378
 Round-About reviewed, 50, 177, 288, 376, May Supplement, 8
 Royal Magazine reviewed, 58, 322, 635
 Ruskin, John, 157
 Russia:
 Constitutional Monarchy in Russia, 495
 The Russian Awakening, 608
 Finland, 450
 How to improve Anglo-Russian Relations, 620
 What Russia wants from England, 42
 England and Russia in Persia (with map), 172, 494
 Russia and the Persian Gulf, 36
 Russia and China, see under China
 Russia and Asia Minor (with map), 57
 The Austro-Russian Agreement, 558
 Revolutionary Agitation in Russia, 335, 449-450, 557
 Engineering Projects in Russia, 376
 Teetotal Russia! 266
 Books on Russia, 201, 535
 Russia, Tsar Nicolas II. of, 64
 Saint George reviewed, 519
 St. Nicholas reviewed, 66
 Salisbury, Marquis of, 52, 281, 372, 386, 507, 607
 Sadow's Magazine reviewed, 177, 605, 629
 Scheepers, Commandant, Execution of, 124
 Science (see also Electricity, etc.):
 American Inferiority in Science, 171
 Science in Britain and the United States, 262
 Science of the Month, 145, 258, 367, 600
 Scotland: Scott-Land, 646
 Schöner's Magazine reviewed, 157, 281, 285, 629
 Seddon, Richard, 622
 Serials in the Magazines, 104
 Servant Question: German Mistress and Maid, 168
 Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, 272
 Sherard's (Robert) "The Closed Door," 649
 Shipping (see also Canals):
 The Navigation Syndicate, 445-446; May Supplement, 1, 561, 653, 654, 655
 Shrine reviewed, 504
 Smith, Lady, of Ladysmith, 389

Sociology (see also Emigration, Labour Problems, Housing Questions, etc., etc.):
 The Christian Social Union, 165
 "The Principles of Western Civilisation," by Benjamin Kidd, 299, 384
 Village Socialism in Cornwall, 51
 Socialism in Italy, 60
 Somerscales, Thomas, 381
 South America (see also Venezuela, etc.):
 War and Arbitration in South America, 5-6
 Spain:
 The International Problem of Spain, 611
 The Expected Revolution in Spain, 49
 The Barcelona Riots, 234
 Anarchist Movement in Spain, 508
 Spain, Alfonso XIII. of,
 Character Sketch, by Mlle. H. Vacaresco (illustrated), 465
 Biographical, 59, 373
 Other Reference, 559
 Spain, Queen-Regent of—Character Sketch by Mlle. H. Vacaresco (illustrated), 465
 Spencer's (Herbert) "Facts and Comments," 639
 Star, Washington, see under Journalism
 Stead, Alfred,
 "Japan, Our New Ally," by Alfred Stead (illustrated), 302
 On Marquis Ito (illustrated), 23
 Stereoscopic Views (illustrated), 207, 243
 Stephenson, Dr. Bowman, and His Children's Homes (illustrated), 105
 Stone, Miss, and Her Captivity in Macedonia, 505, 606
 Strand Magazine reviewed, 284, 287, 380, 485, 618
 Stratford-on-Avon: The Shakespeare Memorial, 272
 Submarine Boats, see under Navies
 Success reviewed, 73
 Sunday at Home reviewed, 62, 165, 277, 372, 493, 522, 624, 633, 635
 Sunday Magazine reviewed, 78, 505, 606
 Sunday Strand reviewed, 47, 203, 499, 612
 Syndicates and Trusts:
 The Tyrannies of Syndicates (illustrated), May Supplement, 4
 The Navigation Syndicate, 445-446, May Supplement, 1, 561, 653, 654, 655
 The Exploits of the Beef Trust, 658
 Tall Chimneys doomed, 41
 Talmage, Dr., 454
 Tariffs, see under Protection and Fair Trade
 Technical Education:
 Commercial Education in England and on the Continent, etc., 89, 93, 177, 311, 657
 Dunmow Rural School, 61
 Telegraph and Cables: Wireless Telegraphy, 3, 143, 145, 367, 600
 Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:
 Which Nation drinks the Most? 56
 Teetotal Russia! 266
 Temple Bar reviewed, 389, 391, 392
 Temple Magazine reviewed, 47, 59, 62
 Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, 298
 Theatres and the Drama: The Theatre in England and France, 63
 Thomson's (H. C.) "China and the Powers," 303
 Times, see under Journalism
 Tobacco:
 The Development of the Tobacco War, 414
 Tobacco-Growing under Cloth, 287
 Tolstoy, Count Leo,
 The Illness of Count Tolstoy, 234
 On the Office of a Priest, 270
 Topic of the Month:
 The Three Lord Roseberys (illustrated), 33
 Signs of a National Awakening (illustrated), 147
 The Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 253
 The Condition of the People of India, 256
 The Death of Mr. Rhodes: His Political Will and Testament, 363
 Mr. Rhodes's Will and Its Genesis, 471
 Toys, English and Foreign, 298
 Tower of London, 413
 Trade Unions, see under Labour Problems
 Travel: The Tyrol, see Tyrol
 Trusts, see Syndicates and Trusts
 Tuckwell's (Rev. W.) "A. W. Kinglake," 197
 Turkistan: Russian Turkistan, 535
 Turkey:
 The Nemesis of Massacre, 161
 Coming Trouble in Macedonia, 451, 558
 Miss Stone's Captivity, 505, 606
 Turkey in Asia: Railways (with map), 57
 Tyrol (illustrated), 113, 221, 327, 442, 670
 United Service Magazine reviewed, 52, 70, 156
 United States:
 A Constitution for the United States of the English-Speaking World, by S. E. Moffett, 339
 President Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address, 6-7
 How the Americans kill Their Presidents, 479
 The Monroe Doctrine, 41, 119, 286
 Repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 5
 A New Hay-Paunczefote Treaty, 5

United States—continued.

The Isthmian Canal, see Nicaragua
 The Relations of Great Britain and the United States, 361
 Anglo-Americanism in the United States, May Supplement, 7
 The United States and the War in South Africa, 7
 Canada and the United States, 163
 The United States and Newfoundland, 163
 Germany, Britain, and the United States, 228-229
 Prince Henry of Prussia's Mission to the United States, 117, 119, 228-229, 617
 Making up to Uncle Sam, 560
 How England is losing the West Indies, 203
 The Failure in the Philippines, 385
 Cuba, 162, 510
 What American Reciprocity means, 53
 "The Americanisation of the World," *Review of Reviews* Annual, 65, 204, 211, 316, 418, 562
 The Americanisation of Europe, 284, 305
 A German View of American Competition, May Supplement, 1
 The Americanisation of England, see under Finance
 The Triumphs of Brother Jonathan (illustrated), May Supplement, 2
 The Tyrannies of Trusts (illustrated), May Supplement, 4
 The Navigation Syndicate, 445-446, May Supplement, 1, 621, 653, 654, 655
 The Exploits of the Beef Trust, 658
 American Captains of Industry, 619
 What is a Security-Holding Company? 494
 American Insurance, 318
 The Fulton Submarine Boat (illustrated), 3, 4
 The Good Road Movement, 55
 America's Public Untidiness, 615
 The New New York, 56
 The Treatment of Emigrants in New York Harbour: the Closed Door, 649
 New York's Flower Trade, 62
 The Washington Star Office, 382
 Failures in Florida, 371
 A Benevolent Despotism in South Carolina, 611
 Science in the United States, 262
 American Inferiority in Science, 171
 Children in Public Libraries, 263
 Holiday Schools and Playgrounds, 607
 The Chinese in America, 173
 Judge Lynch, 60

Vacaresco, Mlle. H., on the Queen-Regent and King Alfonso XIII. 67
 Spain (illustrated), 465
 Vámbéry, Prof. Arminius, Louis Katscher on (with portrait), 358
 Venezuela: Germany and Venezuela, 6, 41, 113
 Victoria, Queen, in France, 379
 Volcanoes: The West Indian Disaster (with illustrations and map), 554-556, 602

Wagner, Frau Cosima—the Woman Who is Bayreuth, 265
 Wake Up! John Bull (illustrated), 89-97, 202-213, 310-318, 414-435, May Supplement, 1-8, 653-660
 Wales, Prince of—His Speech at the Guildhall, 10, 8)
 Wallace Collection: Armour Section, 475
 War:
 The War in South Africa, see under Africa
 The Peace Movement, see Peace
 M. Bloch, see Bloch (Jean de)
 Rules and Realities of War, 451
 Warwick, Countess of, and Her Dunmow Rural School, 61
 Water Bill, 453
 Watkinson, Rev. W. L., 164
 Watts, G. F.—Character Sketch (illustrated), 567
 West Indies:
 "The West Indies and the Empire," by H. de R. Walker, 85
 How England is losing the West Indies, 203
 The West Indian Disaster (with illustrations and map), 554-556, 602
 Western Civilisation, 299, 384
 Westminster Review reviewed, 60, 68, 164, 174, 182, 265, 274, 35, 627
 White, Sir W. H. (illustrated), 28
 Whitman, Walt, 267
 Woman at Home reviewed, 66, 267, 624
 Women and Women's Work:
 The Prospects of Women's Suffrage in Belgium, 372
 Woman and Her Sphere, 608
 How Women may save, 66
 Husbands and Wives, 510
 The Dreadful Society Woman, 44
 Shooting the Rapids—by Women, 164
 World's Congress proposed, 377
 World's Work reviewed, 56, 70, 268, 287, 270, 494, 502, 518, 604, 623, 632

Yerkes, C. F., on the British Workman, 658
 Young Man reviewed, 54, 164, 190, 262, 308, 377, 382, 392, 610, 659
 Young Woman reviewed, 78, 162, 268
 Youth's Companion reviewed, 43

Zollverein, see under Protection

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CONTENTS

W.T. STEAD

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD
BY THE EDITOR.

Current History in Caricature

MARQUIS ITO:

Japan's Greatest Statesman.

THE GREATEST of ALL SHIPBUILDERS

TOPIC OF THE MONTH:

THE THREE LORD ROSEBERYS

BOOK OF THE MONTH:

Confessions of Harry Furniss: Caricaturist

WAKE UP! JOHN BULL.

THE REVIEW OF THE TIMES

SOME ARTICLES

	PAGE
Shall Russia Occupy the Persian Gulf?	36
The Dark Horse in a Loose Box	39 40
That Dreadful Society Woman	44
Why the Germans Dislike Us	45
Can England Feed Herself?	46
Nonconformists and the Church	48
Religious Education in India	47
Do Trades Unions Limit Output?	48
How to make Peace	50
British v. German Military Stupidity	51
Submarines in Former Times	52
What American Reciprocity Means	53

REVIEWED.

	PAGE
The Chancellor of the French Republic	54
Which Nation Drinks the Most?	56
Is Asia Minor to be a Second Manchuria?	57
How to become a Journalist. By T. P. O'Connor	58
The Boy King Alfonso	59
The Commercial Future of the Holy Land	59
An Object Lesson in Rural Education	61
Dr. John Clifford	62
New York's Colossal Flower Trade	62
An American View of English Statesmen	63
The Key to Industrial Success	97

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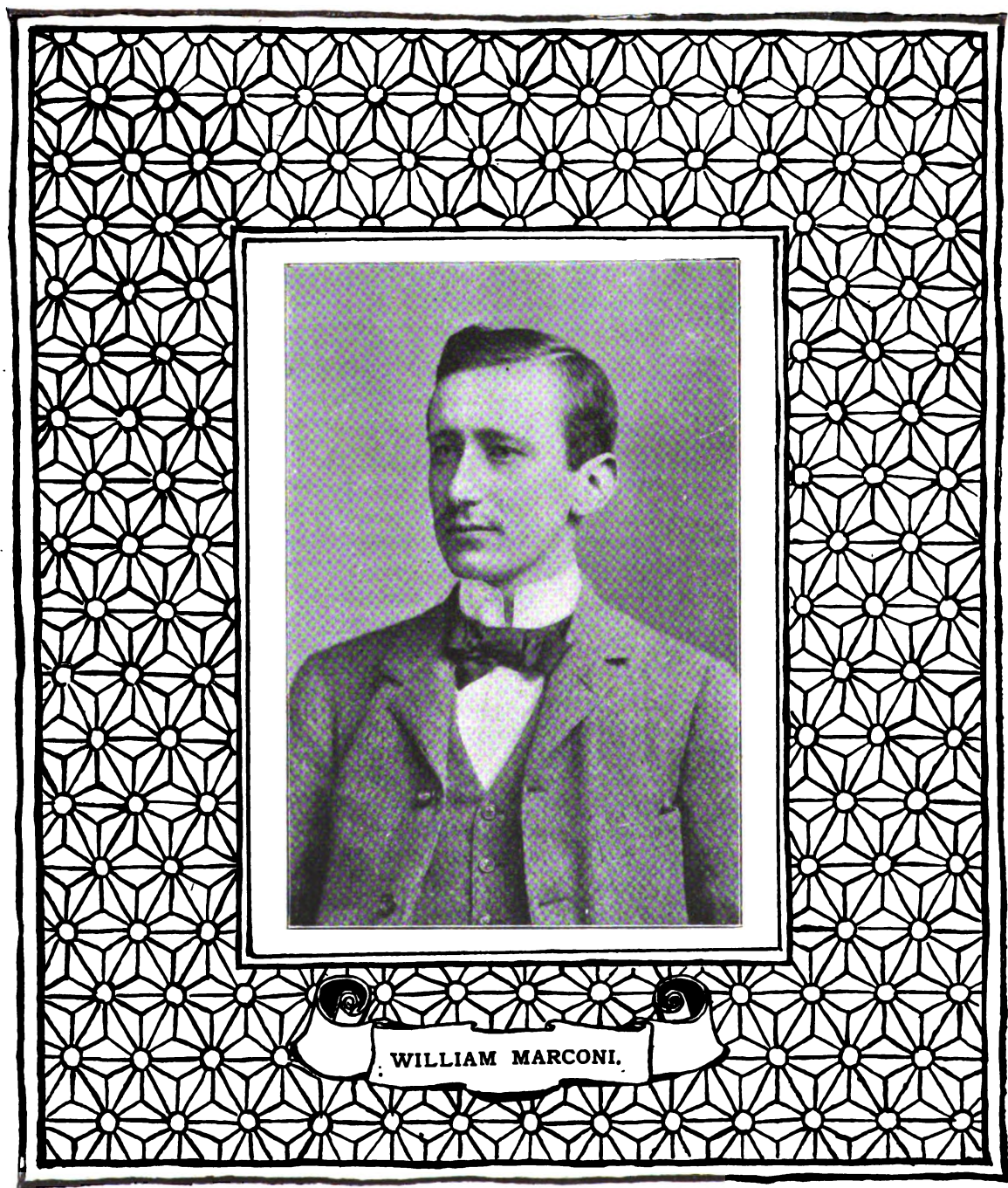
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Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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JANUARY, 1902.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Jan. 1st, 1902.

Wireless Telegraphy
across
the Atlantic.

The Old Year closed with a promise of great change, which the New Year, or some subsequent new year, will probably realise. The rapid development of wireless telegraphy, which is one of the chief scientific achievements of the old year, culminated in December by the announcement by Signor Marconi of the successful transmission of wireless messages from the coast of Newfoundland to the Lizard. The evidence is not quite complete, but there seems reason to believe that the perfecting of an apparatus by which it will be possible to transmit messages all over the world without the aid of submarine cables is only a question of time, and possibly of only a short time. Signor Marconi, enthusiastic like all inventors, declares that we shall soon be able to telegraph everywhere at a halfpenny a word. Incidentally this would be very bad for the shareholders in cable companies, but it would make all people that on earth do dwell next door neighbours to one another to an extent at present inconceivable. For the communication of thought it would be a veritable annihilation of space, rendering possible political combinations and federations on a vaster scale than has ever heretofore been attempted in this world.

Wireless Telephony
—a Possibility.

If we can transmit messages without wires, why should we not telephone by the same agency? At present no one dreams of this, but it is no longer unthinkable, and imagination is busy with the

thought of the immense changes that will come about when the impassioned declarations of a Romeo in London will be distinctly heard by a Juliet in her balcony in Constantinople. It would no doubt be a stimulus to the movement in favour of universal language. On the other hand, it would immensely facilitate the acquisition of foreign tongues. When the purest Parisian accent is as audible in Stratford-atte-Bow as it is on the Boulevards, one of the great difficulties in the way of the acquisition of French will have disappeared. Nor is it only sounds which will probably be transmitted by the same viewless messengers. The report of the discovery by which electricity is made the medium for conveying light waves as well as sound waves, so that anyone using the telephone will see the person with whom he is talking, although they may be separated by hundreds of miles, may be one of the gifts which the New Year has in store; but unless common report is a common liar, its realisation is only a question of time.

The Conquest
of
the Sea.

The conquest of the air is another of those achievements promised us, of which M. Santos Dumont has lately given us demonstrations. We are now promised the final conquest of the sea. Last month news arrived of the brilliant success with which the Fulton submarine boat more than justified the utmost boasts of the designers of these vessels. With a full crew on board, including a Rear-Admiral of the United States, the Fulton boat went out into Peconic Bay, sank six feet under water, and lay on the bottom

of the sea for fifteen hours on end. The crew were perfectly comfortable. They went about their ordinary work in the ordinary way, they did not use any of the reserve of compressed air, and, according to the unanimous testimony of officers and crew, they experienced no inconvenience whatever. One of the officers declared that there was no reason why they should not have remained under water for five days, except for the lack of food. When they were

**The Results,
Good and Bad.**

Consider what this means. If the promise of this experiment be fulfilled, the navigation of the sea will lose all its perils. Sea-sickness will disappear, and travel under water will be steadier than on land. Just as wireless telegraphy shows that the whole world is covered with a network of currents capable of transmitting messages, so the submarine boat will practically honeycomb the sea with tunnels which will open and close as the vessels pass, through

which transit will be as steady and safe as if it was on dry land. A very few feet below the surface it is eternal calm. This, however, is only one side of it, and the pleasant side. There is another which is much less agreeable, and one of which we in England will do well to take swift account. The day on which the submarine boat is a proved success our immunity from invasion disappears, for no amount of naval supremacy will then be able to prevent the concentration upon any point of our shores of an invading army. It was said, when the Channel tunnel was vetoed, that we could not permit the water-worn bulwarks of England to be pierced even by a single hole. But submarines will honeycomb the sea with invisible tunnels, through every one of which an army corps could be poured in silence upon any point selected in the whole of our coast-line.

After the conquest of the air and the conquest of the sea, it is only fitting

**The Cutting
of
the Isthmus.**

that something adequate should be done with the land, and this is supplied by the decision which appears to have been now definitely arrived at by the American people to cut the waterway through the isthmus which connects the northern and southern continents of America. President Roosevelt, in his inaugural address, declared that the building of an isthmian canal is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire world to begin and to complete as soon as possible. Early in the New Year a Bill will be introduced in Congress giving national sanction to the expenditure of whatever sum is necessary for digging the



Photograph by G. G. Bain

The Fulton Submarine Boat.

[New York.]

In which six navy officers remained under water fifteen hours.

lying on the bottom a great storm arose, and the wind lashed into fury the surface of the bay. But although the tempest was raging in fury immediately above their heads, none of those in the Fulton boat had any idea that there was anything but dead calm. They were in very shallow water, which makes it all the more remarkable. At the end of fifteen hours, when they rose to the surface and discovered the kind of weather to which they had emerged, the captain declared with an oath that if he had known it was like this on top he would not have come up just then.

biggest ditch in the world from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not expected that serious opposition will be offered either in the Congress or in the Senate to the expenditure of this money. Negotiations with Nicaragua appear to have been satisfactorily concluded so as to secure the United States absolute ownership, not only of the canal, but of a strip of territory five miles wide on either side. The Nicaraguan Government, which rejoices at the prospect of seeing an expenditure of three millions a year of American money spent in its territories, is believed to have removed all diplomatic and legal obstacles from the way of the United States. Of course, after the canal is built the independence of the Nicaraguan Republic will be on a par, let us say, with that of the Khedive of Egypt. But Nicaragua is not the first State by any means that has been willing to barter its independence for a mess of pottage.

**A New
Hay-Pauncefote
Treaty.**

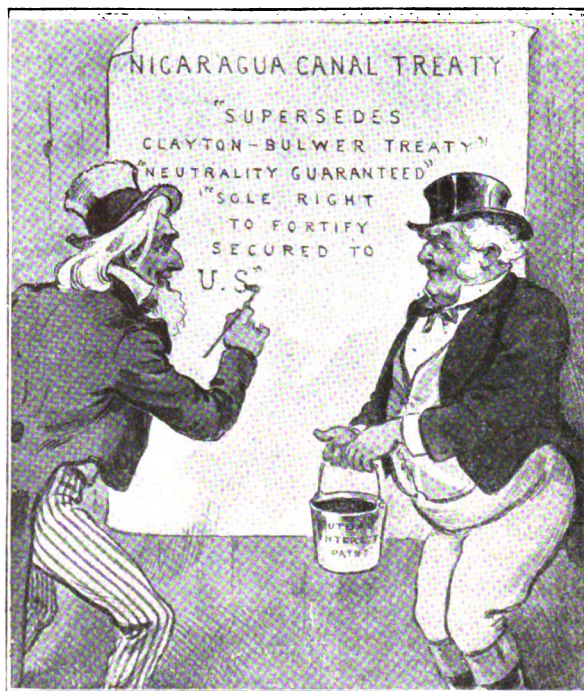
On December 5th the text of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, annulling the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, was laid before Congress, and on Decem-

ber 17th the Senate approved the treaty by a majority of 72 to 6. The terms of the Treaty are elastic enough to give the United States everything that they want; and for the proper understanding of the text of it, it is necessary to read into it Mr. Secretary Hay's letter to Lord Pauncefote, which was accepted on behalf of our Government before the signature of the Treaty on November 18th. This document, which was published by the *Journal* on November 19th, describes the negotiations which took place between Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, and shows beyond a doubt that the United States are free to do whatever they please with the canal so long as they treat the ships of all nations on terms of entire equality. The clause forbidding the fortification of the canal in the previous Treaty was expressly omitted, on the ground that the canal was to be constructed, managed, controlled and defended by the United States. It is also worth noting that the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty leaves the United States perfectly free to annex any portion of Central America within her dominions without anyone having any right to protest.

**Nicaragua
or
Panama.**

There is still a possibility that the Americans may decide to cut the isthmus at Panama rather than through Nicaragua. The French

shareholders, who at first stood out for extravagant terms, are now thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of getting nothing for their property, and are believed to



[Fuck.]

[New York.]

The Canal Situation.

JOHN BULL: "Have your own way, Sam—we cannot afford to be enemies."

be quite willing to sell for £8,000,000. It is therefore quite on the cards that there may be a Panama Canal after all. In any circumstance ships will not pass by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific for many years to come. Meanwhile the English contractors, Sir Weetman Pearson and Co., are diligently going on with the building of the Ship Railway at Tehuantepec, by which they maintain it will be possible to carry ships by rail across Mexico in two years' time at a much lower rate than they would have to pay in coming through either the Panama or the Nicaragua Canal. At first, no doubt, the conservative ship-owner will think twice and even thrice before allowing his ship to take a railway journey; but after a year's experience it would not be at all surprising if the ship railway were to achieve such success as practically to remove any need for building the canal, excepting, of course, for purposes of naval war.

The New World has made large contributions to the history of the last month of the old year. The

Pan-American Conference at Mexico has been vigorously discussing the question of arbitration, and at one time the difference of opinion between those who were in favour of compulsory



K. I. S. (Klaideraditsch.)

[Berlin.]

The Pan-American Congress.

It is difficult to get them all under one hat.

arbitration and those who objected to go further than the principle laid down at the Hague threatened to lead to a hopeless disagreement. This danger has been averted, and the Congress, it is understood, will unanimously decide in favour of the Hague rules. The South American Republics will then apply to be allowed to adhere to the Hague Convention, which would entitle them to nominate arbitrators to the Permanent Court. At the same time that the delegates were discussing arbitration at Mexico a somewhat bloody conflict was raging in Colombia; and, as if this were not enough, the old-standing dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic suddenly flared up, and distracted Christmas week with rumours of impending war. There is a tract of territory lying between Argentina and Chili which is claimed by both Republics, the ultimate ownership of which has been referred to the arbitration of a British Commission. This arbitration, unfortunately, has been very dilatory, and the Chilians, under the ostensible plea of endeavouring to facilitate the survey of the territory, began to make roads in the disputed district. This the Argentines resented, and for a moment it seemed as if the two Republics were on the eve of war. Troops were called out, newspapers began to enumerate the fighting forces on either side, when suddenly the disputing Governments agreed to patch up a settlement; a protocol was drawn up by which both Powers agreed to withdraw their police from the disputed territory, and to restore the *status quo* as it existed in 1898, when the matter was referred to British arbitration. The danger is not entirely past, but it is to be hoped that the arbitrators will hurry up and decide the dispute which threatens to disturb the peace of the Southern Hemisphere.

Germany and Venezuela.

As if it were not enough trouble for one continent, the old-standing dispute between the Republic of Venezuela and the German Government came to a head rapidly in the last month of the Old Year. For a long time past German subjects have been vainly claiming settlement for moneys due to them by the Venezuelan Government. The German protests had met with scant courtesy from President Castro, but not until last month was there any sign that the relations between the South American Republic and the German Empire would lead to acts of war. Last month, however, Venezuela added to all her other offences that of interfering with what is known as the German railway in Venezuela, one of the few railways which are built with German capital. Most of the railways in South America are built with British capital, but that circumstance has so far never necessitated our armed intervention. The Germans, however, were less fortunate, and the quarrel about the railway seems to have been the last straw that broke the back of the German camel. The Kaiser is said to have intimated to the American Government that he intended to occupy the port of La Guayra, and hold it as a material guarantee for money due to his subjects. A detachment of marines landed from a German man-of-war will hold the port, collect customs duties, etc., but the most positive assurances have been given as to their determination to clear out as soon as their claims are satisfied. With this the Americans profess themselves to be contented. President Roosevelt would probably be less confident on this score if he were to refresh his memory by reading the positive assurances that were given by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville on the subject of our occupation of Egypt. The Kaiser could not be more explicit than was Mr. Gladstone or more sincere. We have been in Egypt for eighteen years now, and before Germany gives up her foothold on Venezuelan territory she will probably find it necessary to collect an indemnity over and above the claims of her aggrieved subjects.

President Roosevelt's Inaugural.

The centre of interest in the Western Hemisphere, however, is always in the North. On December 5th President Roosevelt delivered his first inaugural address as President of the United States. It was a long, able, and on the whole moderate and reassuring document, which was remarkable for several things—first, for its explicit definition of the Monroe doctrine; secondly, for its declaration in favour of dealing gently with the trusts; thirdly, for its declaration against any tampering with the Prote

tive tariff; and, fourthly, for its emphatic declaration in favour of the exclusion of Chinese immigration. On all these points the President put his foot down with resolute determination, characteristic of the man. There is little prospect that anything will be done in the direction of Reciprocity. The protected interests are too strong. The statement that the President has declared himself in favour of the nationalisation of the telegraph system would, if true, be significant or trouble ahead in the near future for those who are already accusing the President of Bryanism.



Minneapolis Journal.

A Polite Crowd.

Each to the other: "You first, my dear friend, you first."

Some Presidential Sayings.

President Roosevelt embodied in his lengthy Inaugural sayings which are not likely to be forgotten. Among these we may quote the following:—

Anarchy is no more an expression of social discontent than picking pockets or wife-beating.

America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business of the world which we believe will more and more be hers.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. This is the great secret of the success of our competition with the labour of foreign countries.

The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of Protection.

The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just, and open to all shippers alike.

The sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

It is impossible to attempt to summarise this Presidential manifesto, but there are some points which should not be overlooked. There was the declaration, rather an impassioned declaration, in favour of the binding together of the whole human race against the Anarchist, which may be regarded as an explosion of indignation provoked by the crime which placed Mr. Roosevelt in the Presidential chair; but it is not likely to have any practical results. He declared that "we should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our great ships." He said that irrigation works would be built by the National Government, as the Western half of the States could sustain a population greater than that of the whole country if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. He declared that the preservation of American forests was imperative, insisted that the Filipinos must be helped along the stony and difficult path which leads to self-government, and as to civil service, he declared that the merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the public school system.

America in South Africa.

As all roads in old days used to lead to Rome, so it would appear as if all the incidents of last month, even those of the

South African War and of the German tariff, led somehow or other to the American Continent. The British military authorities have been somewhat embarrassed by enterprising American speculators who have organised a "corner" in mules. We have bought more than a million's worth in horses and mules in the United States, but thanks to the shortage in the supply, partly due to the excessive destruction of horse-flesh in South Africa, partly to the enterprise of speculators, the price of mules f. o. b. Orleans has gone up so much as to lead our authorities to contemplate the necessity of tapping fresh supplies elsewhere. At the same time that the American mule has risen in price, American public sentiment is showing unmistakable signs of waking up on the Boer question. Immense meetings, surcharged with passionate enthusiasm for the Boers and almost savage animosity against Great Britain, have been held in Philadelphia and Chicago and other places in the United States, and the demand for the intervention of President Roosevelt in the South African War was enthusiastically acclaimed by thousands of American citizens, who hitherto have refrained from expressing any opinion upon the war one way or the other. It is notable also that at the Auditorium of Chicago Mr. Bourk

Cochrane evoked the wild enthusiasm of a great representative audience by endeavouring to demonstrate that the participation of the Canadians in the South African War might compel the United States, in the name of the Monroe doctrine, to object to Canada's participation in British wars. Hardly less significant is the fact that the Governor of Illinois, the elected representative of a Republic much more important in numbers, wealth, and energy than any South American State, has issued a public official appeal to the citizens, asking them to subscribe for the relief of the women and children in the British concentration camps in South Africa.

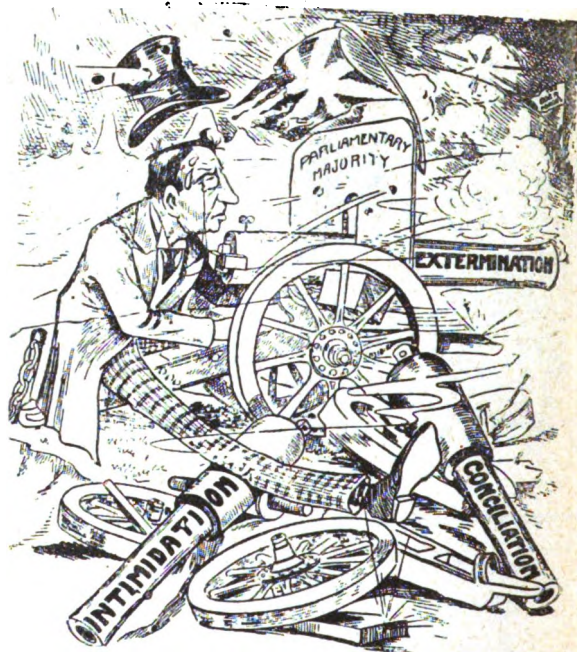
**Our Death Camps
in
South Africa.**

In South Africa itself the work of slaughtering the fighting men goes on steadily but slowly, while the massacre of the children proceeds with unabated rapidity. The death-rate of these slaughter-camps has scared even Mr. Chamberlain, who evidently feels uneasy at having to answer before the House of Commons for having done to death 11,000 children as a result of his humanitarian effort to minimize the inevitable consequences of our policy of devastation. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's absolutely exact phrase concerning the "methods of barbarism" employed in South Africa has been violently resented by the men responsible for their adoption, but could there be a better justification of the phrase than the fact that our methods were so savage that the employment of the humanitarian resources of the Empire for the purpose of averting the worst consequences of these methods resulted in the wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatant women and children? Those who complain that "C.-B." condemned our soldiers forget that one of the chief points of our complaints against the policy of devastation is that it was barbarous and brutal in the extreme to compel our soldiers to undertake such devil's work. The unfortunate Tommy Atkins was himself the first victim of the "methods of barbarism" against which "C.-B." protested.

**Appeals
to the Women of
England.**

The women of Europe, in despair at the hopeless impotence of their men folks in protesting against the organised although unintended murder of children in the pest camps in South Africa, have begun to make urgent appeal to English women to deliver humanity from the shame and horror of continuous child-murder as an incident of civilised warfare. Great meetings have been held in Munich, Vienna, and elsewhere on the Continent, for the

purpose of making formal and public appeal to the Queen of England and to the women of our country on behalf of the perishing children of South Africa. The Swiss women have taken independent action on their own account in the same direction; but although there have been any number of isolated protests, the women of England as a body have not moved. Many of them indeed are more cynically callous to the sufferings of their own sex and of the Boer children than the worst of their men-folk. It is a case of the *corruptio optimi pessima*. In spite of the adjuration of their German sisters, English and Scotch women "disdain the judgment, the outcry of



Chamberlain's Last Gun—Extermination.

the conscience of a whole world." Pastor Theodore Monod (Eglise Protestante Reformée) brought down upon me a shower of cards from friends on the Continent who at his suggestion forwarded me their names in support of the following appeal:—

We appeal to all those who care for justice and humanity, to all those who are in any position of influence, to entreat them to endeavour to obtain without delay from the Government of Great Britain and that of the South African Republics

A SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

with a view of ascertaining the conditions of peace which could be honourably accepted.

Among others who signed were Senator Labiche, M. Frédéric Passy, the whole clan of the Monods, and some thousand representatives of the best elements of the educated middle class in France. Besides, there were

some hundred or two signatures from Italy and Switzerland, Belgium and Algiers, etc. The editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, of New York, issued a form of petition in his December number, which he proposed should be signed throughout America on Christmas Day, calling upon our English brothers to join us in asking the appointment of President Roosevelt and the Queen of Holland as arbitrators, to whose judgment should be committed the settlement of all questions affected by the South African dispute.

To all these remonstrances John Bull is as deaf as was King Pharaoh to the appeals of Moses and Aaron.

Significant.

But although John Bull-Pharaoh may harden his heart and stiffen his neck, he will do well to note one or two ominous symptoms that the sympathy with his victims is no longer confined exclusively to the people. When the diplomatic representatives of the signatories of the Hague Convention met at the Hague on November 20th and decided that it was impossible for them to depart from the rôle to which they were confined by the Conference, so as to support the petition of the Boers for arbitration, their decision was regarded by our War Party as a distinct score for the British Government. It now turns out, however, that it was very much the reverse. Three Governments at least—those of Holland, France and Russia—expressed through their representatives their sympathy with the petition of the Boers for arbitration. The Ministers of Russia and France are said to have made formal statements on behalf of their respective Governments, declaring that it was regrettable that Great Britain had refused to agree to the demand of the two Republics for arbitration. Nor was this all. The American and Portuguese representatives protested against the Council recognising the Boer Republics as being still in existence; but on the motion of the German representative, the Council decided, despite the protests of the American and Portuguese, to ignore the paper annexation by Great Britain of the South African Republics, and the decision of the Council was officially communicated to Dr. Leyds as the representative of those States. This is the first note of warning which we have received that the Governments are beginning to realise that the universal sentiment of their subjects can no longer be ignored.

At the beginning of last month everybody made believe that the war was on its last legs. The price of African shares went up, and Lord Kitchener's despatches became almost cheerful, and we were

assured once more that the end of the war was in sight. Then suddenly in rapid succession came the news of fierce and, on two occasions, successful attacks made by the Boer commandos upon the British forces in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Of these the most notable was De Wet's capture of the camp of the Imperial Yeomanry, when nearly 400 men were put out of action on our side, 250 being taken prisoners, and subsequently released after being deprived of their arms. The attack appears to have been one of the most brilliant operations of the war. The Boers scaled a precipitous height at midnight, and overwhelming the picquet rushed the sleeping camp, which, with two cannon, fell into their hands. We lost over fifty killed in this action, and more than fifty wounded. It was a brilliant success; but the irony of it all! This bloody action was fought at 2 o'clock on Christmas morning in the immediate neighbourhood of the South African town of Bethlehem. What a Twentieth Century echo of the angels' song which hailed the Nativity at another Bethlehem, about which, strange though it may appear, some more or less strenuous platitudes were heard last month in pulpits which had hardly ceased to resound with patriotic incentive to slaughter.

The Irish and the Government.

Mr. Redmond has returned to Ireland from his American tour to find that the Irish question is once more becoming acute. Mr. George Wyndham has considered it necessary to bring into operation the clause of the Perpetual Coercion Act, and prosecute Members of Parliament for the part which they had taken in promoting the objects of the United Irish League. The prosecution of the Members of Parliament for alleged intimidation has led to the first attempt that has been made to use the powers conferred upon the County Councils by the Irish Local Government Act for the purpose of defeating the English Cabinet. By way of protest against the prosecution of their Members of Parliament, the County Councils are being urged to refuse to levy the Technical Education rate, which was to be collected for the purpose of establishing an efficient system of agricultural education and of providing peasants with good bulls, stallions, and boars for the improvement of their stock. It remains to be seen how many County Councils will sacrifice the material interests of their people for the prosecution of this political campaign. For every £1 raised by the Technical Education rate the British Government pays £3; but in one County Council at least they have decided to refuse to levy the rate, and therefore given up the

British subsidy, although teachers have been engaged, and the sires purchased. Everything points to the fact that we are to have a very stormy Irish opening at the next session, even if Colonel Lynch does not venture to take his seat as member for Galway.

A certain section of the citizens of Birmingham seem determined to maintain the position of their city as the barbarian capital of Great Britain. The Birmingham Liberal Association engaged the Town Hall last month for a political meeting, which was to be addressed by Mr. Lloyd-George, whereupon the Birmingham papers, which at one time used to regard the advocacy of freedom of speech as one of the duties of the Progressive press, deliberately set themselves to incite a ruffianly attack upon the meeting. They were willing to allow the meeting to be held if Mr. Lloyd-George was forbidden to attend it, but they arrogated to themselves a right of censorship, and when the local Liberals refused to bow to the despotism of a newspaper-organised mob, they enforced their mandate by wrecking the Town Hall. Mr. Lloyd-George escaped in the uniform of a policeman. He is a small, delicate man, and any savage from the slums of Birmingham would have had no difficulty in placing him *hors de combat*. The incident was instructive and memorable. What Chamberlainism is in war abroad we see in the concentration camps in South Africa. What it means in Birmingham we see in the wrecked Town Hall of his native city. All these things help in provoking the inevitable reaction. The worst of it is that when the Jingoës are the under-dogs, the same measure which they have meted out to their opponents may be meted out to them, pressed down, shaken together, and running over.

Among many things that are very dismal in the foreign outlook, one item of information reached us last month which can be contemplated with unfeigned satisfaction. That is the Pope's statement to the Bishop of Orleans that the canonisation of Jeanne D'Arc may be regarded as practically secured. In the interests of historical truth, and as a tribute to the most heroic and pathetic female figure in history, this news will be received with profound satisfaction throughout the civilised world. A bishop of the Catholic Church condemned her to die at the stake, but the Catholic Church, after the lapse of five centuries, is about to make amends. That is good; but the re-vindication of Jeanne D'Arc will not be

complete until the English nation, in the most formal and public manner, makes atonement for one of the foulest crimes recorded in history. There are many black and bloody blots upon our annals, but none quite so utterly detestable as the burning of Jeanne D'Arc.



The Imperial Argus]

"The Old Country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in Colonial trade against foreign competition."—PRINCE OF WALES'S MESSAGE.

The Prince of Wales in the City.

The Prince of Wales, whom we have hardly learnt to recognise by his new title, made a very good impression by his speech in the City, in which he described his tour through the Empire with an eloquence and a fervour that surprised and delighted the nation. His recognition of the loyalty of the Colonists was admirably expressed, and his warning that John Bull must wake up if he intended to keep his trade with his loyal fellow-subjects beyond the sea, was timely and wise. The Prince of Wales is to visit Berlin this month, when it is expected that it will be made the occasion for an official demonstration that will be all the more remarkable from the grim displeasure with which it will be regarded by the majority of the German people.

The Dear Food Bill and Its Results. As if this were not sufficient to give pause to the Kaiser, the discussions on the Tariff Bill are bringing into clearer relief the danger to which their surrender to the Agrarians is exposing Germany. The imposition of the higher duties so passionately demanded by the agriculturists would not only act as an enormous stimulus to the Social Democratic agitation, but it would precipitate Germany into a Tariff war with Russia, and at the same time strain her relations with Austria. Germany is suffering acutely from industrial depression, and a time when half a million able-bodied men are out of work is not exactly the moment artificially to increase the price of bread.

The Nobel Prizes. In the midst of all the wars and rumours of wars which are afflicting the Old World and the New, the Nobel prizes were awarded at Christiania and Stockholm on the 12th of last month. The peace prize of £8,000 was divided between M. Dimant, the Swiss veteran, who, horrified by the carnage of Solferino, suggested the formation of the Red Cross Society for the care of the sick and wounded, and M. Frédéric Passy, ex-Senator of France, and President of the French Peace Society. The other prizes were awarded as follows :—

For the best work of idealistic literature—M. Armand Sully Prudhomme, Paris, poet and man of letters.

For the most important discovery in the domain of physical science—Dr. W. Röntgen, Marburg, for discovery of X Rays.

For the most important discovery or the greatest improvement in chemistry—Dr. J. H. Van't Hoff, born in Holland, professor in Berlin University, for researches in molecular physics, and founder of the new system of stereo chemistry.

And for the most important discovery in physiology or medicine—Dr. Emil Behring, Marburg, for the discovery of anti-toxin for diphtheria.

The English-speaking world thinks a great deal of itself, but it is worthy of note that in this first attempt that has ever been made to recognise and reward those who have conferred the greatest benefit upon their fellows no British or American name finds a place. All the scientific prizes go to Germans and Dutch; the literary and peace prizes to France and Switzerland.

The Marquis Ito in London. One of the few events of the Christmas season in London was the visit of the Marquis Ito, who arrived in London in Christmas week, fresh from Berlin and Petersburg, where he had been *fêted* by the Tsar and the Kaiser. Considering the season, he was cordially welcomed in London, where both the official and journalistic worlds showed themselves conscious of the fact that we had in our midst the greatest statesman of the Far East. During his

sojourn in Europe the Marquis Ito has found it possible not only to take a hand, but even a leading hand, in the settlement of the Ministerial crisis in Japan. It is difficult to steer the ship from the shore; but what would our ancestors have thought of the spectacle of a Japanese statesman directing the politics of his country by telegrams from Europe? The Marquis Ito was much impressed with the energy, intelligence, and effusive friendliness of the Kaiser. But the one great benefit which it is hoped the world will reap from his visit would be a settled conviction on his part that, come what may, no German or British temptations should be allowed to induce Japan to indulge the suicidal folly of Russophobia. That way madness lies.

The Return of the Empress to Peking. The Chinese Court is coming back to Peking after all, and the Imperial *cortège* has been for some time on its way towards the desecrated capital.

When the Chinese Empress regains her palace, one of the first things she will have to do will be to adopt a new heir to the throne, and the second thing, which perhaps is even more important, is to decide on what terms she will stand with M. Lessar. At the moment of going to press it would seem that the Chinese Government has not quite recognised the kind of man it has to deal with in M. Lessar. Instead of signing the Manchurian Convention, which would at least maintain intact the integrity of the Chinese Empire, as our occupation in Egypt maintains intact the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, the Chinese Government is making difficulties, being probably urged thereto by foreign diplomatists, who consider it is their first mission in life to frustrate every Russian scheme. M. Lessar, therefore, is said to have declared that if the Convention is not signed by the end of the Russian year (that is about January 13th), Russia will simply fall back upon the principle of *beati possidentes*, and the occupation of Manchuria will continue indefinitely. If the Empress-Regent, M. Lessar, and the Marquis Ito could be locked up in a room, from which, like jurors, they would be forbidden to depart until they had arrived at an agreement, the rest of the world would be relieved for an indefinite time to come of any anxiety about the affairs of the Far East. If Russia, Japan, and China stand together, all the other Powers will stand outside.

The Polish Question Once More. The European cauldron seems as if it were about, if not to boil over, at least to bubble as if under the influence of a witches' incantation. In politics the unexpected usually happens; but who

could have foreseen that the Poles, of all the nationalities in Europe, would have been the cause to make the European cauldron bubble and boil? Yet so it is. The Prussian minority which garrisons Posen for the German Empire has taken alarm of late by the discovery that, despite all repressive legislation, the Poles are increasing and multiplying at a rate which threatens the German element with extinction. By way of putting a sprag in the wheel of the Juggernaut Car, the Prussian schoolmasters, as we mentioned last month, received strict orders to compel the Polish children to say their prayers in German, and on their refusal the children were birched with a severity which led, at the little town of Wreschen, to a riot, for which Prussian authority meted out terms of imprisonment. Demonstrations in favour of the martyrs of Wreschen took place both in Russian and Austrian Poland, to the immense indignation of the Germans, who were only partially satisfied with the official repudiations and apologies of their neighbours. In the Galician Diet—the one Polish assembly which has been permitted to survive—Prince Czartovyski gave a dignified but emphatic expression to the national sentiment on the subject, which has again elicited a growl from the official Press at Berlin.

**Good
Out of Evil.**

Destiny must have been in a sardonic mood when it decreed that the Polish question should be brought back to the memory of mankind by the determination of the Prussians to compel little Poles to pray to God in a foreign tongue. The incident is useful, however, in many ways. It is an object lesson for us in our dealing with the Dutch language in South Africa, but it is specially useful from a general European point of view for the Russian Government. In the racial conflict which threatens the peace of Central Europe, the Poles have been reminded in the most forcible manner of their kinship with the Russians. If, which God forbid, the rivalry between the Teuton and the Slav should lead to blows, the Poles will be driven to side with their fellow-Slavs. The Tsar has only to persist in a policy of conciliation in order to create in Posen an absolutely impregnable bulwark of the Russian Empire.

**Lord Rosebery's
Speech.**

I have discussed elsewhere Lord Rosebery's speech, and only need to say here that the fortnight which has elapsed since the Chesterfield utterance has had the result of convincing everyone that

there is little or nothing to be hoped from in that quarter. As the result of that speech communications took place between him and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman which elicited from Lord Rosebery a definite declaration to the effect that he has no intention of working with the Liberal Party, as in his own opinion he is "bound to work on lines not distinctly party." He further definitely abjured Home Rule. He is, therefore, no longer a Liberal-Imperialist, but a Liberal Unionist, for the distinction between the Imperialist Liberals and the Liberal Unionists has been that the Liberal Imperialist believed in Home Rule, while the Liberal Unionist abjured it. As Lord Rosebery has now definitely repudiated Home Rule, he must be regarded as a Unionist. If this be so, what is the sense of discussing his chances as a Liberal leader? He could only be accepted as such if the Liberal Party, as a whole, were prepared to drop Home Rule. But this is not the case. Home Rule is still the dividing line between Liberals and Unionists. The position of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, therefore, instead of being endangered has been firmly established by Lord Rosebery's deliverance.

**Self-
Sterilisation.**

It is profoundly melancholy to chronicle this self-imposed sterilisation of one of the most interesting personalities in public life. With the sole exception of Sir William Harcourt, everyone, including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would have been only too glad to welcome Lord Rosebery back into the Liberal ranks. And if he is not Liberal leader to-day, the cause must be sought solely in himself, and in his refusal to undertake the responsible duty of leading a party which he has denounced as an organised hypocrisy. It is difficult to see what room there is for him among the Unionists with whom he has now thrown in his lot. Lord Palmerston no doubt could count upon Conservative support against the Radicals, but the Tories of that day were weak and had need of Lord Palmerston. The Unionists of to-day are much too strong to be beholden to Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery's future, therefore, seems likely to be that of a Scotch Anarcharsis Clootz, an eloquent orator of mankind. For those of us who at one time hoped so much from Lord Rosebery it is a sad disappointment to find that he is afflicted with a lack of virility which renders him impotent for serving the State as Prime Minister of the King.

DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Nov. 29.—The Liberal Insurgents at Colon surrender to the Government.

Nov. 30.—Signor di Broglio, Italian Finance Minister, announces a surplus of £1,648,000 at the close of the financial year ... The War Office announces that after January 1st, 1902, everyone wishing to go to South Africa must obtain a special permit by personal application.

Dec. 1.—About 200,000 people march to Hyde Park, where they pass a resolution condemning the supersession of General Buller ... Sunday trams run for the first time in Edinburgh.

Dec. 2.—Thomas Peterson Goudie, the defaulting bank clerk of the Liverpool Bank, is arrested at Bootle ... Count von Bülow introduces the new German Tariff Bill in the Reichstag ... Congress opens in Washington; Mr. Henderson is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives ... It is reported that four British naval officers were arrested and imprisoned at Alexandretta, Asia Minor ... H.M. torpedo-destroyer *Salmon* is run down off Harwich by the Antwerp-Harwich packet *Cambridge*. Two men are lost, and the destroyer is beached in a sinking condition ... In the French Chamber M. Legrand opens the debate on the Budget.

Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt sends his message to Congress ... The Belgian Senate reassembles ... The Khedive visits Khartum.

Dec. 4.—The British South African Company hold their shareholders' meeting in London ... The General Committee of the National Liberal Federation holds a special meeting at Derby. Great divergence of opinion is shown, but finally a resolution is passed advocating the despatch of a Special Commissioner to South Africa in the interests of peace, and urging immediate steps to remedy the present condition of the Concentration Camps ... The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is presented to Congress. It favours the Nicaragua route, which is estimated to cost £38,000,000.

Dec. 5.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit the Guildhall. Enthusiastic crowds line the route. At the banquet the Prince describes his impressions of his tour ... Mr. Watts, Chief Constructor at the Armstrong-Whitworth Works, is appointed to succeed Sir William White as Director of Naval Construction ... At the Court of Claims several decisions were come to with regard to different claimants for the right to perform various antiquated services for the King during the Coronation ceremony ... The text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is officially published in Washington ... M. van Kol makes an interpellation on the subject of the Concentration Camps in the Dutch Parliament.

Dec. 6.—Lord Londonderry endeavours to defend the Telephone deal to a deputation from the L.C.C., whose spokesman is Mr. J. W. Benn ... The Alien Immigration Restriction Bill is passed by the Australian Parliament ... The French Chamber passes the Chinese Loan Bill ... The Independent Labour Party withdraws its candidate for Dewsbury ... The west wing of the Liverpool Exchange Buildings is burnt down; damage is estimated at £10,000.

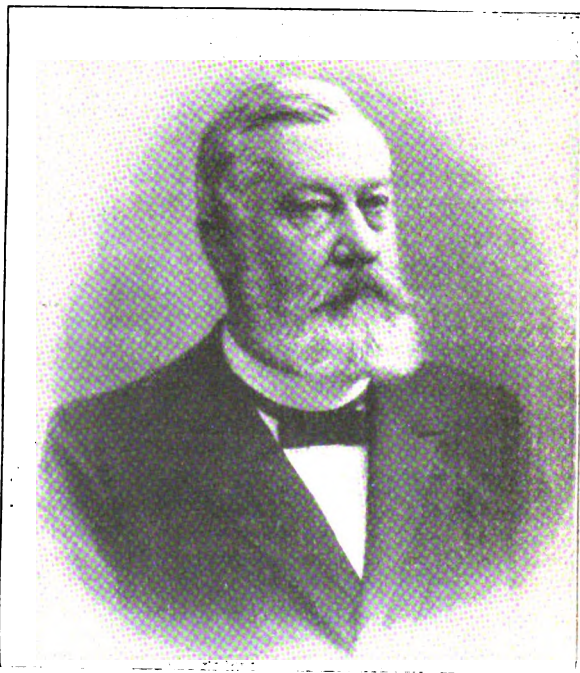
Dec. 7.—In the punitive expedition against the Mahsuds in Northern India seven villages are destroyed ... The New South Wales Legislature makes arbitration in labour disputes compulsory ... Dr. H. Woodward retires after forty-three years of service in the British Museum ... Sir H. Chermiside is appointed Governor of Queensland ... The Judges decide that Sunday rams are to run in Edinburgh.

Dec. 8.—Queen's Hotel, Southsea, is burnt down. Two lives are lost. Estimated damage, £50,000 ... A fierce storm rages on the west and south coasts of Great Britain; many wrecks.

Dec. 9.—The French Budget for 1901 shows a deficit of £6,000,000 ... A man of the 4th Punjab regiment stationed at Tientsin runs amok, shoots dead two of his comrades and two Germans, and is then shot by a German sentry. No complications ensue ... Smithfield Cattle Show opens; finest

display of fat cattle for many years ... Senator Hoare presents a resolution to the Senate authorising the President to negotiate with civilised nations in relation to Anarchists ... Senator Frye introduces a new Ship Subsidy Bill ... It is reported that £40,000,000 has been lost in the struggle to control the copper output of the world ... A monster meeting of Boer sympathisers is held in the Auditorium Theatre at Chicago ... The Supreme Court at Melbourne gives a judgment against the P. & O. Company, in the test case between the Company and the Minister of Customs.

Dec. 10.—Mr. Redmond and his colleagues sail from New York ... David Nation obtains a divorce from Mrs. Carrie Nation, the famous saloon smasher ... The King signs a pro-



M. Zemp, New Swiss President.

clamation fixing Thursday, June 26th, 1902, as the date of the Coronation, and proroguing Parliament until January 16th, 1902. He also approves the designs of the new bronze and gold coinage ... Annual banquet of British Chambers of Commerce in Paris ... The Nobel prizes are awarded ... Nicaragua leases to the United States a strip of territory six miles wide, which includes the route of the new canal ... An interpellation on the subject of the Concentration Camps is made in the Belgian Chamber. Professor G. Doppers addresses President Roosevelt on the same subject.

Dec. 11.—Sir George Clarke takes the oath of office as Governor of Victoria; he has a brilliant reception in Melbourne ... The Board of Trade issues its award as to the system of electric traction to be used on the Metropolitan and District railways. It directs that the "continuous system" advocated by the District Company shall be used.

Dec. 12.—The Coronation proclamation is read by the Common Crier of London ... Fierce snowstorms interrupt telegraphic communication between London and the North; tremendous damage is done throughout the Midlands ... The

Reichstag adjourns over Christmas after concluding the debate on the first reading of the Tariff Bill ... M. Zemp, a Catholic Conservative of Lucerne, is elected President of Switzerland for 1902.

Dec. 13.—2,000 Post Office men are at work repairing wires broken by yesterday's storm ... *Shamrock II.* narrowly escapes destruction by fire. All her sails are burnt ... Strike in the boot trade begins at Northampton ... A contract for a new loan of £5,000,000 is signed by the Bulgarian Premier ... The Test Match between Mr. MacLaren's Eleven and Australia begins at Sydney.

Dec. 14.—Mr. Rhodes outlines his scheme for the future settlement of South Africa in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* ... A Blue Book is issued giving the mortality returns of the Concentration Camps ... Signor Marconi announces that he has received signals by wireless telegraphy from England at his station in Newfoundland ... Chili proposes a basis of settlement with Argentina ... The Court of Inquiry condemns Admiral Schley ... The Australian Federal Parliament adjourns till January 14th.

Dec. 16.—Lord Rosebery delivers his long expected speech at Chesterfield ... A memorial service is held at St. Paul's for those who have fallen in the War ... The new canal treaty is ratified in the U.S. Senate by seventy-two votes to six ... The opening session of the Sugar Bounties Conference is held at Brussels ... Signor Ferri, Socialist leader, is suspended in the Italian Chamber ... The Chinese Court leaves Kai-Fong-Fu for Peking ... Mr. MacLaren's team defeat Australia at Sydney by an innings and 124 runs.

Dec. 17.—The Anglo-American Cable Company threatens Signor Marconi with an injunction if he continues his experiments in Newfoundland ... Admiral Schley files a Bill of Exception against the finding of the Court of Inquiry ... Debate on the Concentration Camps in the Belgian Parliament ... The South Australian Parliament passes the Constitution Bill ... The United States Chargé d'Affaires despatches a Dragoman to meet the brigands who have Miss Stone in captivity, with instructions to make an offer of £14,000 for her liberation and that of Mme. Tzilka.

Dec. 18.—A meeting of the Liberal Association in the Town Hall, Birmingham, is broken up by a mob. Windows are smashed and many people are injured, one fatally. The police finally charge and disperse the crowd. Mr. Lloyd George, the principal speaker, escapes in policeman's clothes ... The Privy Council, presided over by the Lord Chancellor, states the reasons why it refused Marais's appeal ... The Freedom of the City of Dublin is conferred upon John Redmond, M.P. ... The Convention of Capital and Labour meets in New York. It elects a committee comprising twelve representatives of capital, twelve of labour, and twelve independent gentlemen to work for the harmonisation of capital and labour ... Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly" ... M. Caillaux, French Finance Minister, submits an amended Budget, which, instead of a deficit, shows a surplus of £5,840 ... The Malta Council of Government in Committee rejects the provision made for education as a protest against the imposition of the English language and fresh taxation.

Dec. 19.—The Secretary of War announces that additional drafts are to be raised to reinforce the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa. Married men will be accepted ... A Cabinet Council is held at the Foreign Office ... The Uganda railway is completed to Victoria Nyanza ... The American House of Representatives adjourns over Christmas ... President Roosevelt appoints two coloured men to office. Mr. Crossland to be Minister to Liberia, and Mr. Dancy to be Recorder of Deeds at Washington ... An appalling disaster occurs at Messrs. Jones and Laughlin's blast furnace at Pittsburg, U.S.A. Ten men are burned to death ... The Captain of the Norddeutscher Lloyd ss. *Neckar* is committed to prison at Freemantle, Australia, for breaking the seals on his stores and refusing to pay the fine.

Dec. 20.—The emissary of the Sultan of Turkey is not allowed to land at Koweyt, Persian Gulf, where a British cruiser and gunboat are lying at anchor ... Important statement

by the Austrian Prime Minister urging the necessity of putting an end to the paralysis of Parliament ... The first locomotive reaches Port Florence, the terminus of the Uganda railway on Lake Victoria Nyanza ... Serious railway accident near Paderborn, Westphalia; 14 persons killed ... Nodiz Fort, on the Mekran coast, is stormed by a British force of Baluchis; the Persian raiders who had occupied it are severely handled, and Muhamad Ali, their leader, is killed.

Dec. 21.—Headmasters' Conference concludes at Cambridge ... J. P. Hayden, M.P., is sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly" ... The commander of the British gunboat at Koweyt hauls down the Turkish flag from the residence of Sheikh Mubarak, replacing it by the Sheikh's own flag as a token of the latter's independence ... Reported outbreak of a serious rising against President Castro, of Venezuela, headed by General Mendoza ... General Miles is informed by President Roosevelt that he has been guilty of a gross breach of discipline in commenting as he did upon the findings of the Schley Court of Inquiry ... A divorce is granted between the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse.

Dec. 22.—The anniversary of Prince George's arrival in Crete is celebrated by the inhabitants ... President Loubet unveils Baulin's statue in Paris.

Dec. 23.—A slight explosion sets fire to a train on the Liverpool Electric Overhead Railway; the train is completely burned up in a tunnel, and six people lose their lives ... Sir Edward Fry delivers his award in the Grimsby fishing dispute ... The export of horses and mules is prohibited in Buenos Ayres ... Mr. Leake forms a new Ministry in Western Australia ... The Japanese Budget shows a surplus of £4,600,000.

Dec. 24.—Chili and Argentina arrive at a satisfactory understanding on the basis of arbitration by King Edward VII. ... General Mendoza is defeated by the Government troops at Villadrema, Venezuela ... Marquis Ito arrives in London ... Senator Hanna announces the willingness of the Republican members of the Canal Committee to reconsider the Panama route ... Mr. Jasper Tully, M.P., and Mr. J. O. O'Donnell, M.P., are sentenced to one month and two months' imprisonment respectively for "unlawful assembly."

Dec. 25.—Mr. Shaw, Governor of Iowa, is to succeed Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury at Washington ... The difference between the Cabinet and the Constitutional party in Japan with regard to the Budget is settled by Marquis Ito.

Dec. 26.—The Zionist Congress is opened at Basle by Dr. Herzl.

Dec. 27.—The Brazilian Senate approve of the agreement for the delimitation of the boundary between British Guiana and Brazil ... The annual meeting of the Indian National Congress is held at Calcutta, over 5,000 attend ... The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns ... The draft of the new commercial treaty between Russia and Italy is signed at St. Petersburg.

Dec. 28.—Relations between Germany and Venezuela become strained ... The proposed public demonstration in Malta in support of the petition to the King is prohibited by the British Government.

Dec. 30.—The German Ambassador gives the United States Government official assurances regarding German action in Venezuela ... The International Socialist Bureau meets at Brussels.

Dec. 31.—The *modus vivendi* with regard to lobster fishing on the French shore of Newfoundland expires to-day.

The War.

Dec. 2.—Lord Kitchener reports 32 Boers killed, 18 wounded, 256 prisoners, and 14 surrenderers for week ending to-day.

Dec. 3.—General Bruce Hamilton surprises a laager on Osbock, near Ermelo; 93 Boers are captured.

Dec. 9.—Report of attack made by Boers under Maritz on Tontellbosch, Kop, West Cape Colony, which was successfully repulsed ... Since Dec. 2nd 31 Boers are reported killed, 17 wounded, 352 captured, and 35 surrendered ... Colonel Wilson with Kitchener's Scouts narrowly escapes capture by De Wet.

Dec. 10.—General Bruce Hamilton's column surprises the Bethel commando at Trichardsfontein; 7 Boers are killed and 131 captured.

Dec. 13.—General Bruce Hamilton surprises Piet Viljen's laager at Witkrantz; 16 Boers killed, 70 captured, and one of Benson's guns retaken.

Dec. 15.—Commandant Badenhorst is captured at Waterberg.

Dec. 16.—Commandant Kritzing is severely wounded and captured while attempting to rescue a comrade on the block-house line near Hanover Road ... Since December 9th, 31 Boers are reported killed, 7 wounded and 372 captured.

Dec. 17.—The Stock Exchange is opened at Johannesburg.

Dec. 18.—General De Wet attacks General Dartnell near Landberg, in Bethlehem district. He is repulsed after several hours' fighting.

Dec. 19.—Major Bridgford with 200 men is attacked by 300 Boers under Britz, and overwhelmed at Begin-der-Lyn in Transvalia ... Colonel Park is attacked at Nylstroom and loses 7 men killed, 6 officers, and 18 men wounded.

Dec. 20.—Colonel Damant is attacked by the Boers under M. Botha at Tafelkop, his troops are very severely handled, 2 officers and 20 men being killed, Colonel Damant, 2 officers, and 17 men wounded. Boers then retire, taking the two British guns with them before Colonel Remington's advance ... Trial of Commandant Scheepers begins at Graaf Reinet; thirty charges are preferred against him.

Dec. 21.—The trial of Scheepers is suspended owing to illness of the prisoner.

Dec. 23.—Since December 16th 45 Boers are reported killed, 25 wounded, 310 captured, and 35 surrendered.

Dec. 25.—General De Wet, with about 1,000 Boers, attacks and captures the camp of Imperial Yeomanry at Tweefontein; six officers, including the commander (Major Williams), and 55 men are killed; eight officers and 50 men are wounded; four officers and 246 men are captured, but are released. A gun and a pom-pom fall into the hands of the Boers.

Dec. 27.—The trial of Scheepers is resumed.

Lord Kitchener reports many small engagements, convoy attacks, etc., throughout the month. During the latter half the Boers have shown great activity, and many "regrettable incidents" have been reported. Many small Boer camps have been captured. Trials and sentences of imprisonment and banishment are reported in all the Cape Colony districts. Plague is reported from Mossel Bay. Our casualties have been exceptionally heavy. Additional drafts are to be raised to reinforce the Imperial Yeomanry.

Speeches upon the War and the Political Situation.

Dec. 4.—Mr. W. Churchill, at Birmingham ... Lord Coleridge, at Putney ... Mr. Birrell and Mr. Lloyd-George, at Derby.

Dec. 5.—Lord Selborne, at Fulham.

Dec. 6.—Lord Tweedmouth, in London.

Dec. 7.—Mr. Joshua Rowntree, at Nottingham.

Dec. 10.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Dunfermline ... Mr. Wyndham, at Exeter ... Mr. Chamberlain, at Liverpool.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Brodrick, at Glasgow ... Sir Edward Grey, at Bristol ... Mr. Ritchie, at Croydon ... Mr. A. Chamberlain, at Liverpool ... Mr. T. W. Russell, at Kilrea.

Dec. 12.—Lord G. Hamilton, at Chiswick ... Lord Monkswell, at Chelsea.

Dec. 13.—Lord Londonderry, at Newcastle ... Mr. Long, in London.

Dec. 14.—Mr. Dillon, at United Irish League meeting ... Sir W. Pease, at Bloomsbury.

Dec. 16.—Mr. G. Balfour, at Birmingham ... Lord Rosebery, at Chesterfield.

Dec. 18.—Mr. T. W. Russell, in County Fermanagh ... Mr. Lloyd-George, at Birmingham.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Asquith, at Bilston ... Sir R. Reid, at Liverpool ... Sir E. Clarke, in London.

Other Speeches.

Dec. 5.—Herr Bebel, in the Reichstag, on the Tariff Bill ... The Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain, in the City, on Empire building.

Dec. 9.—Lord Rosebery and Mr. W. H. Long, in London, on the L.C.C.

Dec. 10.—Sir E. Monson, in Paris, on Arbitration ... Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Hanbury, in London, on Agriculture ... Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Hawarden, on Volunteers.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Hall Caine, at Manchester, on Society Conditions ... Sir E. Clarke, in London, on Anarchism ... Count von Bulow, on the Polish troubles.

Dec. 17.—Mr. A. Balfour, in London, on Scientific Training.

Dec. 19.—German Emperor, in Berlin, on Sculpture.

Dec. 21.—Lord Rosebery, at Swansea, on Civic Duty.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 30.—Edward John Eyre (ex-Governor of Jamaica), 86 ... Prof. Albrecht Weber (German Orientalist), 76.

Dec. 1.—Thomas Clarke Luby (prominent Fenian at New York), 76 ... Surgeon-General Harvey, 59.

Dec. 4.—Sir William MacCormac (eminent surgeon), 65 ... E. G. W. Gribb (Oriental scholar), 44.

Dec. 6.—Sir Charles Legard (Yorkshire Baronet), 54 ... Canon the Hon. Douglas Hamilton-Gordon (Prebend of Calne in Salisbury Cathedral), 77 ... F. W. Robinson (novelist), 70.

Dec. 7.—Jacob Heinrich Krelage (Dutch horticulturist), 77. Dec. 9.—Major Clement Walker-Heneage, V.C. (a veteran of the Light Brigade), 70.

Dec. 11.—Professor Joseph H. Thayer (American Theological Teacher), 72.

Dec. 13.—Admiral Sir George Elliott, K.C.B., 88.

Dec. 16.—Archdeacon David Lewis, of Carmarthen ... Sir Francis de Winton (former Controller of the Household of the Prince and Princess of Wales), 66 ... Dr. Heinrich Duentzer (biographer of Goethe), 88.

Dec. 17.—M. Herbette (formerly French Ambassador at Berlin), 62.

Dec. 18.—Rev. George Renand (formerly tutor to Lords Rosebery, Aberdeen, George Hamilton, and Methuen), 87.

Dec. 19.—Rev. Thomas Wakefield (veteran African missionary).

Dec. 20.—W. W. Pethick (Li Hung Chang's American Secretary).

Dec. 21.—Colonel Sir Henry Collett (Indian officer), 65.

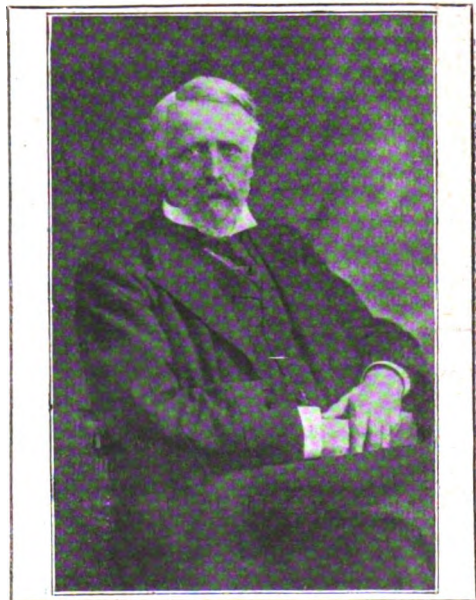
Dec. 23.—Sir G. H. Gilbert (agricultural chemist), 84 ... Mr. Onslow Ford (sculptor and Royal Academician), 49.

Dec. 26.—Sir Noel Paton (eminent painter), 80.

Dec. 27.—J. R. Rogers (Governor of the State of Washington, U.S.A.) ... Senator Sewell (New Jersey Republican), 66.

Dec. 28.—David Law (water-colour painter), 65.

Dec. 29.—David P. Thompson (former United States Minister to Turkey), 68.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

The late Sir Wm. MacCormac.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."—BURNS.

Punch published last month a cartoon which represented John Bull looking into a picture in which he was portrayed by a German artist as a kind of ogre with his fingers dripping with blood. "There must be something wrong with your glasses," says honest John Bull. "I'm sure I don't look like that!" John Bull is quite right, at least to this extent, that he does not intend to look like that; but it may give honest John furiously to think to discover that, whether the artist is German, Russian, American, or French, they all paint him very much as he appears on the German canvas. It may occur to him that the glasses of all these various international artists cannot be so entirely out of focus; that there must be something in his present demeanour and actions to occasion so extraordinary a delusion, if delusion it be, on the part of contemporary artists.

In the caricatures of all nations we find expressed with brutal candour the salient features of the impression which we produce upon our neighbours. In these pages we are able to answer Burns' prayer. Here we can see ourselves as others see us; and although we may be filled with pity for the poor misguided creatures who could so misconceive our heroic actions, prompted by such sublime self-sacrifice, the fact that all these observers can blunder so egregiously may perchance infuse a little modesty into the criticisms which we pass upon our neighbours. If the foreign atmosphere should have such an extraordinary effect in distorting John Bull's lineaments and misrepresenting his conduct, the same influence may render equally inaccurate our most confident judgments upon what we are pleased to describe as the follies and crimes of our neighbours.

Thus we arrive by a somewhat roundabout way at that noblest of all sayings, "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

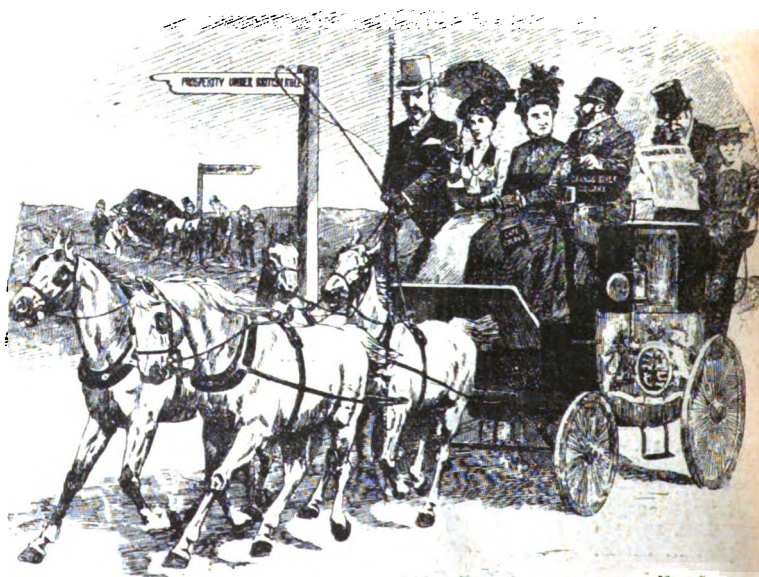
In the caricatures of the month the chief topics are the South African War everywhere; in Germany the customs tariff; in America President Roosevelt's message. I will open the collection of caricatures of the war by reproducing on a very diminished scale the spirited cartoon with which the *South African Review* endeavoured to cheer up the hearts of South African loyalists by prophesying a steady but sure progress towards peace and prosperity.

Lord Salisbury told us last month that the opinion of the Colonials—who, after all, are sitting in judgment on their own case—outweighs the opinion of all foreign Powers. This is consolatory, because if the caricaturists afford us any guide as to the judgment of our contemporaries, the South African four-in-hand is not heading for peace and prosperity, but towards universal smash. One of the most vigorous cartoonists, the caricaturist of *Il Papagallo*, embodied in the accompanying picture the present condition of British credit.

The artist of *Il Papagallo* has to depend upon a somewhat inadequate interpreter into English, the English version of the legend being sometimes excruciatingly funny.

The same idea is expressed in a more artistic manner by the artist of *Lustige Blätter*, which represents the burial of the might of England in the cemetery of nations.

The portrait of Mr. Chamberlain as the little dog at the heels of Mr. Rhodes's gravedigger accurately indicates the German conception of the relative position of the two men.



The South African Four-in-Hand!

"If on the right road, don't drive your horses at a breakneck pace, or you may upset the coach."—Lord Minto, at Maritzburg.

Mr. Chamberlain, as usual, figures most conspicuously in the Continental cartoons. It is the irony of fate that the man who, at Leicester, publicly complimented the German press upon not being guilty of such offensive cartoons as those which disgraced the gutter-press of Paris, should be dealt with much more savagely by German caricaturists than by those of any other nation in the world. *Lustige Blätter*, in one special Boer number, represented a great red devil hauling Mr. Chamberlain into the flames of hell. He is already on the threshold, behind him are other figures, even more conspicuous, but none with a more agonised expression. The tormentor hurries them up with the assurance that it won't be long.

Chamberlain as Herod is a familiar figure, but sometimes he shares the Herodian elevation with Mr. Rhodes. In one cartoon an English and a Scotch soldier are looking at Raphael's cartoon of the Massacre of the Innocents. Says one to the other: "What a bungler of a child-murderer." "Yes, indeed," is the reply; "Rhodes would have done ever so much better."

One of the German Christmas cartoons borrows an idea from Dickens, and represents Mr. Chamberlain as the New Scrooge, round whom, as he slumbers in an easy-chair, there hover the ghosts of the 10,000 babies done to death in the Concentration Camps.

The modern Massacre of the Innocents which is going on in Africa has produced a profound impression upon the mind of all Continental nations. In one cartoon Santa Claus is represented by one cartoonist, who borrows a hint from M. Rostand, as travelling over the veldt heavily laden with little coffins. *Le Rire* represents the Empress of Russia nursing her child, while she is adjured by the weeping Boer women presenting their dying children to sympathise with the sufferings of their murdered infants.

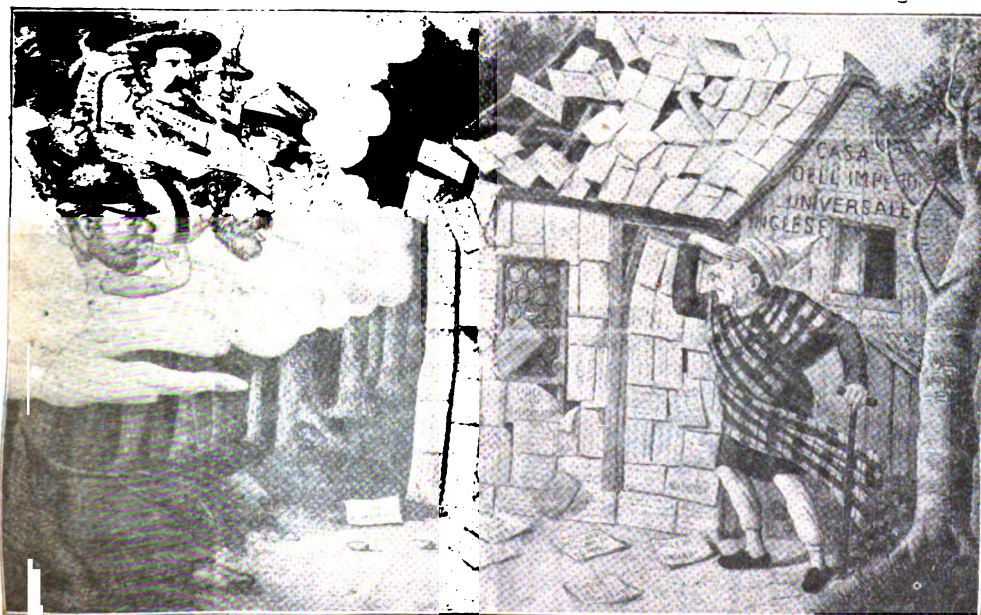


Lustige Blätter.

[B.rlin.

The World's Peace Court.

"To the others their fate is allotted; they rest in honour and peace; bury deep the power of England; it rests in nation-slaughter and shame."



Our just words will shake so much of other adversary, and the *universal English Empire's House* will be shattered as paper by the wind. Man who is hard as the iron, you look as you would see the sun; but the others disgrace have given you the gold crutch. It seems a dream; but it is reality.—*Il Papagallo*, Bologna.

Mr. Chamberlain's protestations of the extreme humanity with which he wages war evoke shrieks of contemptuous amusement. One of the most popular cartoons was that which parodied his Edinburgh speech by representing him roasting his Christmas goose alive, and protesting all the while that no one ever cooked a goose more humanely.

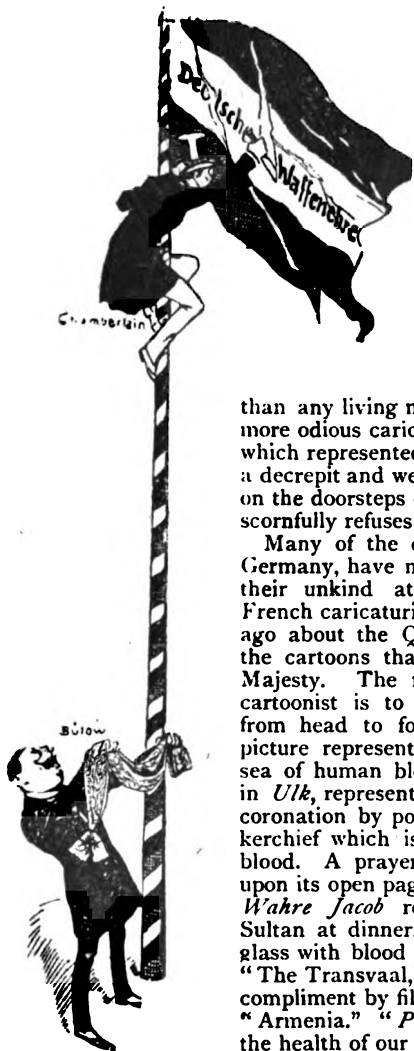
The other part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech—that in which he was held to have insulted the honour of the German Army—provoked any number of cartoons in the German press, of which we reproduce one from *Kladderadatsch* as a sample of the rest.

This picture gives a vivid representation of the popular estimate of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. It represents him climbing up the flagstaff for the purpose of mutilating and disfiguring the honour of Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain has been more caricatured

than any living man, but it is probable that no more odious caricature has appeared than that which represented him in rags, accompanied by a decrepit and weeping John Bull, as a suppliant on the doorsteps of the Goddess of Fortune who scornfully refuses him alms.

Many of the cartoonists, and especially in Germany, have made the King the subject for their unkind attentions. Nothing that the French caricaturists published a couple of years ago about the Queen can exceed in virulence the cartoons that have been devoted to His Majesty. The favourite idea of the foreign cartoonist is to represent the King smirched from head to foot with human blood. One picture represents the King as swimming in a sea of human blood. Another, that appeared in *Ulk*, represents the King preparing for the coronation by polishing his crown with a handkerchief which is dipped in a basin of Boers' blood. A prayer book, with a bloody smirch upon its open page, lies beside the basin. *Der Wahre Jacob* represents the King and the Sultan at dinner. The King fills the Sultan's glass with blood poured from a bottle labelled "The Transvaal," while the Sultan returns the compliment by filling the King's from the bottle "Armenia." "*Prosit, brother soul! Here's to the health of our humane method of warfare!*"



Kladderadatsch. [Berlin.

VON BÜLOW: "It's a good thing you are doing that unofficially! When my turn comes I can serve you another nice little turn officially."



Kladderadatsch. [Berlin.

"I have the honour, gracious lady, to wish you pleasant holidays."
"No begging allowed here. Be off with you!"



Lustige Blätter.

The Insult to Germania and What Came to the Aggressor.

[Berlin.



Humoriatische Blätter]

[Vienna.]

Good Advice to the Delegates of the Peace Conference.

"Chain up this dog first."

It is by no means only in Germany that Mr. Chamberlain's exploits attracted contemptuous attention.

One theme which has prompted many cartoons has been the refusal of the Hague Council to take any notice of the appeal of the Boers for arbitration. One of the most effective of these represented the Tsar as a gigantic peace idol, with an enormous imperial mantle

stretching wide around his feet, and towering high above the tiny mortals who at a distance appear as rats or mice at his feet, and the lament is raised that he is too high and too great to listen to the cry of woe which rises from the Boers.

A Stuttgart cartoon represents the Boers being turned away from the Hague Tribunal with the familiar cry: "Away with Him," on the ground that he has committed a breach of diplomatic etiquette. But the real prompter of the decision is shown in the figure of Mr. Chamberlain, who stands behind in the shape of a skeleton



[Minneapolis Journal.]

Putting his Foot in his Mouth.

THE WORLD: "There was a time when that interested me, but it's getting to be a horrid chestnut now."

with an eyeglass in his right eye-socket, and in his hand a scythe dripping with blood.

The war upon women in South Africa affords themes for many a cartoon. The Dutch *Amsterdammer*, whose cartoons are among the best drawn of any, has repeatedly illustrated this phase of the subject.



[Moonshine.]

Only a Hint.

JOHN BULL: "Now, come away, Joey, and let them sleep for the winter. I'm not afraid of being stung, but I should like a quiet Christmas."



Lustige Blätter.]

[Be:lin.]

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech.

"No creature was ever killed so humanely as this one," said Chamberlain. And here he has roasted his Christmas goose alive.



[Judge.]

Mend the Link.

JUDGE TO UNCLE SAM: "McKinley said, 'We must have more ships.'"

One ingenious cartoonist suggests a new use for concentration camps, and shows Kitchener, Chamberlain, Rhodes, Brodrick, Milner, and Salisbury behind the barbed wire.

The only other subject which competes with the South African war in the German papers is the struggle over the new Tariff Bill.

The cartoons which touch upon the relations between Britain and America are numerous. The sarcastic English view of the present relations between John Bull and Brother Jonathan is satirically expressed by Mr. Max Beerbohm.

The American view of the Clayton-Bulwer Settlement is expressed less maliciously but not less significantly by



[Kladderradatsch.]

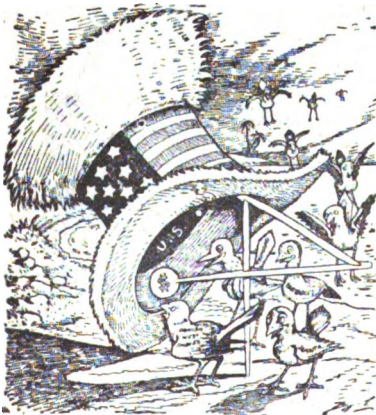
[Berlin.]

The Struggle over the German Tariff Bill.

Mr. Davenport as the surrender of the Western Hemisphere to Uncle Sam.

That the surrender of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will be followed by a further extension of American sovereignty is expressed by some cartoonists, notably by the extremely clever artist of the *Minneapolis Journal*.

President Roosevelt's Message did not lend itself much to caricature. Its reception abroad was happily hit off by the *Minneapolis Times*.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

Likely to Catch the Whole West Indian Group.

[Minneapolis Times.]

This Wise Old World.

MR. TERRA FIRMA: "Well, I fail to see anything revolutionary or alarming in this Document."



[Sydney Bulletin.]

The Education Test.

What if the Japanese should apply it to Jack? Want when next he visits Japan?



Minneapolis Journal.

Putting up Higher Barriers.



Sydney Bulletin.

Australia's Lie for Britain's Sake.

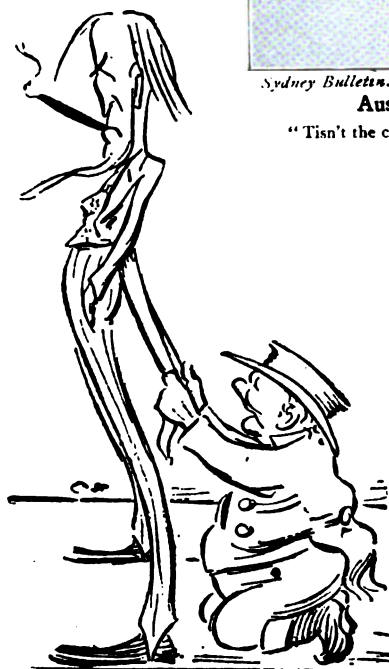
"Tisn't the colour I object to: that's nothin'—it's the sp'illin'."



Sydney Bulletin.

What Uncle Sam is coming to.

The make-up of "Brother Jonathan" will have to be materially reconstructed if this sort of thing goes on.



JOHN BULL to BROTHER JONATHAN: "Oh, sir, please, sir, do let us young Hanglo-Saxons stand shoulder to shoulder agin the world. Think of our common tongue! Think of that there *Mayflower*! Oh, sir, sir, ain't blood thicker than water?"

Brother Jonathan guesses the At-lantic is not com-posed of blood.

The question of Shipping Subsidies is energetically pressed by one section of the Republican Party represented by *Judge*.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill energetically demanded by the *North American* appears to have the support of an overwhelming majority of the Legislature.

This question of Chinese exclusion brings American and Australian into close accord. The Australian, however, is keen to see the inconsistency of the American expansionists who are all for annexing the Filipinos while professing a holy horror at the intrusion of men of colour.

The *Bulletin* is much exercised by the false pretence behind which Mr. Chamberlain has consented to exclude coloured immigrants from Australia. The Colonial Secretary refused to exclude men of colour, but suggested that the same end might be attained by enforcing an educational test.

* * * For Miscellaneous Caricatures see advertisement pages.



CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE MARQUIS ITO, JAPAN'S GREATEST STATESMAN. BY ALFRED STEAD.

SUFFICIENT attention has hardly as yet been paid to the fact that Marquis Ito, the maker of New Japan and her greatest man, is now in England, after having visited the capitals of Europe. Although to the great majority of people at large the Marquis is the only Japanese leader whose name is known, it is seldom that he is thought of in the same way as our own great statesmen. Japan is so far away and, until now, has been content to grow more and more powerful without advertising herself. The peoples of the outer world have grown into the habit, or rather continued in it, of regarding Japan together with China, and the Japanese as slightly modified Chinese. The war so successfully waged by Japan on China in 1895-96 brought for the first time the difference between the two countries into universal prominence. The name of Marquis Ito then received a more tangible meaning to the world at large. Since that date it has always been his name which has figured in Japanese telegrams in the world's press. Hence it is not only our statesmen who should receive him as a colleague; the people should accord him the welcome due to the greatest man of a sister nation. And this is right and as it should be. Great and gifted as are the other great Japanese statesmen, Count Inouye, Count Okuma, Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata—that glorious group of intellects, reared in an Oriental civilisation, which has led Japan to its present great position—none of these would grudge Marquis Ito his world-wide fame. Writing of him, one of the cleverest of the younger statesmen says: “He is the present and the future of our country personified in one individual; and in spite of all the attacks of party politics, he is still the man to whom all and every one turn their eyes whenever the country is in trouble, whether he be in or out of office.” In power or out of power, leading a Cabinet or in retirement at his villa of Oiso, Marquis Ito is always the guiding voice of the nation. The formation of a new Ito Cabinet is always preceded by a veritable procession of prospective Cabinet-makers to visit the Marquis at Oiso. And up to the present, ever since the first Cabinet was formed, Marquis Ito has been virtual Prime Minister of Japan. The people of Japan, from the highest to the lowest, have confidence in their

leader, and, although sometimes those newspapers which rely on the lower classes for readers attack Marquis Ito fiercely, no crisis can arise without the whole nation turning to him as one man for guidance and help.

MARQUIS ITO AND THE EMPEROR.

Marquis Ito has always had, and still enjoys to the full, the confidence of His Majesty the Emperor, and the latter realises very clearly how much he owes to his leading statesman. It must be confessed—and I think that Marquis Ito himself would be most glad to acknowledge it—that much of the completeness of his political supremacy has risen from his being the confidential adviser and friend of the Emperor. For, it must be remembered that, however great any man may become in Japan, he is as nothing compared to the Emperor in the sight of the multitude. I give the following story, which may or may not be true, in proof of this statement. This year Marquis Ito attended the funeral of Mr. Hoshi, his assassinated political colleague, and uttered a funeral oration at the temple. The next day several of the cheaper papers catering to the masses denounced him for having proceeded directly to the presence of the Emperor in the same garments as he had worn at the funeral. This was held to have desecrated the Imperial presence, and one paper went so far as to print a statement that an official of the Imperial Household had emulated Henry II. in his outspoken desire regarding Thomas-à-Becket. This story, of which no one knew the truth or falseness, caused quite a commotion in Tokyo. The people might well have been satisfied that the man who had given to the Emperor so much increase of power was surely one who might be absolved from any desire to desecrate his presence. The Emperor has conferred upon the Marquis every sign of his confidence and his favour, on one occasion decorating him with an order until then reserved for royal personages.

THE GREATNESS OF THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

Marquis Ito may be compared to Bismarck, or to Napoleon; but there are, in fact, no Westerns by whose achievements his can be measured. His work stands out unique in the world's history, as Japan's growth is alone in a class by itself. Most nations are content to become great in hundreds of years. Japan has

arisen from nothing, according to Occidental ideas, and in thirty odd years has become the holder of the balance of power in the Far East. The Marquis Ito has been the principal figure and worker in this marvellous, this unprecedented national change. To no other man in this world has it been given to look back from the comparatively early age of sixty years, and see such a life's work lying behind him. What changes he has seen and brought about since his birth in September, 1841!

So few people have yet realised the greatness of Japan's growth that it is hardly to be wondered at that they do not accord to Marquis Ito the full palm of praise for his work. This, however, will be more and more generously accorded as the truer knowledge of the new Japan grows amongst the other nations of the world. From Marquis Ito himself people will learn little of his work: he is reticence itself upon personal matters. Imbued as he is with ideas of Occidental civilisation, he is not free from Oriental ideas of modesty. However, his accomplishments speak for themselves, and no student of Japan can ignore them.

All his life he has been in Government service, ever since his return from his first visit to foreign lands, when as a mere boy, accompanied by the present Count Inouye, he made his way by sailing vessel to England to study (in 1863). On his return he was able to do yeoman service to his country in her troubles with the foreign nations just about the time of the bombardment of Shimoneseiki. Then, though very young, he was the real representative of Japan in treating with the foreign ministers.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF OFFICE.

After the Restoration he was appointed Governor of the Prefecture of Hyogo, in May, 1868. He received this post because of the establishment of the foreign port of Kobe, close to the town of Hyogo, it being already recognised that Ito, young as he was, was best fitted to hold intercourse with foreigners. In 1869 it was found necessary, for the good of the Government, to appoint him as Under Vice-Minister of Finance, and in 1870 he went to America to study the monetary system, and spent nearly twelve months there. After his return his official progress was very rapid. In 1873 he was a member of the Cabinet, holding the Portfolio of Public works, and in 1885 Marquis Ito formed the first Ito Cabinet, which was in office for three years. He, however, participated in the next Cabinet by special order of the Emperor. During these latter years he had held many other offices, such as President of the Imperial Household, of the Privy Council, of the House of Peers, and received the rank of Count. In 1892 Ito formed his second Cabinet, and remained in office until 1896, after the conclusion of the Chinese war. For his distinguished services to the State in this war he was raised to the rank of Marquis. In 1898 the Marquis formed his third, and in 1900 his fourth Cabinet, both of which only held office for a few months.

Notwithstanding the many offices which Marquis

Ito has held at home, he has also frequently been despatched for the benefit of his country to foreign lands on special missions. In 1871 he made his first official visit to Europe and America in the suite of Prince Iwakura. His most important mission, however, was that of investigation and organisation for the framing of a Constitution in 1882. During this mission he represented Japan at the Coronation of the Tsar Alexander III. of Russia. In 1885 Marquis (then Count) Ito went to China to settle the Korean problem, and in 1897 he accompanied H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. And now Marquis Ito is making his fifth visit to Europe! This brief account of his offices and political missions gives but a faint idea of the ceaseless activity of the Marquis on behalf of his country.

PATRIOTIC PROGRESS.

Marquis Ito was helped on in his great work of transformation when the Japanese people realised that it was necessary to meet the foreigners on their own ground if Japan was to remain Japanese. In forcing the people to accept that view Marquis Ito did what was perhaps his greatest work for his country. It was this that induced the samurai and nobles to cut off their topknot, lay aside their two swords, and conform to Occidental ideas. By gaining his end in the way he did Marquis Ito preserved all the old samurai spirit for the work of national development, and it is this spirit largely which has made possible the new Japan of to-day.

MARQUIS ITO AND HIS CONSTITUTION.

Having made this great change, in 1883 he drew up a Constitution for Japan, and changed an absolute monarchy into a constitutional one as easily as another man might change a misspelt word. Of this great work Marquis Ito told me only this year "that the work was very difficult and productive of much thought. There had never been a Constitution in Japan to lead me to know what were likely to be the most necessary points to be provided for. Even when I had decided what was most necessary, it required very great care to ensure the proper working out of the various provisions. I had always to remember that my Constitution was to be a permanent one, and, therefore, I had to examine all the possible effects likely to arise. And then it was most important that all the sacred rights of the Emperor should be safeguarded. I accomplished my task, and it is very pleasant to think that it has not been necessary to amend the Constitution in any way since its promulgation." And this Constitution was the work of a man of a little over forty years of age!

The army and the navy, especially the latter, have been the special care of Marquis Ito, and it was his national work during the years 1892-96 that enabled Japan to beat China so conclusively and so thoroughly. The celebrated Ito programme of shipbuilding is now nearly completed, and as a result Japan is in possession of a strong and homogeneous fleet of modern warships.

AS A PARTY LEADER.

In 1900, Marquis Ito formed a party known as the Constitutional Political Association, one of the greatest steps yet taken in the direction of party government in Japan. Some of Marquis Ito's views on the duty of a party, as contained in his manifesto, are full of interest :—

"If a political party," says the Marquis Ito, "aims, as it should aim, at being a guide to the people, it must first commence with maintaining strict discipline and order in its own ranks, and, above all, with shaping its own conduct with an absolute and sincere devotion to the public interests of the country"; and it must, moreover, at all risks, "avoid falling into the fatal mistake of giving official posts to men of doubtful qualifications simply because they belong to a particular political party."

The manifesto emphasises also the fact that the appointment and dismissal of Ministers pertain, under the Constitution, to the prerogative of the Sovereign, and points out that once Ministers have been invested with their official functions, it is not permissible for members of their party to interfere with them in the discharge of their duties.

MARQUIS ITO IN PRIVATE LIFE.

But it is well to turn for a moment away from the public life of Marquis Ito, and consider him as a man living quietly in his villa of Oiso, near Tokyo. It was here that I had the pleasure of lunching with him and talking out a long summer afternoon last year. According to the doctors the Marquis was only convalescent, but there was little of the invalid about the active, young-looking gentleman who welcomed me in his European room. The old statesman is always active—too much so for his health, as he never will allow attention enough to be taken of his bronchitis troubles, which every now and then reassert themselves. His hair and sparse beard are tinged with grey, but there is no age in his eyes or in his voice. They are those of one who is always young and will be till the end. He is ordinarily dressed in European garments, a frock coat tightly buttoned and a soft felt hat for the garden, when passing from the European house to the Japanese one behind it. In common with most of the leading Japanese gentlemen, Marquis Ito has two houses, one painful and European, and the other delightful and Japanese.

WITH THE MARQUIS ITO AT OISO.

The room in which we sat before lunch was one having a beautiful view towards the loveliest of all mountains, Fujiyama. There were two telescopes to enable one to obtain a clearer view in the late summer of the countless pilgrims ascending the mountain side. On a table in one corner lie copies of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* and the *Graphic*, for the Marquis is a great reader, and reads—as he speaks—English very perfectly. This being so, it was amusing to hear from the Paris correspondent of a London morning paper that Marquis Ito could not converse with him in English. Would not would have been nearer the truth.

In a larger room near by are countless precious articles of jade, presents from the Chinese Emperor; there were many more, but the Japanese Emperor's collection has been enriched by the gift of them.

The most noticeable feature in the room is the large signature of the Chinese Dowager Empress on a large kakemono, the bold strokes of the brush testifying amply to the character of the artist.

MARQUIS ITO TALKS ON NEW JAPAN.

For a long time we sat together talking of Japan and her great future, and it was pleasant to hear the creator of a nation talk about his work. It was impossible for him to restrain some pride in the result of his country's progress, but he was also quite convinced that for a nation there is no such thing as standing still; it must be always more and more progress. And with it all Marquis Ito was strong on the point that however many Western ideas were introduced and adopted they must become Japanicised, as have all things which have entered the country. Buddhism, Confucianism, traditions, arts, etc.—all these are still themselves, but they are Japanese too. Thus it is with the nation itself, and will ever be. The Marquis spoke very bitterly of the missionaries who came to the country and denounced the Japanese as immoral, and he expressed himself very decidedly in favour of the country being without any outside religion. All the educated people, he said, have *bushido* to guide them in their life, the purest teaching of doing right combined with the highest code of honour. Why then should they wish to adopt a superstition such as Christianity, especially as it comes to the country in so many various and conflicting sects and forms?

So we talked, looking away over the fringe of pine trees on to the still blue sea, dotted here and there with fishing boats.

It was the day before the funeral of Mr. Hoshi, and Marquis Ito was to leave for Tokyo that same evening. We discussed the troubles of his political party, varied by explanations as to the identity of numerous portraits of the children of the Imperial Family hanging about on the walls. It was a veritable nursery of happy-looking children. Everywhere in this house as in the other the rooms were decorated, the floors were covered with gifts to the distinguished statesman.

A LUNCH AT OISO.

Soon came the summons to lunch, and we passed out into a garden lying on the edge of a steep descent. The garden above was Japanese, while below were to be seen beds of gay European flowers, and in one corner of the garden was a small glasshouse. The wife of Marquis Ito it is who is devoted to flowers and who spends much of her time in her garden. Soon we came to the Japanese house, and found a table spread and ready—we had a most excellent European repast—with some of Madame's flowers to decorate it. The room was beautiful in its proportions, as, indeed, are all purely Japanese rooms, and could not lose its beauty even with the admixture of much that was foreign. The Marquis gave many reminiscences of his busy life—reminiscences which it is not for me to give to the public, but which helped much to a better understanding of the development of the nation.

In the midst of the meal my host called one of his servants and asked for something. The domestic seeming embarrassed, the Marchioness interposed and explained something, but her husband had his way—he had wished to have a favourite dish which was not on the menu!

After lunch our talk ran upon China, on which country the Marquis Ito is one of the best informed authorities. He holds that it is necessary for China to have either a strong Emperor or else to be rent and torn by internal anarchy for years—a seething cauldron out of which would come some leader of men to save the Empire. He is of opinion that the Chinese army will never be formidable as long as it is officered by Chinese, as corruption will always be too rife. After countless cigars have been consumed, for the Marquis is an inveterate cigar smoker, the evening shades began to fall and I left the villa.

The feeling of the greatness of the man was much intensified by the long talk with him, a talk which covered a multitude of subjects and many countries. The Marquis Ito was most cordial in his expression of friendship towards England, and appreciation of her constant neutrality.

THE HON. K. TSUDZUKI.

There are many things in which Europe may learn from Japan, and not the least important is that shown excellently in the present tour of Marquis Ito. Accompanying him, acting as his political secretary, is the Hon. K. Tsudzuki, member of the House of Peers. Mr. Tsudzuki is one of the most influential and prominent of the younger statesmen of Japan, and has already filled the important position of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Educated partly in Germany, Mr. Tsudzuki speaks German, English, and French with equal fluency, and is able to maintain a grasp on international affairs far better than many of the rising statesmen of Japan. Notwithstanding his position and his accomplishments, the younger man sinks his individuality absolutely in that of his renowned leader and relative with most perfect unselfishness. He has taken part in most of the official inter-

views, and has proved himself over and over again invaluable to Marquis Ito.

Mr. Tsudzuki was at one time on the point of coming to London as Japanese Minister. It is an open secret with his friends that when his Excellency Baron Hayashi is called to guide the foreign policy of his nation, the young statesman will probably be his successor at the Legation. If he should come, it will but be a continuation of the remarkable series of first-class diplomatists who have occupied the Legation near Victoria. Mr. Kato and Baron Hayashi have invested those walls with fine traditions, and Mr. Tsudzuki is well able to maintain them. His experiences on this present journey will ever be of the greatest value to him, whether in Japan or in Europe, and he has devoted much time to the study of European politics. A relation of Marquis Ito, Mr. Tsudzuki is the relation and son-in-law of Count Inonye, and if heredity counts for anything, he should be well fitted to follow the group of older statesmen who have called Japan to greatness.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PRESENT VISIT TO EUROPE.

The objects of the Marquis Ito's visit to Europe and America at present are not yet made

known. Conjectures have been made which cover an Anglo-American-Japanese Alliance and the floating of a loan. The reason given is that of health. Speaking to an interviewer in Chicago, he said:—

I am travelling chiefly for my health, and incidentally to collect facts concerning American and European trade for the Japanese Government . . . I am, however, very anxious to meet men in the control of affairs in the United States and England . . . I have the commercial interests of my country very much at heart. We would like to change our tariff regulations and impose higher duties on many things we import, but we are debarred by treaties with foreign Powers. This does not seem fair. Japan is in a most prosperous condition, and is on excellent terms with the rest of the world, particularly England and America.

Some further light upon the objects of the tour may be gathered from the following extract from a letter which I received a few days ago from a prominent



Japanese statesman :—"As to the object of the visit of the Marquis, it is manifold. First, there is the recuperation of his strength, which, as you know, had been rather shattered of late. No wonder! More than thirty years of arduous work for the country—and that, too, mostly in the Cabinet. Of all living Japanese he is the man who had most to do with the development of Japan. And I do believe that it is most beneficial to himself and to the country that he shall refresh himself during his leisure hours, which would be impossible for him as long as he stays at home, as the proximity of friends and the constant touch with the march of events give him no time to set his mind at rest. In the next place, there is a natural desire to put himself *au courant* with recent developments of different countries he travels through. And in the last place, the personal acquaintance with the up-to-date centres of influence of different countries cannot but be beneficial to him when the country should require his services again."

MARQUIS ITO IN EUROPE.

Whatever may be the reasons made public for the present visit, there is no doubt that Marquis Ito is availing himself of this opportunity to find out for himself the international condition of affairs in Europe. Although he has no political mission, nor diplomatic powers, it is an open secret that he returns to Japan to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet in the newly elected Parliament which will meet in December, 1902. Thus he will soon enough have the fullest of powers to conduct negotiations, and it is then that will be seen the fruits of the present journey. It is to the credit of the various great Powers that they have realised this fact, and have received Marquis Ito rather as the future Premier than as the private traveller. The Tsar received Marquis Ito in special audience, and Count Lamsdorff gave a Ministerial banquet in his honour. Both in Russia and in Germany Marquis Ito and Mr. Tsudzuki have received very high decorations. In Potsdam the Kaiser gave Marquis Ito a banquet, in which there is a probability that the last traces of Germany's action after the Chino-Japanese war will be removed. From Germany Marquis Ito proceeded to Brussels for rest and recreation, and arrived in London on December 24th for a stay of about two weeks.

JAPAN AND POSSIBLE ALLIANCES.

While it is perhaps useless to prophesy what will be the results of the European visit, a glance at Japan's present wishes may be of interest. It is these wishes which Marquis Ito bears ever in his mind and which he will seek to fulfil on his return to Japan. So important does the Marquis believe his work to be

that he has sent more than one cable to his party in Tokio restraining them from attacking and overwhelming the Government of Marshal Katsura. Japan seeks an alliance, offensive and defensive, if possible, or failing this, defensive only. Between a Russo-Japanese alliance there lies ever a small island situated before Masampho Harbour. This island is the centre of the Far East, and is a potential Gibraltar, ownerless at present, but envied far more than all the rest of Korea. This island, the occupation of Port Arthur, and the national sentiment, present to the majority of the Japanese statesmen insuperable obstacles in the way of Russo-Japanese agreement. France goes with Russia, and it is to England and Germany that Japan, in the person of Marquis Ito, turns her eyes—England because of her great fleet and lines of coaling stations, and Germany because she has always at command three votes in the European Councils. If, however, a choice must be made between the two nations, Japan will turn to England rather than to Germany. This because of her wealth as well as because of her fleet. Japanese statesmen argue that very soon England will need friends in the Far East to enable her to maintain her sphere of influence over the Yang-tse-Kiang valley. The present Viceroy is old and infirm, and will soon be followed by a new official, who cannot well be as friendly to England, and may possibly be directly inimical to British interests. It is on this, among other advantages to England, that Japan counts. I will not enter into a discussion of the merits of these questions, and merely give them here in order that the British public may realise that the visit of Marquis Ito is an important, and perhaps an epoch-making, one.

THE WELCOME IN ENGLAND.

It is to be hoped that England's welcome will not be less hearty and enthusiastic than that of Germany or Russia. The opportunity is very great for the Government to secure the friendship and support of one who controls the actions of a country which is paramount in the Far East. Whether he discusses his ideas or not, his words are full of importance, and it will be well if the Cabinet at Westminster gives Marquis Ito as many opportunities as possible to instruct them in Far Eastern affairs. Although only thirty years old, Japan has much to teach the older countries of the world; her thoroughness is well-nigh perfect—for example, her army might bring envy into the heart of that master-soldier, the German Emperor.

It would make a great difference in the future maintenance of England's prestige in the Far East if King Edward VII. could count upon the friendship of the Marquis Ito, the greatest man of Japan, and one of the great men of the world.

ALFRED STEAD.

THE GREATEST SHIPBUILDER THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

Sir W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction.

THIS month there retires from the service of Great Britain one of the most remarkable public servants whom it has been the good fortune of this nation to possess. Sir William H. White, for sixteen years Director of Naval Construction of the British Navy, has had an opportunity never before vouchsafed to any man of woman born since the world began. And, what is even more remarkable, he has risen to that opportunity, and proved himself worthy of it. At the present time, when we are lamenting, not without cause, the lamentable failures of administrative and executive ability in the many departments of State, it is a consolation to allow our mind to rest for a brief space upon the fact that, with all our shortcomings, this nation has at least produced a man of supreme ability, competent to perform a task never before laid upon mortal shoulders.

Sir William White has broken the records of all shipbuilders since the days of Noah. He has built more ships, bigger ships, better ships, in a shorter time, not only than any other living man, but than any other man who ever has lived since the world began. It only seems fitting, therefore, that a career so unique, a performance so unparalleled, should find recognition in the pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

It is, of course, absurd to speak of the British Navy, which is at this moment sovereign of the seas, as the work of any single man. In the construction even of the smallest gunboat there are concentrated the labours of multitudes of unknown toilers, each of whom contributed his mite to the completion of the perfect ship. But the immense complexity of the modern fighting ship demands the co-operation of a great number of artificers, each labouring in his own department, and all worthy of recognition.

But in the midst of these unnamed and unnoticed thousands there stands out one man supreme, above

them all, the man who drew the designs and superintended the construction of the fleet. Sir W. H. White is that man. The British flag which floats over every naval station is carried upon vessels which owed their inception to the fertile and fecund brain of him whom, after this month, we shall regret to describe as the

"late" Director of Naval Construction of His Majesty's Navy. Big ships and little ships, mammoth battleships and fleet cruisers, down to sloops, gunboats, torpedo-boats, and torpedo-destroyers—he has designed them all. Never was there such a ship-builder, and it is probable there will never again fall to the lot of any single man so vast and varied a task.

Small wonder is it that, after sixteen years of such unremitting labour, interrupted only by one breakdown caused by overstrain and overwork, Sir William White should find it necessary, while still in the prime of his manhood, to retire to recuperate those energies which have been exhausted in his country's service.

Since Sir W. H. White left Elswick, to take over the duties of the Director of Naval Construction, he has designed and built, including those ships

which are now being laid down, no fewer than 244 men-of-war. Of these, 51 were gunboats and 22 sloops. All the others were either battleships or cruisers. The total roll-call of White ships are:—

Battleships	43
Armoured cruisers	26
Protected cruisers	102
Sloops and gunboats	73
Total	244

The construction of these ships involves an expenditure, including the money that will be needed to complete those now on the stocks, of something like 80 millions sterling, exclusive of armaments, or, roughly, 100 millions with armaments.



Photograph by]

[London Stereoscopic Company.

Sir W. H. White.

THE CASH COST OF OUR NAVY.

Now the cost value of the effective ships of the British fleet, when Sir William White came to the Admiralty, was under £37,000,000. He is therefore responsible for an expenditure of more than double the whole value of the fleet which existed when he came up to Whitehall. At the end of the great war with Napoleon the whole British Navy represented a first cost, always excluding armaments, of £10,000,000. Fifty years later it had not risen to more than £18,000,000. In 1878 it had risen to £28,000,000, and in 1887, as I have already stated, it stood at £37,000,000. Sir William White's shipbuilding, therefore, comes within £10,000,000 of the total value of the British fleet of 1813, 1860, 1878, and of 1887. Although many of the ships of 1887 are still in commission, the effective fleet upon which we depend for the maintenance of our naval supremacy is White's fleet.

WHITE'S FLEET UNDER THE WHITE ENSIGN.

The fleet under the white ensign is White's fleet, and the creation of his service at Whitehall. It is the phenomenal record of a phenomenal man. Alas! that such superb ability should by dire necessity be devoted to naval architecture, which, like the grass of the field, to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven. How different was the work of the great builders in stone and mortar, who reared the cathedrals of the Middle Ages. Fifty cathedrals like of Cologne might have been built, to be a source of enjoyment, exaltation and inspiration for a thousand years to come; whereas in fifty years all these miracles of human ingenuity and architectural genius will have vanished from the world. This, however, in no way detracts from the intrinsic merit of the achievement accomplished by Sir William White.

THE REVOLUTION IN SHIPBUILDING.

The work of the naval architect in the time of Nelson was comparatively simple. The ships varied, no doubt, considerably in construction between the reign of Elizabeth and the reign of Victoria; but in their essentials they were much the same. Till the time of the Crimean War, the types of our men-of-war varied but little. They were all built of wood; they all carried muzzle-loading guns; they were all propelled by sails. In the fifties steam was introduced: in the sixties came the advent of the ironclad; but it is not too much to say that there was a far greater revolution wrought in naval shipbuilding between the time when Sir William White first entered the admiralty service in 1859 and the time when he left than there was in the previous three hundred years. A first-class man-of-war, when the Queen came to the throne, cost £120,000. The first ironclads cost half a million. Our latest ships cost us fully one million sterling, not reckoning armaments.

FLOATING BOXES OF MACHINERY.

Between 1884, when "The Truth about the Navy" is published, and 1901 the cost of a battleship has

risen from £700,000 to a million; and the increased cost has been more than recouped by the increased efficiency of the battleship as a fighting machine. The old man-of-war, from which we won the sovereignty of the seas, was a very simple affair, whereas the present ironclad is packed almost as full of machinery as a watch. When we speak of the engines of a ship, we think almost exclusively of those which are employed for propelling. But more than half the coal that is borne on board a modern man-of-war is used for other purposes than that of propulsion. It is employed for lighting the ship and for the generation of electricity, and many other purposes. The progress of metallurgical science and the science of explosives necessitated perpetual alteration of the way in which ships had to be built.

THE CHANGES OF SIXTEEN YEARS.

If we compare the ships that are now being laid down with those which were in our first line when Sir William White came to the Admiralty, we find changes so great as to amount to a veritable revolution. A ship of the old style had a low freeboard, and depended for her fighting efficiency almost entirely upon four heavy guns, two at the bow and two at the stern. She lay low in the water, which rendered it difficult to fight her guns when the sea was rough. In many cases ships were only partially armoured; their ends were matchwood, and they had weak auxiliary armaments. The fighting ship of to-day is very different. She rides high in the water, offering, no doubt, a better target to the enemy's guns. She is much better protected with armour, and her auxiliary armament is hardly second in importance to that of her great guns. The thick armour on the new ships, instead of being a mere belt, not extending half the broadside of the ship, now rises from 8 to 9 feet above the water-line, and extends as a "citadel" over a considerable portion of the length of the vessel. Her ends are no longer defenceless, and to call her an ironclad is merely to describe a fact, whereas formerly it was little more than a figure of speech.

ARMOUR.

This has been brought about by the improvement in the quality of armour-plate. When Sir William White came to the Admiralty our ships were armoured with steel-faced armoured plate. Very shortly after his arrival plates began to be made entirely of steel. Then Harveyised steel replaced the simple steel plate, and now ships are defended by armour hardened by a Krupp process. The net effect of these changes has been that 10in. of Krupp hardened steel plates have greater power of resistance than 16in. of solid iron. If a thickness of 10in. is as stout a bulwark as 16in., this rebuilding effected a saving of three-eighths of the weight of the plates, which is available for distribution in the armaments, defence, or other parts of the vessel.

The contest between the armour and the gun has increased during the whole of that period, with the result that it is still a drawn battle. A 12½in. gun is

matched by 12in. of armour. The 6in. gun cannot penetrate 6in. of armour under conditions of service. We no longer put 110-ton guns into our ships, but the 46-ton wire gun in the *Majestic* will penetrate 36in. of wrought iron, while the bigger gun would only pierce 37in. Twenty years ago a big gun was fired but once in three minutes, now the interval between successive rounds is less than one minute.

GUNS.

If the most conspicuous change effected in the last seventeen years has been the introduction of a high



Lyddell Sawyer.]

[Newcastle.

Mr. P. Watts.

freeboard, and the second the increased use of armour, the third has been the introduction of the quick-firing gun. It is always difficult to realise the fact that the modern quick-firer was practically unknown to the Navy in the early eighties. Before Sir William White's time the largest quick-firers were only 3 to 6-pounders. The 6in. gun in those days could only be fired at the rate of about one shot per minute. With the present quick-firer, four or five aimed shots can be fired every minute. The old gun could only penetrate 12½in. of wrought iron; the later guns can pierce 22in. of wrought iron. The introduction of these new and most potent weapons of naval warfare has necessitated a corresponding change in the construction of the

ships. Formerly every ship went into action with 85 rounds per 6in. gun. To-day they carry 200. The auxiliary armament wore formerly no protection, but modern ships protect their quick-firers as well as their big guns.

This brings me to the fourth great change that has been brought about in the period under notice. When Sir William White came up from Elswick our guns were charged with the smoky black powder. Everyone is familiar with the effect of the changes that have been wrought in land warfare by the introduction of smokeless powder. All our new ships use smokeless cordite and shells loaded with high explosives.

The use of high explosives again necessitated further structural alterations in the ship, for the increased power of offence entails the necessity for meeting it by the increased means of defence.

SPEED.

Another great change has been brought about, and that has been the steady increase of the bunker space. Under Sir William White our ships have all been built to keep the sea, and of greater staying power, owing to the greater capacity that they have for storing coal, without which our finest ironclad becomes a mere floating hulk.

Another great change has been the steady increase of speed. Twenty years ago 14 knots was regarded as the maximum speed of a battleship, and it has gradually gone up from 14 to 15, and from 15 to 16, and from 16 to 18, and now ships are being built to maintain a speed of 19 knots per hour. The rate of speed in cruisers has gone up from 16 knots to 22 and 23. The use of the triple-expansion engine in the Royal Navy only dates from 1885. The water-tube boiler is also an invention of this period. The turbine engine has been introduced, but, although it has achieved great results, it has not been adopted for use in any of the larger ships. With all the increased machinery, larger magazines, and vaster bunkers, the size of the ship has gone up. 14,000 and 15,000-ton vessels, with 16,000 horse-power, have come to be regarded as the normal size of a first-class battleship. Ships of over 16,000 tons are now about to be built here and abroad.

CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

While these changes have been taking place in battleships, similar changes have taken place in the cruisers, the size of which has gone up by leaps and bounds. A first-class armoured cruiser is now as well defended as the old battleship, and her superior speed and modern armament would probably enable her to give battle on fairly equal terms with many battleships of earlier date.

The torpedo-destroyer is the distinctively new type of the period under notice. Of these there are over 100, with a standard speed varying from 27 to 30 knots. In the last few years wireless telegraphy has been introduced into the Navy, while we are just building our first submarine boats. In building our submarines,

we have adopted the American model of the *Holland* type, five of which are now under construction. What effect the submarine will have upon naval warfare in the future is one of those problems which can only be solved by actual war.

A PEERLESS RECORD.

The crucial test of war has not been applied to any of the ships which Sir William White has constructed, but other tests have not been wanting, and from all those tests his ships have emerged triumphant. Of all these 244 warships not one has proved herself unseaworthy, nor has all the battling with the elements brought to light any fault in the structure. The *Cobra* was not a ship of Sir William White's building or designing, nor are any torpedo-destroyers or any torpedo-boats included in the list of 244. The only mishap which attended any vessel for the design of which Sir William White was responsible was the Royal yacht, which is not a warship, and the defect in which has now happily been remedied. The miscalculation as to the displacement which occasioned this

accident is, in the eyes of some critics, as the fly which causeth the ointment of the apothecary to stink. Those, however, who look at matters in their true proportion will be disposed to regard it as the single mishap which was really needed in order to prove that even Sir William White was but a mortal after all. But for that he might have ranked as the faultless monster whom the world has never seen.

SIR W. WHITE AT WHITEHALL.

It would be doing Sir William White a great injustice to close this very rapid and cursory survey of his achievements without including some reference to the fact that, while his business was primarily that of designing and superintending the construction of ships, he was a tower of strength at the Admiralty on all questions of naval policy. First

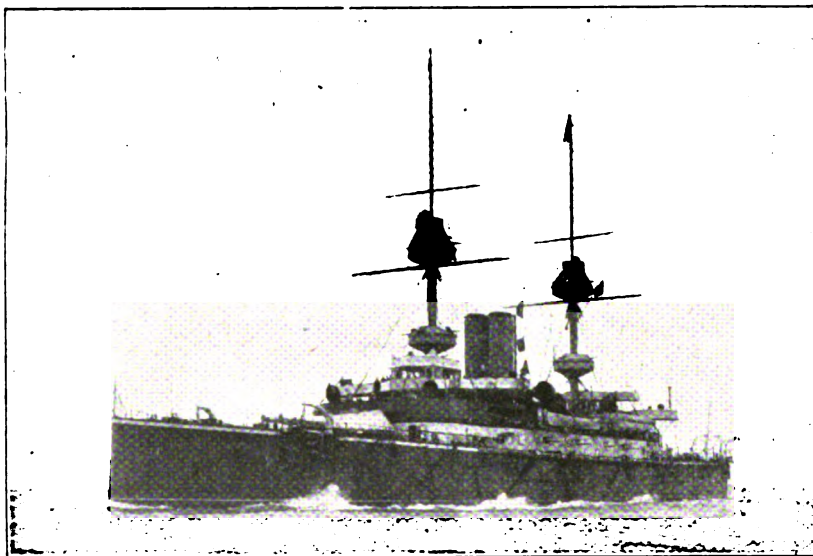
Lords came and First Lords went; Sea Lords came and Sea Lords went; but the Chief Constructor remained in his office, a permanent chief of one of the greatest departments, who knew everybody and almost everything, who was consulted by everybody, and whom everyone made the repository of his experience. He did not stay in Whitehall all the time. He went on board his ships, and accompanied them to sea. He was continually learning by experience, always improving, and never content; always forgetting those things that were behind and pressing forward to those things which lay before. Everyone in the Navy knows him, and there were very few who knew him who did not like him. He was a good man to work with, loyal to

his colleagues, and singularly free from the vice of self-advertisement; the best proof of which is that, after a period of service which stands without precedent and without parallel, his name is much less familiar to the general public than that of any of the generals whose exploits have been chronicled in the annals of the South African war. The Queen had no

more faithful, no more capable, no more weariless servant.

He will be succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Watts, who succeeded him as the Chief Constructor at Elswick. Mr. Watts will find the tradition which Sir William White has left behind him at Whitehall a continual incentive to high endeavour. It may not be for him ever to wear the laurels of Miltiades, but they will probably cost him as many sleepless nights as they cost Themistocles.

Sir William White is still a comparatively young man. He has not yet completed his fifty-seventh year. He may not again return to the service of his country at the Admiralty, but there are many long years of useful service still in store for one whose brain is the finest instrument for its particular line of work now extant in this planet.

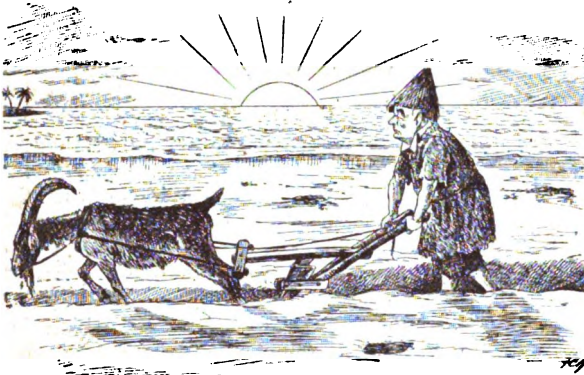


Photograph by West and Son.

H.M.S. "Majestic."

[Southsea.]

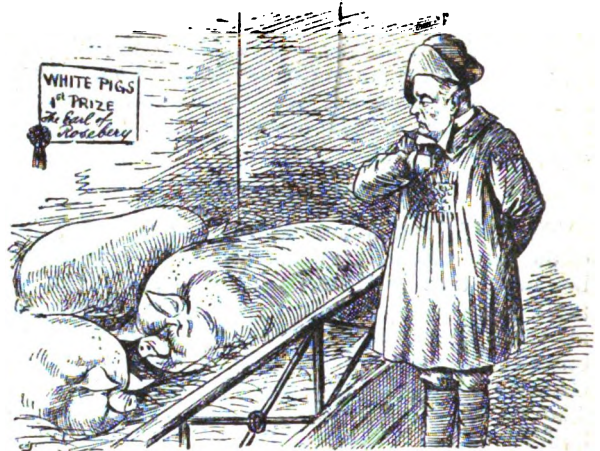
First-class battleship. Flagship of the Channel Squadron.



The Lone, Long Furrow.

"I must plough my furrow alone. That is my fate, agreeable or the reverse, but before I get to the end of the furrow it is possible that I may find myself not alone."—Lord Rosebery at the City Liberal Club, July 19th, 1901.

(Our artist declines to say whose is the footprint on the sand.)



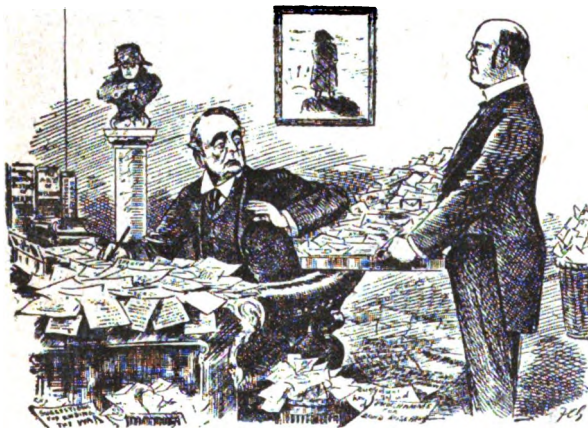
Westminster Gazette.

[December 6.]

From Peace to Politics.

"As a simple rural person it is hard to tear myself away from here, where there is at least peace and contentment."

(Lord Rosebery won several prizes at the Scottish National Fat Stock Show, amongst them the Champion and Reserve Cup for pigs.)



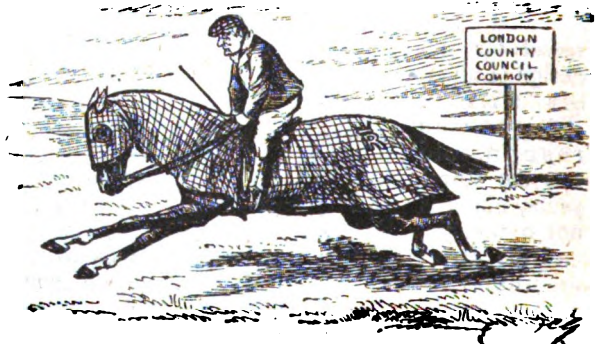
Westminster Gazette.

[November 19.]

Advice Gratis.

"The post, my lord!"

(According to a recent report, the whole human race has been writing to Lord Rosebery on the subject of his forthcoming speech.)



Westminster Gazette.

[December 11]

A Little Exercise.

Training for Chesterfield.

(Lord Rosebery was present at the dinner given by the Chairman of the London County Council on December 9, and proposed the health of the Council.)

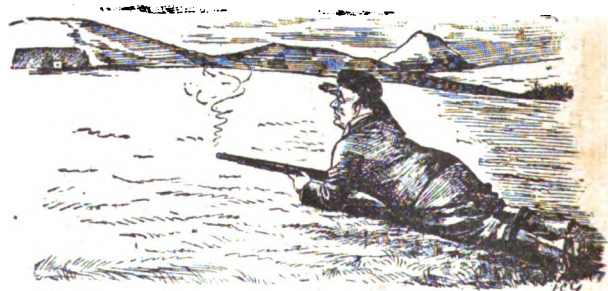


Picture-Politics.

[November 26.]

Mr. Bull's Gymkhana.

The Penguin starts on his own account in the "all-animals" race, and he doesn't want any one to hold the string.



Westminster Gazette.

[December 17.]

A Hit.

But the result has yet to be signalled.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PROGRESS: AS SKETCHED BY F. C. GOULD.

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE THREE LORD ROSEBERYS.

A SOMEWHAT spiteful essayist wrote an article once entitled "The Seven Lord Roseberys."

The whole seven of them did not put in an appearance at Chesterfield, but three of them at least were present on the platform. The effect upon the audience was somewhat mixed, and the general public has been not a little confused. For Lord Rosebery was really three single gentlemen rolled into one at Chesterfield, and in order to make either head or tail of his long and extremely interesting speech it is necessary to dissect and to discriminate between Rosebery I, Rosebery II, and Rosebery III. It would be unkind to describe it as a sort of Jekyll-Hyde arrangement; but the metamorphosis which the hero underwent in Stevenson's famous romance enables us to understand the effect produced by the extraordinary interblending of characteristics in this composite personality. The phenomenon is not altogether so rare as some people think. There is the well-known case of the woman Leonie in France, in whom three personalities mix and blend in the most astonishing and bewildering fashion. Each of the three Leonies, as they are called, has a different memory, a different character, and one supersedes the other without notice or warning, but her attendants can always tell from the expression of her face and the tone of her voice which of the three personalities is using the bodily tenement that is occupied by them all in turn. It is very much the same with Lord Rosebery.

THE PRIMROSE PUZZLE.

In endeavouring to disentangle the three Lord Roseberys, let us first define them. The first Lord Rosebery is what may be called the aboriginal man, Lord Rosebery as he was from the beginning, is, and ever shall be. There is then the second Lord Rosebery, who is Rosebery Reprobate, the Rosebery that is given over to the old Adam, the Rosebery-Hyde, so to speak. The third Rosebery is Rosebery Regenerate, the Rosebery-Jekyll, the Rosebery who has the mind and courage of a statesman. If we could only kill out No. 2, Nos. 1 and 3 would make a very good mixture; but, alas! No. 2 is quite as persistent as either of the others, and his intermittent intrusion at Chesterfield did much to mar the effect of what might have been a great historic utterance. But although we must not look a gift horse in the mouth, we may at least proceed to the process of the dissection of the Primrose puzzle of our day.

ROSEBERY I—PERVERSITY.

Lord Rosebery is a spoilt child. He has got everything too easily in his life. As in the Paradise of some nations, where little pigs run about ready roasted to satisfy the hunger of the Faithful, so in Lord Rosebery's world all his little pigs have been roasted ready

to his hand. Whether it was rank, wealth, literary success, the blue ribbon of the turf, or the premiership, fortune has rained upon him her favours with such lavish profusion as to generate in him many of the qualities of the spoilt child of the nursery. He is allowed to pluck every rose; but if sometimes he scratches his fingers he wails disconsolate as if the foundations of the great deep were broken up and he had been delivered over to the tortures of the damned. No one is so perverse as a spoilt child, and Lord Rosebery's perversity was seldom more signally illustrated than in the extraordinary opening of his speech at Chesterfield. We all know, of course, that Lord Rosebery hates, as he has always hated, Home Rule, and that he regards, as he has always regarded, the Newcastle Programme as a *damnosa hereditas*, which he reluctantly took over from Mr. Gladstone. But was there ever anything more whimsically wilful or pertinaciously perverse than his prefacing his plea for the unity and concentration of his party upon essential measures of reform, by a fantasia concerning clean slates, the immediate effect of which he knew must have been to irritate and provoke many of those who were most anxious to rally to his support? It would have been much more sensible if, instead of talking about rubbing something off the slate, he had concentrated his attention first upon what should be written on the slate, and, secondly, upon how to get hold of the slate in order to do anything to it at all. At present the slate is floating on the astral plane, inaccessible to mortal man. In the next place, our experience in this war should surely have taught Lord Rosebery that it is a fatal error to make so much of rubbing things off slates, especially when we have no idea in the world as to what we are going to write upon them when that operation is complete. Nothing would satisfy Lord Rosebery, however, but that at the very forefront of his speech he must parade the cleaning of the slate. It is Lord Rosebery's way, but it is a way which, when manifested in the nursery, leads to a smart spanking. Unfortunately there is nobody who will spank Lord Rosebery.

ROSEBERY II—PRIDE.

The second Lord Rosebery, the Rosebery-Hyde, was only too much in evidence at Chesterfield. His prevailing note was the spirit of overweening pride which causes him to ignore the most obvious facts and to exult in the perpetration of the most scandalous injustice. Lord Rosebery is as proud as Lucifer, and the arrogance of the Pharisee was only too plainly in evidence again and again on the Chesterfield platform. Even Pecksniff himself could hardly have outdone the verdict of entire acquittal which he solemnly pronounced

on anyone of British birth accused of barbarity in South Africa. His references to the insolence of the ultimatum, the nonsense he talked about the unspeakable crime of the flogging and murder of an emissary of peace,—although he knows perfectly well that Lord Kitchener would have given equally short shrift to me or any other member of the Stop-the-war Committee who ventured into his camp attempting to seduce his soldiers from their allegiance to the King,—and the haughty disdain with which he treated the suggestion that we should change our instruments, in order to achieve the ends of our policy, all showed the proud, arrogant spirit which has been the curse of this country and the parent of most of the disasters of this war. Lord Rosebery forgets that pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. It is evident that in his case we have still to wait until we can say that

Consideration, like an angel came,
And whipped the offending Adam out of him.

ROSEBERY. III.—THE STATESMAN.

It is pleasant to turn from these ebullitions of petulance or of pride to the utterance in which Lord Rosebery showed himself capable of statesmanlike grasp of a great subject, and the sagacity and courage necessary to deal with the crisis. All the unworthy talk or inept observations with which he darkened counsel by words without knowledge may be dismissed. They are as stubble for the burning. What we have to do is to garner the grain, not run after the chaff; and the grain in Lord Rosebery's speech was well worth the harvest. First and foremost, he abstained from the use of the word "annexation" in speaking of the Republics. He spoke of their "incorporation" in the British Empire. "What's in a word? That we call a rose, etc." But there is a great deal in a word sometimes, and it will probably be much easier to reconcile the burghers to their incorporation in the British Empire than to their annexation. Incorporation can be done by consent, but annexation is a matter of compulsion. Incorporation does not by any means involve subjection. It would be perfectly possible to maintain that the South African Republic after 1884 was incorporated in the British Empire by virtue of the ghost of suzerainty which lingered in the clause giving us a right of veto upon treaties which affected our interest. Incorporation might be consistent with the maintenance of their position as independent, self-governed States, incorporated in the British Empire by virtue of a Federal Union with the other States, sheltered by the British flag, and entrusting all questions of the conduct of foreign relations and of defence to the Imperial Government. Settlement on those terms could be had to-morrow if we had any negotiators other than those whose word the Boers had learned by painful experience to be as false as dicers' oaths.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

The vital question upon which everything turns is whether or not we are to insist upon the

annihilation or extinction of the burgher Commonwealths as independent, self-governing, autonomous States. Upon this point the line of demarcation between Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury is clear and distinct. Lord Salisbury insists as a *sine quâ non* of any settlement in South Africa that the Boer Governments in the two Republics should be absolutely blotted out of existence. They are already nonexistent on paper, and Lord Salisbury and Lord Milner are at one in refusing to recognise that they exist in fact. Their whole effort is concentrated upon the extermination of those who by force of arms venture to assert the existence of the authority of these Governments. They want no treaty settling the future of South African government. They will only consent to accept the surrenders of individuals or of officers. They maintain that there is no Government with which they can treat, and if there was a Government, their first object would be to destroy it. Against this policy of impolicy Lord Rosebery enters emphatic protest. He maintains that, so far from ignoring the existence of the Boer Governments, our first duty should be to raise them from the dead, if it were so, to bring them back from their shadowy and disembodied existence, in order to vest them with sufficient solid reality to enable them to sign a treaty of peace. The full significance of this demand has been strangely ignored by most commentators. For if the Boer Governments are to be recognised as having sufficient substance and vitality to make their signature to a treaty of peace worth having, they must continue in existence after the treaty of peace is signed, in order to carry out the terms of the treaty. It is no use making a treaty with half a dozen persons who to-day are the Government of the Republics, but who to-morrow disappear into private life and lose all power of controlling the situation. If we want a treaty at all, we want to make it with persons whom we can hold responsible for the due fulfilment thereof. That is to say, from Lord Rosebery's demand—that we should be willing to accept overtures of peace and treat for a settlement with President Kruger and his ministers.—it follows as a logical consequence that he is willing to accept the continuance of President Kruger and President Steyn as permanent factors in the control and government of the South African Republics, even if we should call them colonies hereafter. It may be argued that Lord Rosebery did not realise the full significance of his own demand. That may be true. In that case Lord Rosebery spoke more wisely than he knew.

AGAINST MILNERISM.

The other points on which Lord Rosebery showed sound appreciation of the situation were his clear-cut and emphatic repudiation one after another of every one of the fatal mistakes by which Lord Milner has converted South Africa into a pandemonium. Lord Milner, for instance, is all for war without end. Lord Rosebery is for a settled peace that should be definitely signed by the accredited and recognised

responsible Governments of the Boer Republics. Secondly, he tramples decisively upon Lord Milner's objection to amnesty, and calmly announces that one of his first acts, if he had the power, would be to annul Lord Kitchener's ridiculous proclamations of banishment and other pains and penalties upon the burghers who continue the struggle for their national existence. Thirdly, instead of lending money like a Shylock, he would use it with princely generosity for the purpose of restoring the devastation which we have made in the land. This we are bound to do. Apart altogether from magnanimity, we have no right whatever to destroy private property without compensating the owners; but it is well to have Lord Rosebery recognise it in such frank and honest fashion. He does not propose to eject Lord Milner. He merely reduces him somewhat contemptuously to his position as the subordinate of Lord Kitchener, to whom he would entrust the negotiations for settlement with the wandering centurions in South Africa. He objects to changing the instrument, but he unmistakably indicates his conviction that if any good is to be done, we must get rid, not merely of its tool, but of the whole Administration. As to the concentration camps, although he failed lamentably to say one burning word of denunciation of the methods of barbarism to which they bear such testimony, he accepted on this point the Derby resolution. All this is to the good. Here we have the Rosebery Jekyll, and the Rosebery Hyde is only allowed to show his malignant features in the absurd protest of childish pride against making overtures to a Government



Westminster Gazette.]

Quite Casual, of course.

SOME ONE MIGHT COME ALONG.

[It has been suggested that Lord Rosebery, having placed his services at the disposal of the country, might be induced to go to Holland as a Peace Commissioner. He might meet somebody there, quite casually, of course.

with which he professes himself to be quite willing to treat.

ROPING IN THE JINGOES.

The chief service which Lord Rosebery has rendered to the Liberal cause is that by holding the candle to the devil as he has done by abusing the Boers and pandering to the pride and prejudice of our Imperialists, he has succeeded in roping in Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, and other Liberal Jingoes, who, if any other man than Lord Rosebery had put forward the Chesterfield programme, would have denounced it as rank treason. In the Chicago stockyards they keep an old steer, who is employed for the purpose of luring into the slaughter-pen the cattle collected from far and near. This innocent-looking animal, who commands the confidence of his fellows, walks steadily and peaceably into the narrow road from which there is no return. They follow him, nothing doubting, to wake up too late to learn that they have met their destiny. Lord Rosebery has played a useful part as the Bunko steerer of the Liberal Imperialist herd. If Mr. Morley or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had ventured to propound such a programme, they would have cursed them by all their gods, and continued to abide in the camp of the Jingoes. But Lord Rosebery—that is another matter. At his bidding they rent the welkin with shouts of approval for propositions which they would have vociferously execrated if they had proceeded from any other man. They will wake up sooner or later to what has happened, but for the moment they are sweetly oblivious of the service which Lord Rosebery has rendered in shunting them from the Milnerite policy of unconditional surrender and no amnesty to the path of a definite settlement with specified terms clearly laid down and accepted as a settlement between two contracting parties, both of which will undertake to carry out the provisions of the treaty after it has been finally signed and settled.



Westminster Gazette.]

[Dec. 18.

Apparently Casual.

OE: "Why, dang me if it bain't Mr. Kruger—who'd a' thought it? I'd
 a naved ee anywhere!"
 RUGER: "To be sure now! if it bain't Joe! Yew bain't changed a
 b
 OE: "Only to fancy us meetin' casual like and in the same public-ouse
 t
 RUGER: "It's a Hact o' Providence, it is—an' nuthin' else!"
 Some of the greatest peaces, the greatest settlements in the world's
 1
 7, have begun in an apparently casual meeting in an inn.—LORD
 1 —, at Chesterfield, December 16, 1901.]

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

OUR POLICY ON THE PERSIAN GULF.

SHALL IT BE RUSSIAN OR GERMAN?

THIS question is warmly debated in the *National Review* and *Monthly Review* for January. The *National* is "very strongly Russian, while the writers in the *Monthly* are either neutral or strongly opposed to the policy favoured by the *National*. The discussion may be said to be opened by "A Russian Diplomat," who, writing on the relations between Russia and England in the *National Review*, says that Russia will defend her rights in Persia as frankly as she does her rights in the Dardanelles. Lord Curzon has demonstrated the immense importance of Persia to Russia, who must be the predominant Power where her political security and vital interests are so directly concerned. It is almost inevitable that Russia, and not England, must dominate Persia; and it appears to the Russian diplomatist impossible that Russia should yield any of her acquired advantages in Persia to any other Power. The Russian diplomatist cannot see any serious possibility of England's preventing Russia from approaching the Persian Gulf, which will certainly be reached in the near future.

WHAT WE WOULD KEEP!

He repudiates the suggestion of a partition of interests between Russia and England in Persia, but promises that no impediment would be imposed upon the development of British commerce, as protected by international law and demanded by the needs of the Persian people.

GERMANY THE ENEMY.

The editor of the *National Review* says that the Russian diplomatist, at least, clears Russia of any accusation of craft, duplicity, or fraud, for nothing could be more frank and explicit than the way in which he has placed the Russian cards upon the table. But England and Russia are not the only Powers concerned in the Gulf. The editor deplors that Germany was allowed in 1899 to extract the Bagdad railway concession from the Sultan of Turkey. This concession, she claims, gives her a vested interest in the commodious port which is to be the terminus of the railway. If Russia and Germany simultaneously appear in the Persian Gulf, we shall have reproduced there the miserable situation with which we are so familiar in the Far East. This would be most serious for British interests, and would affect our Indian Empire more than any conceivable arrangement with Russia which secured the exclusion of Germany. Germany in the Persian Gulf will be much more dangerous to us than Russia, and the last word of the *National Review* is that Russia and Great Britain should come to terms and declare a joint Protectorate over the troubled waters of the Persian Gulf,

in order to leave no opening for the entrance of the crafty fisherman from Berlin.

A PERSIAN PORT ARTHUR.

In the same review a writer signing himself "C. P." and describing himself as a free lance, speaks with no uncertain sound concerning the support which it is contended we should give to Russia in the development of her Persian designs. He fears that the commercial outlet which Russia is supposed to seek for her relatively poor Central Asiatic hinterland might speedily be converted into a second Port Arthur on the immediate flank of our Indian Empire. He thinks that we unfortunately threw away our chance of acquiring the strongest position in this region when we declined to assist the Persian Government in their financial difficulties, and allowed Russia to step in and acquire a predominating position at Teheran by lending the money the Persians wanted.

MR. GREENWOOD'S VIEWS.

In the *Monthly Review* Mr. Frederick Greenwood mocks at the proposal that we should surrender the Persian Gulf to Germany. He points out that our foreign rivals are likely to calculate upon the wearing, worrying effect of the South African War upon official personages, and its result in engineering a strong disposition to make almost any concession rather than take the risk of passing at once into another great conflict. Is it not certain, he says, that they will trade upon this? Then he proceeds:—

They are even encouraged from England to do so, and that by some of her best Imperialists. See them, in the midst of our South African troubles, on their knees to the Tsar for an impossible peace agreement; what can be the Muscovite interpretation of such an attitude at such a time? Hear them declare England's satisfaction at the prospect when it is whispered that Russia intends to seize this excellent opportunity for planting herself on the Persian Gulf. What can be thought of such protestations in Russia (and in other countries), but that they are meant to forestall, by a display of pleased anticipation, "developments" which are felt to be irresistible? This is not the way to discourage the anticipated "squeeze," and we have no right to suppose that the Government takes to it, glad as any British Government would be of a long spell of tranquillity from this day forward if not too dearly bought.

BRITISH INTERESTS PARAMOUNT.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, writing in the *Monthly Review* upon "Our German Ally," strongly condemns the proposal to bribe Russia in Persia for the hypothetical advantage of her non-pressure in other parts of the globe. He says that British trade with the Persian Gulf amounts to about 5 millions, of which 3 millions are British and Indian, while the Germans have only £38,000, and the Russians only £570. Four-fifths of the tonnage is British, and Germany and Russia possess no shipping in this quarter. The Germans, however, are determined to increase theirs; and until lately the attitude of Britain towards Germany has

been one of great encouragement. The connection of the proposed German line with the Indian railways through Beloochistan and Southern Persia has been looked upon as desirable in itself and affording at the same time an effective bar to Russian ambitions in the Gulf. He argues that Russia has no trade and no prospect of trade in the Persian Gulf but such as may ultimately be developed in the hinterland; but once she has run her line south to the Gulf and established another Port Arthur there, she will be in a position to cut our communications between India and the Mediterranean, a matter of the gravest importance to this country. Mr. Colquhoun scoffs at the idea that we can exclude either Russia or Persia from the Gulf. We cannot apply the Monroe doctrine to the Persian Gulf as the United States applied it to the American Continent. We cannot exclude other nations from a country for which we take no responsibility ourselves.

Mr. Colquhoun's proposal, therefore, is that we should construct an all-British railway from the Mediterranean or from Egypt to India, as a means of neutralising the danger from Russia obtaining a foothold on the Indian Ocean.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

From all these foregoing opinions, one thing is clear, that Ministerialists have not yet made up their minds as to whether British policy should aim at forbidding Russian access to the Persian Gulf, or welcoming her thither. The probability, therefore, is that Russia and Germany will do exactly as they want in those regions, treating our wishes as a *quantité négligeable*. Of course if either Russia or Germany were sufficiently keen about keeping the other out of the Persian Gulf, they might do no end of mischief by holding before us the prospect of a Russian or a German Alliance, as the case might be. But they are much more likely to agree to take what they want and leave us in the cold.

HAVE WE DONE GOOD IN BURMAH?

MR. ERNEST G. HARMER, writing in the *London Quarterly Review* on "The Transformation of Burmah," presents us with a very roseate picture of the changes which have been effected in the Burmese kingdom by its incorporation in the Indian Empire. He takes as his text John Nisbet's encyclopædic work on Burmah under British Rule and the fourth edition of John Murray's handbook. Mr. Harmer considers that in Burmah Britain has ever displayed exemplary patience under provocation and moderation in the hour of victory; and he maintains that to-day the Burman enjoys the sanctity of his palmy home with greater freedom of mind and less peril of body than he ever did under the despotism we overturned.

PROGRESS IN TRADE.

Within ten years the rice export from Burmah has doubled. Vast waste lands have been con-

verted into food-producing areas, but the development of the food-producing resources of Burmah is still in its infancy. The export of teak timber in 1900 amounted to over a quarter of a million of tons, of the value of a million and a quarter sterling. The vitality of the land is immense and exhaustless. The English colony is small, and by reason of the climate can never be great. The administration is carried on with the motto "Burmah for the Burmese," and the successful attainment of this ideal is written large upon the face of the land. The primary fact of Burmese life is the sovereignty of the woman. The inheritance of two thousand years of equality with man has raised her aptitude to a natural instinct. Nowhere in the civilised world does woman enjoy the freedom that belongs to the Burmese women. A Burmese girl of nineteen or twenty is much smarter in business than a lad of the same age, and she maintains all through life the advantage thus won. Mr. Harmer says he has seen a Burmese woman with a babe at her breast directing the intricate labours of a dozen men who were printing and dyeing silk kerchiefs.

SPREAD OF LAW.

While the transformation of Burmah on its material side has been something stupendous, its reformation on the political side has yet to be; but even on this side Mr. Harmer thinks that Burmah is on the verge of a veritable reformation. The fabric of Brahminism is surely crumbling away, and the process of decay can never again be arrested. Dacoity has been suppressed, peace reigns through all the frontier territories, agriculture is spreading, slavery is suppressed, kidnapping is abolished, tribal feuds settled by mediation of commissioners and superintendents. The incidents of the civilisation of the frontier races make one of the most romantic chapters in the recent story of Imperial rule.

A COUNTRY TRANSFORMED.

Three hundred and forty-one schools have been established wherein 32,000 girls receive instruction. There are no fewer than 17,000 schools in the province, with 288,000 scholars on the books. In the year 1900 818,000 patients were treated in the 110 dispensaries established by the Government. There are now 1,000 miles of railway, 13,000 miles of telegraphs, 6,000 miles of river-mails, 6,000 miles of roads. Mr. Harmer predicts that from the breaking-up of the social and intellectual basis of Burmese life and manners there will emerge a stronger race possessing ampler ambitions and more enduring ideals. Rangoon has its boarding-houses, its daily press, its tennis court, its steam tramways; Moulmein its clubs and newspapers; Mandalay its hackney cabs, its hairdressers, its photographers. The tourist can now travel through 900 miles of entrancing scenery upon some of the most luxurious river-steamers in the world. Even to the armchair traveller, Murray's handbook is sufficient to attest the transformation of the greatest province within the Indian dominions of the King.

IS GERMANY ENGLAND'S ENEMY?

THERE are a certain number of Englishmen who are unable to go to sleep comfortably unless they are convinced that some nation is their deadly enemy. The old theologians did not demand more imperiously a devil than these gentlemen insist upon an enemy. For nearly half a century Russia satisfied their requirements; but after fifty years' indulgence in that absurd superstition, a glimmering light has dawned upon their minds, and some of them are now clamouring as heartily for a good understanding with Russia as they formerly denounced any such suggestion as akin to high treason. But, after having got rid of their Russian devil, they must replace him at once by another, and hence we find the new school of Russophiles devoting themselves diligently to the culture of Germanophobia. The most interesting example of this is to be found in the *National Review*, whose editor is tolerably sane upon the subject of Russia, and is now, by way of compensation, almost ferociously anti-German. The editor begins his magazine by declaring that Germany is our enemy, and that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that some irresistible force would appear to be driving Germany and Britain towards an ultimate conflict. Englishmen, he tells us, can render no better service to their country than by emphasising in season and out of season the true significance of the German menace.

ISOLATE AND—INFURIATE?

By way of giving effect to his own doctrine, he publishes an article, "A Plea for the Isolation of Germany," which is said to be written by a distinguished contributor, whose opinion he summarises in a single sentence: "That the German Empire is the real enemy of the British Empire, and that our statesmen should act accordingly." What "accordingly" means to this distinguished contributor he explains in the following passage:—

Combat, therefore, German Anglophobia, I would say, by working all round at the isolation of Germany. Bring home to her the perils of her detestable geographical position between France watching for a *revanche* and Russia at the head of irreconcilable Slavism. The Triple Alliance, in virtue of which she, or rather Prussia inspiring her, has too long laid claim to hegemony in Europe, has been greatly shaken of late by various causes, and notably by the extravagant pretensions of the Pan-Germanic faction. Its renewal would seem very problematical if the commercial policy which the Agrarians are trying to force on the German Government should prevail. It is high time the Germans should realise that complete isolation based on universal dislike and mistrust may before long become their lot in Europe. Let them reflect on this and mend their manners. We in England at any rate are being goaded by their contumely into a frame of mind which we can best express by applying to them Gambetta's famous saying against the Clericals: "*L'Allemand, c'est l'ennemi!*"

It is a true saying that those who would have friends must show themselves friendly, and there could be no

better way of making enemies than by following the advice which is given in the *National Review*. No doubt, if the *National Review* in this country and similar organs in Germany spend all their time and energies in the cultivation of national hatreds, and if envy, malice, and all uncharitableness should be accepted as the guiding stars of our public prints, we can have enemies enough and to spare wherever we choose to pick a quarrel. But in the name of common sense why should we give ourselves up to such criminal folly?

JOHN BULL'S WORST ENEMY—HIMSELF!

Mr. Colquhoun, in the *Monthly Review*, sets himself to combat the idea that the German Government is any more friendly to us than the German people. He says that it is well to get rid of two delusions: first, that the anti-British feeling in Germany is artificially stimulated; and, secondly, that it is an affair only of the Press and lower orders, and does not affect politicians. German commerce has been increasing by leaps and bounds, but at present it is passing through a severe industrial crisis. To the feeling of trade rivalry there has been added the intense bitterness engendered by the present war. The spark that fired the mine has undoubtedly been the long-protracted Boer War. During that war anti-British feeling has increased from rivalry and envy to dislike and bitterness. England seems to have lost her masterfulness. She fails to command the respect which is born of fear, and there is a general impression that our foreign policy is as unscrupulous as it is opportunist. Mr. Colquhoun does not think that anything can be done in the way of making alliances to counteract either Germany or Russia. He thinks that it is in an attitude of reform, and self-reform, and not in any opportunist manipulation of Continental rivalries, that our safety lies. John Bull must wake up, not only from the somnolence of the past, but from his present nightmare of unworthy fears and imaginings.

Labour and Machinery.

LAST month there were two items of news which afforded a very curious contrast. One was that of a strike in Leicester on the part of workmen against the introduction of labour-saving machines, and the other was the announcement made by the Vienna *Tageblatt* that the Austrian Minister of Commerce, acting on the advice of the National Council of Labour, has decided to buy American machinery for manufacturing boots and shoes, and supplying the same gratis to Austrian manufacturers. This measure is declared to be the only means of saving the Austrian boot and shoe trade from utter ruin. It is evident that the American machine has come to stay. Vienna seems to be the centre of the anti-American agitation. This is an association for the express purpose of excluding American products from the Austrian market. That in Vienna, of all places in the world, it should be found necessary to use the national resources for the purpose of importing American machinery in order to cope with the American manufactured article is significant indeed.

THE DARK HORSE IN A LOOSE BOX.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE COPPERHEADS.

MR. E. T. COOK is quite pleased with himself for inventing a new nickname for the pro-Boers. Copperhead, as very few Englishmen now remember, was the name given to those Northern Democrats in the Great Civil War who sympathised with the rebellion. The appositeness of the nickname is therefore obvious enough. The fact that the Southerners were fighting for slavery and for the right to destroy the federated Republic of which they formed a part, and that the Boers are fighting for their national independence against a foreign invasion, does not matter to Mr. Cook. It is enough that the pro-Boers sympathise with those against whom their Government is waging war, to justify the title. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Cook's nickname will stick. Nicknames seldom do stick when they need a reference to historical events, of which the man in the street is for the most part in utter ignorance. Mr. Cook regards Lord Rosebery's speech as an attempt to save the Liberal party from the fate of the Copperheads. Of course everyone reads into Lord Rosebery's speech exactly what suits them, and Mr. Cook is no exception to that rule. By a process of judiciously ignoring what he does not like, and emphasising the points upon which he is in agreement, Mr. Cook is able to make out to his own supreme satisfaction the fact that at Chesterfield Lord Rosebery was altogether a Liberal Imperialist, and not at all a pro-Boer. Lord Rosebery, said Mr. Cook, has thrown out suggestions which may be fruitful in their direction, while at the same time seeking to rid Liberalism of the bias of anti-patriotism, and to clear out all the bias of the Copperheads, but still Mr. Cook is not quite happy. He cannot altogether disguise a horrible misgiving that Lord Rosebery may not stick to his task. He says:—

If I read his utterances of July and December aright (and they should be read together), Lord Rosebery will continue to develop his doctrines, to further his policy on independent and consistent lines. Whether there will be such a shifting of the Liberal Centre Party as to leave an extreme "anti-Rosebery" wing isolated, or whether after the present flutter there will be a reversion (with some additional stalwarts secured, however, for the other wing) to the old lines, and the necessity for a new party combination should then emerge,—this is an issue which depends on various factors at present indeterminate.

And so he winds up by telling him that it is tenacity of purpose which wins fame for statesmen and founds mighty empires. It is by tenacity of purpose, also, that an effective party is built up. Of which let Lord Rosebery take due note.

CHESTERFIELD AND AFTER.

The *National Review* is dubious about Lord Rosebery's attitude, and suggests that his speech has done more harm than good:—

... public meeting in recent years had been so extraordinarily good, and no political pronouncement had been so keenly anticipated as Lord Rosebery's; and it may be said that on the whole he succeeded in satisfying expectations. But if this oration is only an isolated incursion into national affairs, to be fol-

lowed by absence and apathy it will effect nothing. We shall simply have had one more speech. Its success depends entirely on its sequel, in the shape of sustained energy and action on the part of the speaker. We have got over the delusion of childhood that statesmanship can be meted out per column. The times demand a great deal more than eloquence or even wisdom of utterance.

It condemns his suggestion that we should negotiate with Paul Kruger, because, unlike Bismarck and Pitt, we propose to administer the territories which we claim to have annexed:—

We cannot see, therefore, what inducement is offered to President Kruger and his *entourage* to open negotiations, though they may welcome the suggestion by a man of Lord Rosebery's position and popularity as a symptom that Great Britain is weakening and growing weary of the war. Under the future settlement of South Africa, as sketched by the ex-Premier, there would be no positions attractive either to ex-President Kruger or ex-President Steyn.

"UNCERTAINTY AND HYSTERIA."

Blackwood's Magazine, in "Musings Without Method," deals very severely with Lord Rosebery. It declares that the importance of the Chesterfield speech has been monstrously overrated; that there was no crisis to need the intervention of Lord Rosebery; that the country is perfectly well satisfied with the Government. The fictitious importance ascribed to the Chesterfield speech was due to skilful advertisement. Lord Rosebery's record is one of uncertainty and of hysteria. His intellect is never free from levity; he has been tried and found wanting. His speech at Chesterfield, if regarded as an impeachment of the Government, monstrously failed. His charges he either withdrew or failed to sustain. Most of them, besides, were frivolous. His proposals were fantastic and futile. He gave with one hand and took back with the other. The mountebank in politics could go no further than he went in suggesting that Mr. Kruger and Mr. Chamberlain should smoke a friendly cigar in some parlour. His destructive criticism was feeble and vague; of constructive policy he had none. He quoted historical parallels, and delivered homilies which proved that he had a blunted sense both of history and of politics. He has not solved one of the questions which perplex his party. The theatrical display at Chesterfield was amusing enough while it lasted, but it had little influence outside the journals which advertised it into notoriety.

"A REMARKABLE PERSONAL TRIUMPH."

Sir Wemyss Reid, in the *Chronicle* of the month in the *Nineteenth Century*, indignantly repels the accusation that Lord Rosebery's success was due to skilful advertising. He says that at Chesterfield Lord Rosebery did more than any sane man had dared to hope that he would accomplish, and after his speech "he stands upon a platform not only far more solid, but even higher than that which he occupied when he was the subject of the wild speculations of the multitude." It has promoted Liberal unity; and a great body of men who recently looked upon Lord Rosebery with suspicion and dislike have welcomed him as an ally and a leader in the work on which their hearts are

set. The speech was a remarkable personal triumph of the speaker. For the first time since the war broke out it seems as if we might see something like unity restored to the ranks of the Liberal Opposition. No deposition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would be involved in Lord Rosebery's return to his old position.

A ROSEBERY-CHAMBERLAIN COMBINATION.

"Calchas," in the *Fortnightly Review* for January, pleads for the impossible in the shape of a combination Rosebery-Chamberlain Cabinet. His article might have been written for the express purpose of rendering it impossible, and incidentally of damaging Lord Rosebery. What could be more unlucky than his opening sentence:—"Lord Rosebery has completed for his part the work which he has pursued on parallel lines with Mr. Chamberlain, of destroying every distinction of principle in English political life."

He goes on to say that "with the abandonment of the Irish Alliance and its consequences, Liberal Imperialism becomes precisely the same thing in essence as Liberal Unionism." Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery, he declares, agree in everything except in their opinion of each other. In the vital characteristics of the statesmanship to which they both aspire they are as much alike as a pair of gloves. The thumbs may be on different sides, but that is all. "Between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain there is no longer any substantial difference of convictions or of aims." His speech at Chesterfield was the sweeping aside of the Gladstonian tradition upon the Irish question. But while welcoming that and every other scrap of evidence that shows that Lord Rosebery is at one with the man whom the Liberal Party most dislike and distrust, "Calchas" is not satisfied. He says:—"The country begins to fear that the ex-Premier is the great sentimentalist of politics, and that what may give him power over popular emotion is precisely what may make him perilous in office. His attack upon the Government was a passage of theatrical display, and not a surgical work of intellectual criticism."

But it is difficult to take seriously a writer who calmly assures us that as a matter of fact it is notorious that "since Mr. Chamberlain's speech there has been the most remarkable change for the better in the tone of the Continental press, and especially in that of Germany." After this we may be prepared to hear from the same authority that black is white and red is green.

But "Calchas," although he admires Lord Rosebery, thinks that he needs Mr. Chamberlain as his complement. The mass of the nation feels that it wants him, and yet feels that it needs security for him. Its admiration of his qualities and its perception of his weaknesses are alike increased. His speech brought the moment very near which will either establish or extinguish him.

"Upon all the questions that lie upon the nation at present the country craves for the vision which Lord Rosebery possesses, and for the executive grasp and energy which not he, but Mr. Chamberlain, possesses." The country hates the temperament of the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury's frame of mind is the despair of the nation. It does not believe that Mr. Balfour is either the forward personality or possesses the forward mind indispensable for the performance of the work that lies before the Government. The country desires to break the Cecilian tradition altogether. If Mr. Balfour were Prime Minister, for all popular purposes the prestige and fighting power of his Cabinet would absolutely depend upon the Colonial Secretary. If Mr. Balfour's premiership is to continue the sense of a slack, unsure, uncompact administration, then Lord Rosebery's chances are excellent. What the nation wants is neither Mr. Chamberlain alone nor Lord Rosebery alone. It wants them each in the custody of the other. Lord Rosebery ardently desires to work for the Empire in office, and otherwise cares nothing for anything that is peculiar to the Liberal Party—a saying which may be commended to his Liberal admirers.

The gist of the whole matter is that the Duke of Devonshire should be sent for by the King on Lord Salisbury's retirement, and that he reconstitute his Cabinet with Lord Rosebery as Foreign Minister and Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary. It is a very pretty scheme, and there is only one fault to find with it, and that is that neither the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, nor Mr. Chamberlain will have anything to say to it.

An Imperial Protective Tariff.

IN its seventh number the *Imperial Argus* has blossomed out into quite a remarkable magazine—a kind of REVIEW OF REVIEWS in many ways of questions affecting the industrial position of Great Britain. One of the most suggestive papers in the number is that in which Mr. Ernest Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," pleads for the adoption of the protective tariff throughout the Empire. The following is the method in which he thinks it could be introduced:—

The Colonies know our difficulties, and are, I am convinced, ready to make all due allowances for them. Let them but be thoroughly convinced of our good faith, of our firm intention to proceed along the right lines, and they will not demand the impracticable. It will not, that is to say, be necessary that England shall straightway establish a great tariff list covering the whole field of her imports, before the Colonies will respond with their preference. It will be enough if England will make the following guarantee: that upon every article at present in her Customs list she will grant a rebate of one-third to such of those articles as shall be imported from the Colonies; that she will follow this precedent in any future additions to her tariff; and that she will work all future budgets upon the lines of a wider Customs basis, seeking for all fresh revenue by the institution of an import duty upon articles not at present subject thereto, but in which the Colonies compete with foreign countries; and that she will seek to hasten the extension of this system by reducing, whenever practicable, not her import duties, but her direct taxation.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BY DR. ALBERT SHAW.

IN the *American Review of Reviews* for January Dr. Shaw discusses the effect of the Monroe doctrine upon the relations between the United States and the European Powers. He says that the position of President Roosevelt on the subject of the relations of Europe and South America is very clear and definite. The Western Hemisphere is destined to belong exclusively to a series of independent Republics. No territory now belonging to such a Republic can be permitted to become a European possession, and no existing colony or possession of a European Power may be transferred to another European State. Dr. Shaw ridicules the idea that the German settlers in South America can be relied upon to promote any alleged designs on the part of the Kaiser to establish a German Dominion in the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Shaw fears that Venezuela's disregard of her obligations to the foreign Powers has made it probable that Germany will seize her chief custom house at La Guayra and proceed to collect what she regards as due to her citizens. President Roosevelt, therefore, intimated quite plainly that he would not interfere in the matter if Germany should strictly limit its action to the collection of the amount due and should then withdraw. But he would not permit the acquisition by Germany of any portion of Venezuelan territory nor an indefinite lingering there under the guise of temporary occupation.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

Dr. Shaw says that it is very much to be regretted from the standpoint of the United States that German warships are to make seizures and reprisals in American waters at this particular moment. It would be regarded in the United States as a friendly act on the part of Germany not to proceed by force as a debt collector, but to allow the matter to rest until Venezuela has emerged from its present struggles. Germany's conduct looks a little too much like the seeking of a pretext for meddling in the Western Hemisphere, and he notes with satisfaction that the American Atlantic squadron has been ordered to Venezuelan waters, where it will give close attention to the performance of the German squadron. He notes that highly intelligent European writers, including many Germans, declare that, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, Germany has formed the most deliberate and unshakable intention of acquiring large interests in South America, and in some quarters it is thought that Venezuela and Colombia, with their immense territories, scanty population and undeveloped resources, would afford Germany a better opportunity than any other part of the world for colonisation with a view to the future extension of the German Empire. This calculation, Dr. Shaw thinks, is vitiated by the fact that German colonists in South America would be the first to

resent any attempt to put them under the yoke of the German Empire. A million German colonists in Colombia and another million in Venezuela would ally themselves with the best Liberal elements in these Republics, and would prepare the way for an era of wonderful South American progress. But it is wholly fallacious to suppose that they would have the disposition or the power to deliver either of those Republics to the Kaiser as a German Colony. It would be quite as futile for Germany to undertake to annex South American Republics as it was for the French and Austrians to attempt the subversion of the Republic of Mexico. German settlers in South America will simply help to make strong and real Republics out of weak and nominal ones.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Passing on to consider the Central American States, Dr. Shaw says he thinks it would be well if all armed men were to be ordered out of the Isthmus of Panama, and the country left to the undisputed control of the United States troops. When the Nicaragua Canal is built, whether or not in the technical sense the strip of territory on either side of the Canal is annexed, and comes under the sovereignty of the United States "It will be virtually American and under our flag."

The Doom of the Tall Chimney?

MR. WILLIAM H. BOOTH contributes to *Cassier's Magazine* a very lucid and convincing article upon the advantages of forced draught compared with chimney draught. The whole trend of the paper is to demonstrate the great superiority of the fan apparatus. He points out that electric lighting has done a great deal towards the introduction of forced draught. The load upon electric light stations varies tremendously, one of the worst causes being fog, which unfortunately does twofold mischief. Not only does it increase the demand for light, but at the same time it diminishes the intensity of the draught in the chimney at the very moment when it is most necessary. A fan overcomes both evils. The cost is another reason for doing away with the high chimney. In a plant of 2,400 horse-power chimney and damper apparatus cost about £2,200. A fan apparatus to do the same work costs £940. In addition a better draught and thicker fires could be used, and by these means about one-sixth the cost of the boilers can be saved. The total amount saved, therefore, in first cost alone is £2,700. Another great economy is the ability to use inferior fuels, the calorific value of which is much greater than their price. In erecting a new plant for, say, a tramway or for lighting, the designer often has to build a chimney far too large for present use, or else a small one which will be useless in a few years. With a fan apparatus there is no such dilemma to face. In fact, the system of artificial draught is one that is cheap to install, cheap to run, and extremely convenient all round.

THE NEW PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. FITCHETT, in the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, complains very much of the severity of Mr. Kingston's tariff, and says that, while any possible tariff must have had many blunders, it would not be easily possible to invent a tariff more open to criticism than that which Mr. Kingston proposes to inflict on the Commonwealth. He says:—

The new tariff hits both the miners and farmers rather badly, and both interests are organising in self-defence. The manner in which the farmer, under the tariff, is pursued with duties in his down-sitting and his uprising is very amusingly described by one of the daily journals:—"The farmer threw back his 20 per cent. blankets at 4 a.m., and jumped from his 25 per cent. bed on to the 20 per cent. covering of the 25 per cent. floor, and hastily lighting a 35 per cent. candle with a match which had paid 50 per cent., he picked up his newspaper of the preceding day, and read again, so that he might be quite sure that he was truly blessed, the latest interpretation of the Federal tariff according to M'Coll. Impressed with the eminence of the authority, but inconvenienced by the statement, he meditatively donned his 20 per cent. clothes and 55 per cent. boots, and, calling the boys, he clapped a 55 per cent. hat on his head, and went out to the stable. Lifting the loop of binder twine (duty 8s. per cwt.) from the gate, he passed into the stable, and placing the 20 per cent. saddle and bridle on his untaxed horse (a product of the farm), rode off after the untaxed cows (product of the farm). While he was away the boys sat at the 20 per cent. table, on 20 per cent. chairs, and having partaken of 70 per cent. porridge, entered into a discussion as to whether the 6d. a dozen import duty on eggs, which were not imported, would really put up the price of wheat and butter."

And so through the rest of the day.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS FROM ENGLAND.

BY A RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIST.

IN the *National Review* a "Russian Diplomatist" writes a paper on the relations between Russia and England; in which he sets forth the bases upon which an Anglo-Russian *entente* might be arranged. They are as follows:—1. In the Near East Russia will maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. She will not permit any other Power to replace Turkey as the guardian of the Dardanelles, and if Turkey disappeared Russia herself will occupy the coast of the Black Sea, or she will establish some other *régime*. On this head no misunderstanding is possible.

Secondly, in Persia Russia must be permitted free access to the Persian Gulf, and her influence must dominate Persia. In return she would undertake that no impediment would be placed upon British commerce as protected by international rights and demanded by the interests of the Persian people. Thirdly, in Central Asia the direct contact of English and Russian possessions would be an immense advantage to both, although in this matter he must be speaking with his tongue in his cheek, for he says that such contact would compel England to relinquish her insular attitude, since she would have lost her insular position. No doubt this would, as he says, inevitably inspire the British Government with a greater respect for the rights of

Russia, but it is difficult to see how it would compel each Power to dismiss every hostile thought as regards the other's interests in Asia.

Fourthly, in China the two Powers should do everything to maintain China as an independent State and to postpone the break-up of the Empire. The British Government should recognise the rights and interests of Russia in Manchuria and Mongolia, and the Russian Government would respect the commercial rights of England in China in general and on the Yang-tse-Kiang in particular. Their respective spheres of influence should be respectively marked off, and in order to arrive at this, our plain-speaking Russian Diplomat thinks the following things are necessary. First, goodwill on the part of the two Governments, and secondly, the abandonment of Lord Curzon's idea that England must be the first Power in the Far East.

Fifthly, Korea should be proclaimed neutral, as a territory in which all the Powers should have equality of opportunity as regards commerce and other forms of competition. Korea cannot become exclusively Japanese or exclusively Russian.

WHY THE ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT SUCCEEDS.

BY EDOUARD DRUMONT.

M. EDOUARD DRUMONT, the editor of the *Libre Parole*, contributes a paper on the Jewish question in France, in which he explains how it is that his book achieved such astonishing success. He says:—

If we have so rapidly gained our position in public opinion, it is solely because we represent interests, taking the word in its most noble and elevated sense, for I am speaking of respectable, legitimate, and sacred interests—e.g., the right of every citizen to reap the reward of his labour, to think and believe what he wishes, to be neither molested, outraged, nor robbed; to enjoy, in fact, to the full extent liberty and happiness in the country of his forefathers. The Hebrew triumph only attained its apogee when Gambetta came to the front, a statesman in whose veins, as is well known, there was a certain amount of Jewish blood. When Opportunism was once enthroned, then began that unforgettable series of discomfitures, failures, catastrophes, and financial scandals which finally exhausted the resources of France. Among many other catastrophes can be cited that of the Union Générale, the Comptoir d'Escompte, the collapse in metals, the ruinous conventions with the Railway Companies, the catastrophe of Panama, and of the Southern Railways and the sudden slump in the Gold Mines. In all these crashes invariably appeared the sinister figure of the Jew, who was never on the losing side, but always a winner.—a dupe of dupes. . . . Then was heard among us the cry, "*A bas les Juifs!*" just as an Englishman who has been robbed by a pickpocket shouts "Stop thief!" to attract the attention of the policeman.

M. Drumont notes with grim satisfaction the beginning of the anti-Semitic movement in England. He says:—

It should never be forgotten that wherever the Jew penetrates there is an agent of discord, a leaven of dissolution and corruption, which ultimately eats into the hardest metal. I am told that even England is waking up, and that recently a serious solicitude has been expressed with regard to the Jewish Question. I will not conceal the fact that this is joyful news. If only from the psychological point of view, it would be intensely interesting to see a struggle between the practical Anglo-Saxon and the crafty Hebrew.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHARACTER.

AN APPRECIATION BY MR. BRYCE.

MR. BRYCE contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* and to the *Youth's Companion* a brief but most interesting paper entitled "Some Traits of Mr. Gladstone's Character." He begins by remarking that Mr. Gladstone was one of the greatest half-dozen men of his generation, ranking with Bismarck, Lincoln, and Cavour. He then proceeds to note certain aspects of his character which may be of special interest to young men.

The first thing, said Mr. Bryce, which would strike anyone who stayed in the house of Mr. Gladstone was the restless and unceasing activity of his mind. He worked because he could not help working. He was interested in everything excepting natural science, and with inexhaustible energy plunged into one subject after another as they came up, delighting in the change which enabled him to throw off the cares of politics and the inevitable relaxations and disappointments of public life. It was his practice, when returning home late after an exciting debate, to read an agreeable but not too exciting book, often but not always a novel, for twenty minutes after he got into bed. After this he scarcely ever failed to have a good night's rest. But his activity of mind was so great it occasionally became a burden to him. Mr. Bryce met him one misty evening in St. James's Park, spoke to him, and apologised if he should be disturbing his thoughts. "My first difficulty," he answered, "is to avoid thinking, so I am glad to be disturbed."

A year or two later he told Mr. Bryce that, to rest and distract his mind, he had formed the habit of counting the omnibuses he met between Downing Street and the House of Commons, so as to see whether he could make an average of them based on a comparison of the number which passed each day. This wonderful activity of mind did not seem to spring from any sense of haste or pressure to get through one piece of work in order to go on to something else. He was never in a hurry. He went straight on through everything in a way that reminded Mr. Bryce of the long, steady, uniform stroke of the piston of a steam engine. He was never unpunctual, never crowded more things into the day than the day permitted. He got rapidly through work not by haste, but by extreme concentration of his faculties upon it. He hated with a holy hatred all needless expenditure, lived very simply, and had an almost Puritanical objection to luxury in dress, in food, in the furniture of a house, and in the external paraphernalia of life. All his ideals were of the moral sort: all his pleasures of the intellectual sort.

In 1897, after he retired from public life, he regarded the presence in Parliament of men indifferent to political issues, who sought a seat in order to promote their private pecuniary objects, as one of the greatest dangers that threatened Par-

liamentary institutions. He was an exceedingly proud man, but his pride only showed itself in a high sense of personal honour and dignity, a sense so high as almost to exclude vanity, which led him to deem it beneath him to yield to vulgar passions. No one was more agreeable and easy in conversation. He gave unstintingly the best that he had to give to the person of the least as readily as to the person of the most consequence. The warmth of his feelings, though it sometimes betrayed him into language of undue vehemence in denouncing unjust conduct or pernicious principle, did not make him harsh in his judgment of persons or unfair in his treatment of them. Even violent and spiteful antagonists did not rouse any personal resentment in his large and charitable mind. Mr. Bryce says he cannot recall a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone seemed to be actuated by a revengeful wish to punish a person who had assailed or injured him.

He had a great respect for learning, and even greater for poetry. Poetry and philosophy were to him the highest forms of human effort, but philosophy he valued chiefly as the handmaid of theology.

In public life he was very sanguine. When he desired a thing he found it easy to deem it attainable, and he gained much by the cheerful eagerness with which he threw himself into an enterprise from which less hopeful men recoiled as impracticable. His easy confidence in his own powers led him in his later years, on one occasion when he had to speak, to enjoy a refreshing nap on the Treasury Bench until the time came for him to speak. The greater the emergency, the more completely did he seem to rise to the occasion. This was the result of the amazing strength of his will, which enabled him to hold his emotions in check, and summon all his intellectual resources in the field whenever he wanted to do so. He was very patient in listening to arguments from those who differed from him. His courage was magnificent. Physical fear was unknown to him, and his moral courage was superb. He was cautious before he committed himself to any course of policy, but once he had chosen his course no threats of opponents, no qualms and tremors of friends could turn him from it. Difficulties rather stimulated that wonderful reserve of fighting force which he possessed. Great as were his intellectual gifts, Mr. Bryce does not know for which he is inclined to admire him more—whether for the freshness and warmth of his feelings or the lofty plane on which his thoughts moved. His view of human nature was always charitable and even indulgent. He had a very strong sense of public duty, and his standard of personal honour was as high in small things as in great. The memory of these things and of his magnanimity and of his courage abides with those who knew him, and figures more largely in their estimate of his worth and his place in English public life than does their admiration for his splendid intellectual powers and his tireless intellectual energy.

THAT DREADFUL SOCIETY WOMAN.

THE AMERICANISATION OF WOMANHOOD.

AN anonymous writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January writes a somewhat bitter article concerning the Anglo-Saxon Society woman. He is a Jeremiah who lifts up his voice against the passion for excessive luxury and vulgar display, which has its roots deep down in the awful slough of commonplace, in which present-day Society is floundering. The rage for notoriety and advertisement, the hopeless vulgarity of the smart world, its sordid intrigue and its materialistic ideals are chronicled and mourned over. Society in our day is passing through a wave of gross materialism, for which modern scepticism and the powerful Jewish influences are largely responsible. The smart Society women are accused of affectation, even in the simulation of a passion which they do not feel. Their craving is for what is costly and unattainable; their passion the passion for pre-eminence and power. A mad rivalry of ostentation is gradually ousting true refinement. A pushful arrogance of demeanour has almost slain good manners; and then we are told that most of this pestilence comes to us from America. In our growing Mammon-worship, and the consequent vulgarising of our social life, trans-Atlantic influences are probably much greater than most people imagine. It is from the United States that we derive our growing love of luxuries and extravagance, the craze for publicity, the rush and hurry of our social life, its loss of dignity and restraint, and the deification of mere money-bags. The American woman of fashion sets the impress of her striking personality more and more upon our Society. She is sceptical and frankly cynical in her utilitarian views of existence. The springs of her action are in her head rather than in her heart. She is no Society butterfly or fairy; but keen, ambitious, clothed with worldliness as with a garment, she makes a business of her pleasure, and regards social intercourse mainly as a means of furthering her own interest. This intense worldliness is the very essence and marrow of Society in the States. To talk of domesticity in connection with these ladies is to provoke a smile. The oppressive uniformity of modern life has reduced American Society women to a monotonous series of replicas of one another. There is a monotony in their dress, in their methods of speech and conversation as well as in their gait and carriage. They have all the same ideals of life, worldly success, and self-advancement. There is a rivalry in extravagant ostentation, and the colossal entertainments of American Society women make the finest efforts of our English *parvenues* appear tame and insignificant. The various commercial features of American social life are being faithfully reproduced in the cosmopolitan Vanity Fair of London. Women, in short, are playing the devil with us everywhere, and the worst of the lot is the American woman. The ambitious ladies of the fashionable world are responsible for sapping the

efficiency of the Army. They have had far too much to say in the matter of military appointments, and the result, at times, has been deplorable.

DISTRIBUTING KITCHENS.

A NEW WAY TO SOLVE AN OLD PROBLEM.

COLONEL KENNEY-HERBERT contributes to the *National Review* an article entitled "Distributing Kitchens," which is of considerable interest in view of the ever-increasing difficulties of the servant question. The expression "distributing kitchens" explains itself; it is with the details Colonel Herbert deals. The people who have the greatest difficulty in the obtaining of their meals is the large population of flats—a population every day increasing. In addition to the initial difficulty of getting servants, liveries in flats have the difficulty of keeping them, owing to the scantiness of kitchens and servants' quarters. This difficulty is to be surmounted by the establishment of companies of distributing kitchens, which will send out food at prices proportioned to the rents paid by occupiers. Colonel Herbert mentions that Mr. G. S. Layard went into this question several years ago, and calculated that in a circle near Pont Street, with a quarter-mile radius, an annual sum of £98,000 was spent upon kitchen staff, lighting and firing. It is to save such expense that the distributing kitchen might be established.

The site of the kitchen should be in the neighbourhood of flatland. The difficulties are chiefly in regard to distribution. The British dinner does not bear delay, as a rule, as well as the Continental dinner, and on the Continent the *traiteur* system has long been established. What is wanted is a really efficient wheeled conveyance, which is neither too heavy, too complicated, nor too expensive. In this connection Colonel Herbert mentions a German invention, the "thermaphor," which is a double-cased metal receptacle, containing in the space between the cases a chemical preparation which dissolves under the action of heat obtained by plunging the vessel in boiling water, and preserves the heat in the food, afterwards returning to a state of crystallisation.

The company which undertook the work ought to begin on a small scale. Colonel Herbert estimates the initial capital outlay at £360, which would be sufficient for fifty families. The annual outgoing for everything except food would be £1,010, or taken together, with a reserve of £130, £1,500. Assuming that a sum of 1s. 6d. was added to the actual cost of the provisions, and recovered from each of the fifty families annually, the result would be about £1,368 per annum, showing a profit of £350 in excess of outgoings. The householders would pay £27 a year and probably gain about £25.

It would be an excellent thing for the hungry man but what of the many excellent ladies who pretend to do their own cooking, and who would be deprived of an occupation?

WHY THE GERMANS DISLIKE US.

A WRITER, who disguises his personality under the somewhat odd name of "Patriæ quis Exul," contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a brief but interesting paper upon "Anglophobia in Germany." He says he is not an alarmist, but he is evidently very uneasy at the existence of such widespread and deep popular animosity as that which confronts him on the Continent, and especially in Germany. Anglophobia is there visible, it is more than a surface menace, and if we cannot eradicate it we may not improbably have to reckon with it as a serious danger. The modern German has a sane and very keen mental equipment. He thinks before he acts, acts carefully, deliberately, consciously, and yet

in no other European nation is hatred of England, and of Englishmen, so general or so deep-rooted, and, in its more serious aspects so disquieting, as among our kindred in the Fatherland. And this, be it said, *sine ira et studio*, is no hyperbole, but sober statement of fact.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.

"Patriæ quis Exul" is no pro-Boer, but appears to be indeed altogether on the other side. But he is candid enough to bear testimony to the fact that the intense bitterness which prevails in Germany at present is the product of the war:—

Now the question immediately arises, how far is the Transvaal War responsible for this feeling. In part, undoubtedly, it must be admitted freely, and to a large extent. The war did not cause it. The war fanned it, intensified, magnified it; in part, too, created it. Our whole policy in South Africa has unquestionably lost us a number of true German friends—men of the old-fashioned type who have watched the rise of their own country with mingled feelings of awe and pride, who looked to England as the muniment of chartered liberty, who, in a new Germany "across the seas," see the foundations of great troubles. These men have become estranged. Their opinions upon the war are well known. They need neither chronicler nor apologist. Theirs is the opinion of Europe and of the "pro-Boers." In a sense, they represent our own Liberal party, and are, numerically, of about the same force. To these must be added cities once Anglophil, such as Hamburg. There, in the old Hanseatic free town, once, it may truly be said, well-nigh a foreign seaport of England, now the greatest emporium of trade on the Continent, a remarkable revulsion of feeling has taken place. The fact cannot be blinked. The women of Germany, their children, the old Liberals, the learned, and the masses of the great unlearned are incensed against us. All this unquestionably the war has produced.

This is partly due, he thinks, to the Press—

Taken as a whole, perhaps, the German Press has been more consistently and maliciously hostile than that of France.

HOW BRITISH MANNERS AFFECT THEM.

But he admits that the editors, instead of leading the opinion of their readers, were compelled to bow to the universal sentiment. The Press has been the expression of the public voice. Anglophobia on the Continent generally, apart from the war, has three ingredients. First, dislike of the individual Englishman and of his country's policy. Secondly, commercial and, to a certain extent, political rivalry. Thirdly, envy, which is the substratum of the whole. The insularity of the Englishman, his self-reliance, his complacency, his aggressive personality, and his bitterness are intolerable to the German. Our in-

dividuality galls him, our manner irritates him; he rages at our buoyant personality. His military education moulds him to obey, and the rough-and-tumble Briton is jarring to his spirit. Among the Junker aristocracy it is the men, among the middle-class the women, who foster Anglophobia. The German has a long memory, and believes with Prince Bismarck that the policy of England since the beginning of the nineteenth century has been constantly to sow dissension between the Continental Powers, in order to profit by their quarrels.

MEND OUR WAYS OR STRENGTHEN OUR FLEET.

Our commercial rivalry embitters the political antagonism. The war cry "Made in Germany" stabbed the German to the quick. He is sensitive, and the sore still smarts; yet it is a demonstrated fact that "Made in Germany," which was intended as a slight, has in reality been one of the best advertisements for German goods that Germans ever had—an advertisement paid for entirely at the cost of their rivals. The German envies our wealth, our unequalled resources, our English name; and if envy is akin to hatred, the genesis of Anglophobia is a real source of danger to us. The question is whether we can mend our manners as we ought to do:—

If we will not, if we cannot learn to treat Germany as an equal, to be less blustering, more gracious towards her, and if, in ourselves, we cannot learn to be less insular, less self-sufficient, more thoughtful towards others, then let us learn to be ready. "We don't want to fight." Let us then see that we have the ships. There is no danger yet, or in the immediate future. Germany is not ready, nor can she be for some decades. The Germans are hostile, increasingly so; and they believe we are degenerating. Let us not, *spread conscientia*—pass on unmindful. Let us strengthen our fleet. It behoves us to be ready.

Unmannerly Australia.

ADA CAMBRIDGE (the novelist, an English lady who went out when grown-up, and married and settled in Australia), writing in the *Empire Review* for January, makes some plain-spoken remarks about the manners of the Australians. The manners of the British new chum are not a proverb of politeness among Australians; but that is by the way. She says:—

Apart from money I should think our average manners are about as good as other people's. It must be said, however, that whereas it is mostly the outside of the cup and the platter that is in the best condition, we shine more at home than in the eyes of men. It must be so obvious as to make it useless to try to hide it that our public manners are atrocious. If you are trying to make your way in a crowd—being, we will say, a woman with a baby in your arms—you will not for a moment expect a strange man to step aside to let you go first. He would not dream of opening a door for you or helping you with parcels. In festive assemblies, from a Government House party downwards, is the first thing smart ladies do after bowing to their hostess is to march straight to the refreshment department and there struggle for food and drink until they have cleared the tables. At one of our late Royal functions, the public—all invited guests—began to eat up the supper at nine o'clock under the very noses of the Duke and Duchess.

To gobble up luncheon long before the appointed hour is, apparently, considered quite good manners in Australia. What say the Australians?

CAN ENGLAND FEED HERSELF?

YES, IF SHE TRIED.

MR. C. W. SORENSSEN contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a very interesting article, entitled "Back to the Land," in which he maintains that it is all nonsense to say that England cannot feed her inhabitants. The decadence of British agriculture he attributes to the fundamental insecurity of capital sunk in other men's land. Low prices, unfair rents, and high railway rates are as nothing compared with this basic grievance. Given sufficient capital there would have been ample food produced from English soil to feed all English men and women. For lack of it the land has gone to pasture, and the nation goes its way toward moral, social, and physical degeneration. He admits that the price of wheat has fallen since 1874 from 6s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. a bushel, and barley from 4s. 11d. to 3s. Oats have dropped from 3s. to 2s. 1d., but we grow more oats to-day than we did then.

HOW WE CAN DO IT.

In order to grow the whole of our cereals, dairy produce, beef, mutton, and a good portion of the fruits now purchased abroad, it is only necessary to bring our agricultural methods up to those of the Belgians and the Danes, and resume the cultivation of the land that has dropped out of cultivation in the last twenty-five years, and to break up six or seven million acres of our permanent pasture. At present we have only twenty million acres under tillage, and twenty-eight millions under pasture. We should then have thirty-two million acres under tillage and sixteen million acres under pasture.

WHAT DENMARK DOES.

Denmark, Mr. Sorensen points out, has obtained her agricultural prosperity not from protective tariffs, but from land law reform, and he thinks the same result would follow in England if the cultivator had a right to his own improvements. English wheat land produces 30 bushels per acre, the Danish average is 39 bushels per acre. Our barley crop is 33 bushels, as against 40 bushels in Belgium. The British cow gives 30 per cent. less milk than the Danish one, and eats quite as much, if not more.

If our cows were as good milkers as those of the Danes we could produce as much milk as we do to-day after reducing the number of our cows by 1,200,000. But it would require 2,000,000 extra cows of Danish quality to produce the 4,200,000 cwt. of butter which we import. If we brought our four million cows up to the Danish standard and added another 1½ million to their number we could produce all our milk, butter, and cheese at home.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO DECAY.

To produce all the pork, bacon, and ham that we need would require two million acres more tillage than we have at present, and would also require another half million acres to produce the grain for

poultry to supply ourselves with the 2,000,000,000 eggs which we at present import from the Continent.

Mr. Sorensen concludes his paper by insisting upon the fact that the physique of our town-bred population is deteriorating. He doubts whether three successive generations can survive town life at all. That being the case, the cry of "Back to the Land" seems to him to be the watchword of our national survival.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE CHURCH.

SOME COMMENTS UPON CANON HENSON'S SUGGESTION.

IN the December number of the *Contemporary Review* Canon Henson proposed that Nonconformists should be admitted freely to take communion in the Church of England, and that the Church of England should recognise the great Nonconformist Churches. In the January number the editor has collected the opinions of several well-known Broad and Evangelical Churchmen on the subject. The Bishop of Durham entirely approves of Canon Henson's proposal. The Dean of Ripon says that he has spent most of his life in enforcing the suggestions now made by Canon Henson which he himself arrived at half a century ago. The Dean of Durham says that he is profoundly grateful to Canon Henson. His proposal seemed so useful, so beautiful, so true; and yet one knows that it will fail. He fears that we are as far from a workable and broad-based Union as ever we were. Dean Stubbs says that ten years ago he suggested various practical reforms in the direction pointed out by Canon Henson's article, but he has little hope of seeing such reforms seriously undertaken by any party in the English Church which is not first prepared to say that the important clause in our creed in which we state our belief in "One Holy Catholic Apostolic Church" belongs not to the Realm of Faith but to the Realm of History.

Dr. Rashdall is entirely in sympathy with Canon Henson's spirit, but he thinks that it would be wise to accord a fuller recognition to non-episcopal National Churches, such as the Presbyterians of Scotland, rather than to those who have voluntarily withdrawn themselves from communion with the historic Church of their country. He would follow the old Anglican tradition in regarding the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, rather than the episcopal sect of that country, as having a right to call itself the "Church of Scotland."

The Dean of Winchester objects to Canon Henson's proposals. He says that it would violate one of the immemorial traditions of Church life. To recognise Nonconformist ministers who have no episcopal ordination as otherwise than irregular and invalid would be a violation of the Church order, a breach of the continuity of Church life. An attempt to stretch the comprehensiveness of the Church would for ever destroy the hope of a closer fellowship with our brethren of the Eastern or the Roman Church.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

DR. WELLDON'S emphatic assertion that secular education has proved a lamentable failure in India, and his suggestion that Bible reading should be introduced into all schools and colleges, call forth a vigorous answer from Dr. D. Duncan, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*. The writer supplies certain figures which show how very small a proportion of Indian education is "secular":—

According to the last *Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India*, there were, on March 31, 1897, under public management, 22,286 institutions with 1,236,488 pupils; and under private management, including private schools, 129,739 institutions with 3,120,382 pupils. In other words, 14.6 per cent. of the total number of institutions were under public management, and 28.4 per cent. of the total number of pupils were in attendance at such institutions. It follows that only 14.6 per cent. of the institutions are required by Government to confine themselves to secular instruction, and only 28.4 per cent. of the pupils are thus debarred from receiving direct domestic religious instruction in school.

He grants that the pressure of secular subjects is felt to be heavy; but the temptation, being recognised, bids fair to be resisted.

THE TEACHER THE VITAL QUESTION.

Even were Dr. Welldon's plea for Bible reading with a conscience clause considered, Dr. Duncan asks, "Where are the teachers to come from?" Would Hindu, Muhammadan, or Buddhist teachers be expected or allowed to interpret the Christian Bible? "Even in mission-schools a large proportion, perhaps the majority, of the teachers are non-Christians," simply because Christian teachers in requisite numbers and quality are not forthcoming. How utterly impracticable, then, the idea of Bible-teaching in State schools!

The concurrent teaching of all the creeds is dismissed as an impossible suggestion, since a large government school will often include Protestants of many denominations and Roman Catholics; Muhammadans, students of different sects of Hindus, Buddhists, etc. The proposal to teach "fundamental truths only," common to all religions, overlooks the utterly colourless, abstract and powerless generality which would mark such a residuum.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS THE MOST IN DEMAND.

Dr. Duncan goes on to argue that the popular distinction between secular and religious education is untenable. In private Indian schools, which form eighty-five per cent. of the whole, literature, science and art rest on a distinctly religious basis, and are pervaded by a religious spirit. He says:—

The ancient literature, science, and art of India are saturated with religious thought, and, notwithstanding the storm and stress of modern life, books dealing with religion continue to form the largest proportion of Indian publications. These, for the most part, are the books used as text-books in the classical and vernacular languages.

ENGLISH LITERATURE SOAKED WITH THE BIBLE.

Dr. Duncan's next point is most impressive to those who trust more to the spirit than to the letter:—

Turn now to the English side of the curriculum, which embraces, in addition to the science and art of the West, the masterpieces of English poetry and prose. To say that English literature, science, and art are leavened with the spirit of Christianity, and reflects its ideas and sentiments, is to express only a part of the truth; for all the distinctive moral and religious ideas and sentiments to be found in the Bible are incorporated in our literature, and are the common possession of all who read the English language. And are we not justified in saying that the rising tide of moral opinion in India is due, in no small measure, to the influence of the English literature with which the educated classes made their first acquaintance at school?

Dr. Duncan avers that all parties "are agreed that the cultivation of character is the main thing." The "really vital question" is "the improvement of the teachers" who are to cultivate the character. The writer fears this question may be overlooked in the discussion of the "religious difficulty."

RELIGION, NOT THEOLOGY.

His next point is one which bears on our own controversy at home. He says:—

Perhaps it would help to a clearer understanding of the policy of the Government of India if the well-known distinction between "theology," or the body of doctrines and beliefs, and "religion," or the aggregate of feelings called forth on contemplation of the Deity, were kept in view. The educational servants of the State are forbidden to inculcate any system of theological dogmas, but they are not debarred from endeavouring to mould and strengthen the character of the young by appealing to their feelings—to their religious feelings no less than to those that are personal and social. In calling to his aid, as motives to right conduct, the religious emotions of his pupils, the teacher commits no breach of religious neutrality.

THE NEW MORALITY IN INDIA.

In conclusion the writer urges that the Government policy has been justified by its results:—

The growth of a higher moral sense has for years been attracting the attention of sympathetic observers, and has not escaped the notice of Bishop Welldon. "Whatever," he says, "be the source of the new morality in India, its presence and its progress are not to be denied. It does not as yet touch the people as a whole, but it illumines even now the highest intellects and consciences among them." That Christianity, both directly and indirectly, has had a large share in bringing about this improvement is undoubtedly true; but many other agencies, such as the press, railways, increased material prosperity, good government, have contributed to elevate the tone of society. May it not be that the despised secular education has been one, and not the least, of the influences that have been making for righteousness? This, at any rate, has been the sustaining hope of the present writer.

If, however, it be true what Mr. Digby affirms, that Christian Britain has been steadily bleeding the people of India towards economic death, the man in the street would probably insist that, before we force Bible teaching on all Indian schools, we had better carry out a few of the most elementary Biblical precepts—to wit, among others, "Thou shalt not steal."

THE young man is singled out as the principal objective of two very different divines. According to Mr. Spence in the *Temple Magazine*, Dr. Clifford declares helping young men to be the main drift of his ministry. Mr. George Clarke in the *Sunday Strand* pronounces Dr. Moule, the new Bishop of Durham's greatest work in life to be his influence over young men.

DO TRADES UNIONS LIMIT OUTPUT?

A REPLY TO THE "TIMES."

MR. CLEMENT EDWARDS in the *Contemporary Review* replies at some length to the series of articles published in the *Times*, the gist of which is that British manufacturers are handicapped in the markets of the world by the restrictions placed upon output by trades unions. Mr. Edwards declares that the policy of "ca' canny" has been advocated only by the editor of the *Seaman's Chronicle*, who is not a trades union leader, Socialist or otherwise, and by Mr. McGhee, who is a commercial traveller, formerly M.P. for Louth. This agitation by two Anti-Socialist middle-class sympathisers Mr. Edwards declares represents the Alpha and Omega of the "ca' canny" policy in connection with the English trades union movement. He maintains that there is no evidence whatever to justify the charge that the trades unionists and their leaders secretly connive at loafing. The Commission which investigated the subject did not even give a hint that such a principle exists among trades unionists. Mr. Charles Booth, Dr. Schulze-Gaevernitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, who have all investigated and published the results of their investigations, give no support to the accusation of the *Times*, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb maintain that the statements in the *Times* are quite incorrect and the reverse of truth.

THE BRICKLAYING ACCUSATION.

The Amalgamated Engineers and other leading unions frequently expel members for chronic laziness. All the leaders of the Old and New Unionism in their speeches and reports have insisted upon the importance of giving a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. As for the famous assertion that bricklayers laid 1,000 bricks per day twenty years ago, and only lay 300 or 400 now, Mr. Edwards declares that the statement is worthy of Baron Munchausen. As far back as 1867 the ordinary trades union limit was 300 bricks a day. The only way in which the *Times* could have arrived at its figures was by comparing railway tunnel work or field ranging work with ordinary bricklaying. The two things are not comparable.

THE EFFECT OF THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

So far from the British workman diminishing the speed of his work the reverse is the case in many industries. Both in the engineering and in the cotton trade more work was turned out under the fifty-one hour system than under the longer working week of fifty-seven to sixty hours. The accusation most commonly heard is that the dock strike introduced the system of going easy, but both Mr. Charles Booth and Mr. Sydney Holland admit that the dock strike has had no prejudicial effect upon the work of the dockers.

TIME v. PIECE WORK.

Mr. Edwards then traverses one accusation after another. He denies that it is the policy of the unions to oppose the introduction of machinery. As for the

accusation that they object to piece work, 57 per cent. of the trades unions in the country insist upon piece work as against 29 per cent. who insist upon time work, and 14 per cent. who recognise both. Only 39 per cent. of the workmen, organised or unorganised, either insist upon or are willing to work piece work, while among trades unionists the proportion is 75 per cent.

In the building trade Mr. Edwards maintains that piecework leads to scamping. As for the alleged veto upon the employment of apprentices, Mr. Holloway, of the Master Builders, said that the reason for the falling-off in the building trade was owing to difficulty on the part of employers who were of opinion that apprentices did not pay. As for the charge that the unions object to overtime, he admits that this is true only in relation to systematic overtime. They do not raise the least objection to necessary or emergency overtime. In insisting upon penalising systematic overtime they are acting in accordance with the views of such employers as Mr. Mather, who maintains that the practice of working overtime is bad for masters and men. As for the shortening of the working day, Mr. Edwards proves by quotations from the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for War that the eight-hours' day has resulted in economy of fuel and gas, a diminution in the wear and tear of machinery, while the men do as much work as they did before. In conclusion, Mr. Edwards admits that the unions have often behaved unreasonably, that many unionists are lazy and skulking fellows who hate work; but although that may be admitted, there is no ground whatever for the grave charges that the unions connive at laziness or that their leaders secretly urge a policy of go-easy.

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Current Event Post-cards.

THIS series, which was announced some months ago, begins in January. The first event for which a card has been prepared is Lord Rosebery's speech at Wigan. By the time the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is published this card will have been despatched from Wigan. The second card will be posted from Westminster upon the day on which Parliament is opened by King Edward VII. Fifteen cards will be sent to any address for 5s., and will pictorially represent the happenings of the year. An order received, say, after No. 3 has been sent out will begin with No. 4 and end with No. 18. Send all orders and inquiries to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS office.

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THE *Century Magazine* for January has a very interesting paper by Mr. E. Hough on "The Settlement of the West." The West of America, he concludes, is no longer a country for the poor man and the pioneer. Another article deals with "Huxley as a Literary Man." In an article on "Electric Transit in London and Paris," Mr. I. N. Ford, mentioning the London "tube," points out what an enormous advantage it would have been if the "tube" had, as in Paris, been built with municipal capital obtained at low rates.

THE EXPECTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. John Foreman, writing a brief but very compact paper, warns us that we may expect a revolution in Spain at any moment.

A WEYLER PRONUNCIAMENTO.

General Weyler, together with a prominent Deputy who was concerned in the *Dupuy de Lôme* incident at Washington, and a General of Division who only a year ago enjoyed the favour and confidence of the Queen-Regent, are the men who are going to upset the present dynasty. With one of them Mr. Foreman tells us he has been on terms of intimacy for several years. Their programme is a military *pronunciamento*, and the seizure of the Government with the support of the Army. They argue that every step on the road to freedom and progress in Spain has been gained by violence. There never was a happy and contented nation existing under a Bourbon monarch, and a revolution would give hope to fatalists who regard the present régime with positive despair. It is difficult, however, to believe that even a revolution could save Spain, if Mr. Foreman be right as to the universality of official corruption and the absence of anything that could be described as patriotism.

WHY SPAIN WENT TO WAR.

His account of the explanation given him by a politician of high rank as to why Spain went to war with America in 1898 illustrates the kind of public spirit which prevails in the Peninsula :—

Patriotism, he said, did not influence anyone in a position to decide between peace and war. The Queen's first thought was the safety of her family and dynasty; Sagasta feared he might lose his office and popularity; and the generals could only express their willingness to support any resolution of the Government, without discussing its probable issue, for fear of being accused of cowardice. Then there were others who very clearly foresaw the chance of promotion, if they came out of the fray alive, whatever the result of the war might be. The populace, supported by the clergy, clamoured for war, whilst Don Carlos issued a manifesto threatening to raise his standard if Cuba were yielded to America. If the Queen had opposed these collective forces her throne would have been swept away, and when the safety of her dynasty and that of her adopted country hung in opposite scales, she did not hesitate on which side to throw her influence. But, he added, after all, the loss of her colonies is entirely due to an unforeseen event—the moral support given by England to America; and the present generation can never forget England's unfriendly intervention.

There is great popular discontent owing to the fact that the Republicans are in a majority in the country. There is great distress and great discontent. The Government is at its wits' end for money, and even to avert the threatened revolution it cannot dispense with the consumer's tax, which is levied upon all food excepting bread entering the towns. This tax produces £2,600,000 for the National Treasury and £2,000,000 for the municipalities. It seems to be an *ad valorem* of the most crushing kind. All wine taken into Barcelona pays a tax of 433 per cent., and into Madrid of 200 per cent. *ad valorem*. Spanish trade has suffered considerably by the loss of the trade with Cuba. The charges for the Army and Navy cannot be reduced, for although there is no navy to speak of

the number of naval officers remains the same as it was before the war. Only ten per cent. of the Spaniards, according to Mr. Foreman's estimate, are honest tax-payers. The others cheat the revenue to the uttermost of their capacity.

THE PRIESTS AND CARLISM.

Priestly influence, which has no connection at all with religion, undermines all attempts at social progress. Carlism is simply an instrument in the hand of Rome, wielded by the Spanish hierarchy. Whenever the priests are threatened one hears of Carlist risings in the Pyrenees. When the proposed Radical measures are withdrawn the Carlist bogey is locked up again.

Mr. Foreman's conclusion is that the Clericals, the Catalanists, and the Republicans aim at such different goals that nothing but the stern rule of a strong man will suffice to secure unity of action. From which we may conclude that General Weyler finds himself on the threshold of a dictatorship. This, however, is my deduction from Mr. Foreman's article. Mr. Foreman himself does not condense his conclusions in such plain language.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1921.

WHAT will newspapers be like in 1921? That is the question discussed by a number of eminent journalists in the *Caxton Magazine* for December. Sir Edward Russell, whose contribution comes first, expects and hopes for a reaction against the assumption which underlies the new type of newspaper, that it is enough for people to get the news of the world in "snippets, and that they may be depended upon to make the right use of it." In other words, there will be a revival of the leading article. Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, the News Editor of the *Daily Mail*, on the other hand, thinks that development will continue on *Daily Mail* lines, precisely the opposite to Sir Edward Russell's. He thinks that the penny newspaper will be superseded by the halfpenny. Mr. W. T. Stead goes across the Atlantic for his model :—

The English newspaper press for 1921 will be Americanised. It will be more intelligent, better printed, more copiously illustrated, less stodgy, more enterprising. It will also be ashamed of published acres of uninteresting advertisements, for it will take pains to make its advertisement pages as interesting as any of the other pages in the paper.

But Mr. D. Edwards, Managing Editor of the *Daily News*, finds his model in his own office :—

The four leading British journals, placed in order of merit, stand thus to-day :—

The <i>Times</i> .	The <i>Standard</i> .
The <i>Daily News</i> .	The <i>Daily Telegraph</i> .
Twenty years hence the order will be :—	
The <i>Daily News</i> .	The <i>Standard</i> .
The <i>Times</i> .	The <i>Daily Telegraph</i> .

McClure's Magazine contains an article, illustrated by photographs, taken by the author, entitled "In and Around the Great Pyramid."

HOW TO MAKE PEACE.

THE Rev. Canon Malcolm McColl, in an article entitled "Russia, Germany, and Britain; a Warning and a Moral," contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* his ideas as to how peace should be made. By a series of apposite quotations from the despatch of Lord Ellenborough, and the speech of Sir Hugh Cairnes in 1858, he succeeds in making out a very good case for his contention that the Conservatives in Imperial matters have inherited a splendid heirloom of generosity. Despising all the clamour of the Anglo-Indian loyalists, who supported Lord Canning's proclamation confiscating the property of the people of Oude, they annulled the proclamation, and declared that there was no hope of ultimate success but amnesty. This policy of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Hugh Cairnes, and Lord Clyde, was the antithesis of the policy that has been tried in South Africa, and its success was as speedy and conspicuous as the Government's South African policy has been the reverse.

SEND OUT A COMMISSION.

What Canon McColl suggests is that the Government should propose an armistice, and send out a Commission of able and fair-minded men representing both parties, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Lord Reay, and to this Commission he would add Lord Kitchener, "for his is an eminently equitable and judicious mind." Such a Commission, he thinks, would cast no slur upon Lord Milner, although there is evidently to be no place for him upon it. It would be the business of this Commission to examine the whole situation with their own fresh eyes and mind, taking counsel of Boers and British alike. They would then return with a scheme of settlement which Parliament may be trusted to discuss without party spirit.

WHAT HINDERS PEACE.

The great obstacle in the way of peace, says Canon McColl, is not the speeches of pro-Boers, but the insults heaped upon the Boers by Lord Milner and the Governor of Natal, and the incurable distrust that Mr. Brodrick admits had been legitimately engendered by the Raid. The Raid, said Mr. Brodrick on January 31, 1900, made it impossible for the Transvaal Government to believe in the integrity of British statesmen. Canon McColl, I am glad to see, has the courage of his convictions, and protested against the doctrine that the war made annexation inevitable. He denounced annexation in the case of Alsace-Lorraine as a long stride back in civilisation, and he cannot recant now. He believes it to be, moreover, a most unwise and costly policy. If, after having captured the capitals, we had offered peace on condition of a modified independence and an indemnity of 100 millions raised on the security of the mines, the war would have ended at once and we should have secured friendship instead of hatred.

BISMARCK'S VIEW OF THE BOERS.

This is the most important part of Canon McColl's paper, but the opening pages are also well worth reading, although the Canon somewhat overdoes his inveterate suspicion and distrust of Germany. He quotes, however, an interesting passage from Dr. Lyman's book on Prince Bismarck, after his dismissal, in which he says Prince Bismarck's sympathies were openly on the Boer side. The Jameson Raid was to him simply political burglary or piracy. In Cecil Rhodes the Prince saw a clever stockbroker towards whom the British Government had adopted an attitude which awakened the suspicion of complicity with or at least fear of him. He also quotes a remark made by an officer of rank in the German navy, who met him in an English yacht in a foreign port. Some one remarked that it was strange that while individual Germans were most agreeable and friendly, the German nation was bitterly hostile to the British Empire. The officer's manner suddenly changed, and became almost fierce. "Do you wonder at it?" he asked. "I am a sailor, and have been all over the world, and I have never entered a harbour without finding your flag flying. On land we are all powerful. On the sea we are nothing while you keep your supremacy. We are sick of that, and are determined to put a stop to it."

Letter-Friendships.

As some 550 gentlemen and 440 ladies have joined the Correspondence Club, there are 110 more gentlemen than ladies, and the President has offered membership to ladies desiring to write letters on various subjects that interest them for the half-guinea annual subscription, thus deducting the 10s. 6d. entrance fee. There are gentlemen who seek correspondence on scientific, political, and sociological subjects; who would write letters in French, German, Russian, Scandinavian, and other languages; who are interested in science, philosophy, psychology, astronomy, literature, English manners and customs, etc., and who, having long winter evenings at their disposal, would be glad to receive correspondence from educated and intelligent ladies of any age or nationality. A 508 writes from India to say that he seems to be surrounded with friends and sympathisers who banish the silence and loneliness away from his Indian bungalow, for the very room in which he sits seems to be filled with interesting people as he reads the pages of *Round-About*, and studies the personalities of the members. "It is impossible," he says, "to feel lonely now that so many unseen hands are stretched out around me, and with the consciousness that I am a member of a body, each of whom in its loneliness and isolation, is gravitating towards a common centre of unity." On receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will send all particulars.

BRITISH v. GERMAN MILITARY "STUPIDITY."

LIEUT.-COLONEL MAUDE makes an effective retort against Teutonic scribes in a paper entitled "The British Officer and his Foreign Critics," which he contributes to *Macmillan's*. He takes the Franco-German War of 1870 as a classic instance of successful military organisation on the German side, and argues that our officers have no reason to fear comparison with the Germans. He quotes a remark by Von Moltke when he was defending the British Army against disparagement, that "English officers did not go to the front in first-class carriages." He then proceeds to show how sadly at fault German officers and people were at the outbreak of hostilities. He says:—

Considering the facilities of daily intercommunication which existed between Germany and France, it is nothing less than astonishing that the army, as a whole, was so badly informed as to the rottenness of the French military machine. . . . The officers on the spot had put off to a more convenient season the purchase of maps of their own garrisons, and the study of the printed matter available about their possible enemy.

IN MANAGEMENT OF THE RAILWAYS.

Their railway arrangements, estimated on no very exacting scale, came to speedy grief:—

Though the capacities of the railways had been calculated at the low figure of twenty-four trains a day for double lines, and twelve for single, yet the whole elaborate scheme broke down in the first twenty-four hours. . . . This rate of dispatch excited the scorn of our own managers of railway-traffic, who even in those days were capable of handling one hundred and twenty trains a day over a double line.

Seven years later in India our single line railways, in spite of the disadvantages of native signallers, platelayers, etc., and the long continuance of the strain on their resources, contrived to beat even the best of the German records in the railing of troops to the front.

So far as my information goes the 3ft. 6in. Cape and Natal single lines have also beaten them, over curves and gradients more severe than anything in Germany.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.

The writer then draws a striking contrast. He tells how a few Uhlands with railway men were dispatched from Saarbrücken to blow up the railway between Saargemund and Bitsch on French soil. They could not get a map of the country in Saarbrücken. Their destination was twelve miles away, in difficult country, but coverable by a cavalry man in four or five hours at the very most. "It took them exactly two days to find the railway, and the damage done by the wrecking party could have easily been repaired in a couple of hours." A British officer in India, on the outbreak of the Sikh war, was ordered by Lord Gough to fetch a regiment from Tapp's Nose, a mountain five thousand feet above the plains and for y miles away. "Right over the Scwaliks, hills nearly 1,200 feet high, and through the great jungles of the Doon," over a country roadless, mapless, and completely unknown to him, this officer rode without a check, and reached his destination in five hours!

THE DIFFERENT TERRITORIES.

He "intelligence" conveyed to German generals is next brought under notice. Turcos, Algerians, and Zouaves were reported along the frontier from the first day of the war; yet they only arrived in Marseilles

on July 25th—a fact notified to German headquarters some time previously but forgotten in the general excitement. The writer adds:—

Except from a few non-commissioned officers of the Frontier Guards and Forest Police, not a single trustworthy report was brought in in those first days of panic and confusion.

He goes on to contrast the French forces—a regular army, properly informed and organised, commanded by well-known men, proceeding on well-known roads, and all within ten to twenty miles of the German outposts—with the Boers, without army organisation, without roads, with unknown commanders, in an unknown country, operating with extraordinary mobility over distances ten times those involved in the German campaign.

COMPARATIVE COURAGE.

In answer to German taunts of cowardice, the writer quotes Meckel's narrative of his first battle in France, to the effect that the field was literally strewn with men who had left the ranks and were doing nothing. "Whole battalions could have been formed from them." Some squatted in furrows like hares; others in queues of six at a time took shelter behind trees. Meckel reports the scene with evident shame. Had these troops been suddenly surrounded, would they have surrendered with any less alacrity than our poor fellows caught on the veldt?—

When the Franc-Tireurs arrived on the scene in 1870 the conditions of warfare became more like those at present rife in South Africa, and the surprises of patrols and small bodies up to the size of a company or squadron became by no means uncommon. In all, Major Kunz tabulates from official diaries no fewer than forty-six of these incidents, in only six of which did the Germans succeed in beating off their assailants; and the total casualty list under this heading for six months amounted to 30 officers, 643 men and 850 horses, figures which compare very unfavourably with our own losses when all differences are taken into consideration.

Village Socialism in Cornwall.

AN interesting instance of a modified village socialism is given by Rev. John Isabell, in his graphic sketch in *Longman's* of catching mullet at the Land's End. He says:—

The mullet fishery, unlike any other at Sennen Cove, is the patrimony of all the native-born fishermen, the necessary boats and nets being common property. In theory, of course, it is open to outsiders to set up a rival company, but in practice it is impossible; for, even if the large expenditure on boats, nets, ropes, and other gear could be defrayed, the enterprise would be doomed to failure for lack of men. A dozen fishermen—and the "foreigners" could not muster more—would be helpless in the presence of a large shoal, even if the natives left them unmolested, which is extremely improbable. The shares are divided into two classes—the "body" share, contingent on personal service, and the "net" share, which falls to the owner, whether he be present or absent. Every boy on reaching sixteen years of age is enrolled among the shareholders, and receives a half of a "body" share. At the age of eighteen he pays £2 to the managers, and thenceforth, as long as he can put a hand to a rope, is entitled to a full share for his "body," and also a share for the "net." All widows are entitled to a "net" share each as long as they live, and when death puts an end to the partnership the original sum invested is paid to their representatives. The "body" shares number about a hundred and the "net" shares a few more, half a dozen widows accounting for the difference. One remarkable result brought about by this excellent scheme is that pauperism is practically non-existent.

SUBMARINES IN FORMER TIMES.

FROM the jubilation and trepidation created by French and American submarine boats one might suppose that "under-water war" was a totally unprecedented novelty. But submarines have apparently quite a venerable history, as Major C. Field shows in the *United Service Magazine*. He says:—

ANCIENT GREEK AND MÆDÆVAL.

The idea of submarine locomotion is a very old one. Among classical writers even we, here and there come across references or suggestions as to divers and diving facilitated by mechanical or other appliances. Aristotle speaks of an instrument which was used by divers in his day to keep themselves supplied with air when below the surface. Alexander the Great is credited with having in his employ men who made use of apparatus which enabled them to walk at the bottom of the sea. Pliny, too, has some story of a diving apparatus, while Calliricus is said to have devised a submarine gun for the projection of Greek fire, a compound which burnt as readily in water as in air. Friar Bacon, long considered as a wizard by his countrymen, but now recognised to have been a man of considerable erudition and scientific attainment, refers to divers with air-tubes, writing about the year 1270.

SCANDINAVIAN (1505).

Olaus Magnus, Bishop of Upsala, wrote in the sixteenth century:—

There are pirates in Gruntland who make use of skiffs and vessels constructed of leather, for the purpose of going wherever they wish, either above or *below water*, and by their means they pierce and make great holes in passing merchant vessels. In the year 1505 I saw two of these leathern boats or skiffs in the cathedral church of Aslœ, in the western porch.

Major Field declares "it is a fact that a diving bell, or a similar contrivance, was experimented with in 1538 at Toledo" before the Emperor Charles V.

BARBARY CORSAIRS (1629).

Furtenbach, in his "History of Naval Architecture," published in 1629, says:—

The Corsairs (of Barbary), indeed, are very wily in attack and defence, acquainted with many sorts of projectiles—even submarine torpedoes, which a diver will attach to the enemy's keel.

ENGLISH (1579).

The Venetians are reported to have used a submarine boat in 1559 to raise a sunk galleon:—

Twenty years later we have a full description of a submarine vessel which was projected by an Englishman, William Bourne, who had served as a gunner in the navy of Queen Elizabeth. He, unfortunately, gives his readers no idea of what method he intended to use for the propulsion of his boat, but otherwise his description is very complete and interesting. He terms it his "18th Deuise," and begins by the axiom that "It is possible to make a shippe or boate that may goe vnder the water vnto the bottome, and so to come vp againe at your pleasure." The boat evidently was to have three decks or horizontal compartments, the upper and lower water-tight and the central one pierced with holes and provided with two longitudinal bulkheads that, when drawn inwards, let in the water and decreased her displacement, and when pushed out hard against the perforated sides drove out and excluded the water, at the same time increasing the displacement of the vessel. Curiously enough, we find a very similar device adopted in the Campbell-Ash submarine boat, which was tried in 1885. . . . The hollow mast for the air supply is repeated in the very successful diving-boat, *Argonaut*, the invention of Mr. Simon Lake, of New Jersey, which procures air in precisely the same way when working in shallow water.

DEVICES OF 1610, 1626 AND 1662.

In 1610 a Dutch inventor, Cornelius Drebbel, experimented successfully in the Thames:—

The inventor appears to have found some method of re-oxygenising the foul air, and so made his boat independent of communication with the surface. The invention is thus described by an old writer: "A conceit of Drebbel's, who is affirmed by more than a few credible persons to have contrived for the late learned King James a vessel to go under water, of which tryal was made in the Thames with admired success, the vessel carrying 12 rowers besides passengers, one of which is yet alive and related it to an excellent mathematician who informed me of it." . . . There is extant a warrant dated 1626, from "His Majestie to the Master of the Ordnance, thereby signifying His Highnesses pleasure and order given to Sir William Heydon, Lieut. of the Ordinance, for the making of dyvers *water mines*, *water petards*, flogged cases to be shot with fireworks, and *boates to goe under water*;" and again, later in the same year, a warrant from the Duke of Buckingham for the delivery of "360 flogged iron cases with fireworks, 50 *water mynes*, 290 *water petards*, and two *boates to conduct them under water*, for H.M. present services, to goe with the fleet." A Frenchman is said to have exhibited a diving-boat, 60 feet long, at Amsterdam in 1653, and two others of his countrymen, Pères Mersenne and Fourier, wrote describing contrivances of the kind some years before that (in 1634). Possibly it is the first-mentioned that is referred to by Foulis in 1662, when he mentions "the Rotterdam ship which would kill the English under water."

STORIES ABOUT LORD SALISBURY.

MR. FRED D. How begins in January *Good Words* a series of sketches of the Marquis of Salisbury. The first is concerned with his ancestry and schooldays. The present Premier had evidently a strict bringing-up:—

Lord Salisbury's mother had pronounced views on the management of her household and family. It is even said that she dieted her children with such extreme care that every particle of food given to them was exactly weighed out, the result being that a healthy and unabated appetite was the rule among the young Cecils, and slices of bread and butter sprinkled with sugar, or, indeed, any gifts of the kind which might be offered them on their frequent visits to the various lodges, etc., on the estate were highly appreciated!

The thought of the heir of all the Cecils and the future Prime Minister supplementing his meagre home diet by informal requisitions on the larders of the tenantry has in it a flavour which even the dullest humour will appreciate.

"I WISH I WAS A CAT!"

Mr. How tells an interesting story connected with Lord Salisbury's early schooldays:—

It is interesting as showing how soon in his life a disregard for the exigencies of dress (to some extent a family trait) began. Probably Lord Robert was a very little boy at the time, for boys went to Mr. Faithful at the tender age of seven. A school-fellow remembers that an old nurse—Betty by name—was kept there to look after these little fellows, and that Lord Robert came into the nursery one evening, saying: "Oh, Betty, I wish I was a cat!" "La! Lord Robert," she replied, "how can you wish yourself a beast?" To which came the answer: "When I think of the many times I must dress and undress before I die, I wish my clothes grew on my back!"

The frontispiece of *Good Words* is a beautiful portrait of the present Marquis in 1860, from a drawing by Mr. George Richmond.

WHAT AMERICAN RECIPROCITY MEANS.

MR. JOHN BALL OSBORNE contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* for December an article, entitled "Expansion Through Reciprocity." It is a useful exposition of how the reciprocity question stands in America at the present moment. Mr. Osborne is a strong advocate of reciprocity, but the value of his article lies in the fact that he sets out succinctly the present position of the reciprocity question in the United States. His own view is thus expressed: "Reciprocity is the only safeguard against a war of retaliatory tariffs, destructive to commerce and prejudicial to international comity."

The first attempt of the Americans to establish reciprocity dates from the treaty of 1854, concluded with the British Government on behalf of Canada. It provides for the exemption from duty of a list of natural products of the farm, forest, mine, quarry, and sea. This list was identical on both sides. It went into operation in 1855, and was abrogated in 1866. The second reciprocity treaty was that with the Sandwich Islands in 1875, which established a virtual protectorate over the latter. Several treaties of reciprocity were negotiated with other countries, notably with Mexico, Spain, and the Dominican Republic, but they did not come to anything. Reciprocal arrangements were negotiated in 1891 and 1892 by Mr. Blaine with Germany, Austria, France, and various American Republics and Colonies. They were only in operation for two or three years, and were abrogated in 1894. In 1896 the Republican party pledged itself to re-establish reciprocity equally with protection; in 1897 the Dingley Tariff was passed, which contained in sections 3 and 4 provisions authorising the President to negotiate reciprocal agreements with other countries. Section 3 gave the President the power to suspend by proclamation the existing duties on wine, spirits, and works of art in exchange for reciprocal and equivalent concessions by countries from which such goods were imported. Agreements were concluded with France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal, which are working satisfactorily:—

But it is Section 4 of the Dingley law that is the real legislative expression of the Republican pledge of reciprocity. It empowers the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties which may provide, during a period not to exceed five years, for concessions, on the following bases, to the contracting nation, in exchange for equivalent advantages secured to the export interests of the United States:—

- (1.) Reduction of the present duty upon any article imported from any country, to the extent of not more than 20 per cent.
- (2.) Transfer from the dutiable to the free list of any article that is a natural product of any foreign country, and, at the same time, not a natural product of the United States.
- (3.) Guarantee of retention on the free list of any article now free.

President McKinley appointed Mr. J. A. Kasson to negotiate with foreign countries. He applied himself to the work with a will. Mr. Osborne says:—

Besides the reciprocal agreements under Section 3, already mentioned, the substantial results of the work of the Reciprocity Commission are shown in the following list of eleven treaties

transmitted to the Senate by the President, and still pending action by that body:—

THE KASSON TREATIES.

Country.	Concluded.
FRANCE	July 24th, 1899.
GREAT BRITAIN for	
Barbados	June 16th, 1899.
British Guiana	July 18th, 1899.
Turks and Caicos Islands	July 21st, 1899.
Jamaica	July 22nd, 1899.
Bermuda	July 24th, 1899.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	July 10th, 1899.
DENMARK for	
St. Croix	June 5th, 1900.
ECUADOR	July 10th, 1900.
NICARAGUA	Oct. 20th, 1899.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	June 25th, 1900.

The first seven conventions in the foregoing list were transmitted to the Senate at the first session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress, and their contents made public; the other four were submitted at the second session of the same Congress, and, although printed confidentially, the injunction of secrecy on them has not yet been removed. Some of the treaties, including the French, have been favourably reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (to which all had been referred for consideration), but the Senate has not yet taken any of them up for action.

Mr. Osborne then describes in detail the chief features of these reciprocal arrangements, from which it is evident that they go a very little way in the direction of Free Trade. The Americans offer very little and expect very much in return. By the French agreement, for instance, they secured for themselves the benefit of the minimum treaty which, if oils are excluded, makes a difference of about 48 per cent. so far as American products are concerned; whereas, instead of reducing their duties upon French products by anything like a similar amount, the total reductions do not average 7 per cent. Mr. Osborne says:—

The American negotiator confined the United States concessions in duty to 126 of the 463 numbers comprising the dutiable list of the Dingley Tariff, although absolutely unrestricted in this respect by Section 4; and although authorised to concede in every instance a remission of 20 per cent. of the duty, he granted the full reduction on only eight articles of French merchandise. The average of all the reductions proposed on the part of the United States is actually only 6½ per cent., notwithstanding it might have been 20 per cent. and still be in perfect conformity with Congressional authorisation.

Jamaica undertakes to admit free of duty fifty-nine classes of American merchandise, and reduces duties on another list of agricultural products, in return for which the Americans only give 20 per cent. reduction on citrous fruits. As Jamaica exports 98 per cent. of all its oranges to the United States, it is difficult to see how a reduction of one-tenth of a penny a pound could endanger any American industry, but the Californian orange-dealers are up in arms against the proposal. The duty is at present one halfpenny a pound on all oranges imported, and they object very much to its reduction to one-fifth of a halfpenny.

THE December issue of the *Etude* of Philadelphia is a Mozart number. Previous special numbers of this magazine have dealt with Bach, Schumann, Wagner, and others.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.**A CHARACTER SKETCH OF M. DELCASSÉ.**

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an appreciation of his friend M. Delcassé, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom he describes as "The Chancellor of the French Republic," and whom he regards as admirably qualified to serve the State either as President or as Prime Minister. The Baron is able to make out a very good case for his friend. He has not only held office longer than any other Foreign Minister of the French Republic, but he has been, either by good luck or by good management, singularly fortunate in avoiding serious difficulties and settling many smaller ones.

When M. Delcassé took office in 1897 he found the French Foreign Office on bad terms with the United States owing to French sympathy with Spain. Marchand was steadily forging his way towards the Nile, where he emerged at Fashoda almost before Delcassé had settled himself in the saddle. Relations with Russia were uncertain, with Germany cold, with Italy distrustful. In the Near East France was discredited by the Sultan's defiance of the European Concert in the matter of the Armenian massacres. As the result of four years of M. Delcassé's policy at the Foreign Office, Baron Coubertin reports as follows:—

And now the Russian alliance is consolidated, there is a better understanding with Italy; France has regained the alienated sympathy of the United States, without losing that of Spain; friendly relations are established with England; French prestige is restored in the Mediterranean; French influence is growing in the Far East. These are the results achieved in the last four years.

This result is so considerable that it almost reconciles Baron Coubertin to the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, whose domestic policy he dislikes on account of its Socialistic leanings.

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE REMODELLED.

Proceeding to describe in detail the doings of M. Delcassé at the Foreign Office, Baron de Coubertin reports that he quite changed the nature of the Franco-Russian Alliance. It began by being a purely defensive alliance. Even M. Hanotaux only secured its recognition in an after-dinner speech. But M. Delcassé changed it from a merely defensive alliance into a virtual union between the two Powers to secure co-operative action in all matters of foreign policy:—

Communications became incessant, Ministers consulted each other on every subject, and tried to act in accordance with each other in every affair of any importance. This frequent interchange of negotiations and opinions ended in securing for the French Minister a very powerful personal influence with our allies. The Tsar Nicholas has absolute confidence in M. Delcassé. On more than one occasion when some difficulty arose, he was heard to say: "Delcassé will arrange all that."

THE FASHODA DIFFICULTY.

It was M. Delcassé who discreetly but firmly impressed upon the Tsar the necessity of revisiting France, who drew out in detail, three months in advance, a complete programme which the Emperor approved at once. In dealing with the Fashoda question Baron de Coubertin says that when Sir E.

Monson came to call upon him, very likely with an ultimatum in his pocket, which would have spoiled everything, M. Delcassé forestalled him with a phrase "You may count upon my goodwill," said he, "provided you don't ask impossibilities." The British Ambassador foresaw that there were impossibilities and that the immediate recall of Marchand was one of them. It would be demanding satisfaction of a sort which no French Minister could consent to give. Baron de Coubertin says that it was the Delcassé note which was the basis of negotiations between the Powers that took part in the Pekin expedition.

HIS MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

In Morocco, M. Delcassé's intervention was effected with an energy none the less tempered by prudence. In the Near East he acted with such moderation, vigour, and adroitness that the congratulations which he received on the issue of the conflict were the most deserved ever addressed by a foreign government to a French statesman. He established a happier understanding between France and Italy, and although he did not create a Franco-Italian alliance, he restored most fruitful and profitable friendship.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Having thus set out the successful achievements of M. Delcassé, Baron de Coubertin proceeds to discuss what is his secret. How is it that he has succeeded where so many Ministers have failed? He attributes it at first to his immense power of work. He takes no holidays, and has given up every sort of distraction. He reflects more than he reads, and he polishes and repolishes, without ceasing, every phrase. He is not satisfied until he finds the exact expression of his idea. Hence that appearance of sober reflection which characterises all utterances of his. He is a man who in private life is full of animation and ardour, but in public he is the most silent and discreet of persons, who always takes the precaution of reading his declaration in the Tribune. He has the gift of apt phrasing, summing up a whole situation, or crystallising opinion. He is independent in every sense of the term. He has high views and a fine breadth of character, and has hitherto refused to be identified with any Parliamentary group. Thus, taking him all in all, Baron de Coubertin sums up by declaring that M. Delcassé is one of the most accomplished statesmen of the Third Republic, who will figure finely beside Thiers, Gambetta, Carnot, and Ferry. He has all the moral authority of the Chancellor of a great Empire. Ever one trusts him, for they know that his word is unshakable, his proceedings open, and his aim honest.

"AN Artist of *Punch* and the *Graphics*," who formed the subject of an illustrated interview in the *Young Man* is Mr. A. S. Boyd. He began life as a bank clerk in Glasgow; did work even then in sketching and painting and "got his chance" on a Glasgow paper called *Our*. He sent a sketch of a crowded omnibus, entitled "F Up," to *Punch*. It was accepted, and his professional connection secured.

THE GOOD ROAD MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MR. MARTIN DODGE, Director of the Department of Road Enquiries in the Department of Agriculture, contributes to the January *American Review of Reviews* a very interesting article upon the movement which is in progress in the United States in favour of improving the roads, which at the present moment are very much like those in the Highlands immortalised by the couplet :—

If you'd seen these roads before they were made,
You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade.

The difference between an American and a European road may be inferred from the fact that the average cost of horse-traction per ton per mile is 25 cents in America and only 7 or 8 cents in Europe. The cost of hauling goods on roadways in the United States is estimated at 200 millions sterling per annum. Two-thirds of this sum could be saved if the roads were improved to the European standard. Mr. Dodge has constructed a diagram which brings into clear relief the comparative cost of various kinds of traction. For 5s. a ton in the United States a ton of goods can be carted five miles. If it is sent by an electric railway, the 5s. will carry it for twenty-five miles; but if it is put on the steam railway, it will be delivered for the same sum at a distance of 250 miles. If it is put on a steamship on the lakes, it will be carried for 1,000 miles for the same figure. The horse-power, therefore, on an American road is two hundred times as dear as water-carriage on the lakes, fifty times as dear as the railway, and five times as dear as an electric car. It was not until the year 1893 that Congress took any action in the matter, and it is only in the last two years that the work of propaganda has been diligently pushed forward by the Department of Agriculture, aided by Good Roads Associations in various parts of the country. The Americans have brought their national ingenuity to bear upon the question, and no sooner took up road-building in earnest than they discarded the laborious and expensive manner of stone-breaking in the time-honoured old-world fashion of the hand-hammer. The rock-crusher for road-making is a machine which enables them to break any amount of the hardest granite at a minimum of cost :—

Trap rock, which is the best for finishing the surface of a much-travelled road, is made available now, though it was too hard to be reduced by the hand process. We have automatic spreading waggons which enable us to place this material on the road with but little hand labour. The material is loaded from elevated bins by gravity and spread from waggons with automatic dumps. Good, durable roads can be produced at about 15,000dols. per mile.

Mr. Dodge's article is followed by another by Mr. C. R. Keyes, who calls attention to the possibility of making an excellent road surface by the use of burnt clay. In many States in the West they have no stones of any kind available for road-making, but in almost all those States there is an inexhaustible quantity of a siliceous, tenacious clay which is called gumbo. Out of

this gumbo, which has been hitherto the despair of the road-maker, now the best road material is being manufactured by the simple process of the application of fire :—

The burnt gumbo, ready for use, can be delivered on board the cars at a cost of 25 to 35 cents a cubic yard. When burned by hand, as would usually have to be done in highway improvement, the cost would be, perhaps, 10 to 15 cents more. The railroad gumbo pits are often a mile or two long and hundreds of feet wide. In the case of the highways, the mud would merely have to be shovelled out of the roadway, burned and shovelled back.

A burnt gumbo road is never muddy, for that property is lost in the burning. The surface of the road is hard and smooth. As a speedway for bicycles and automobiles it is ideal. For carriages and heavy wagons it has no superior. No vegetation can grow on it. It is practically free from dust, after the highway system has been well developed, so that mud is not brought in from the tributary roads. Moreover, the warm red highways contrast pleasingly against the green landscape at those seasons of the year when country drives are most enjoyable.

The process of burning clay is quite simple. Along the roadside cordwood is piled to form a low pyramid or ridge eight to ten feet wide. On this is thrown three to four inches of coal slack, and twelve to twenty inches of gumbo mud, which is cut from the roadway, or a pit, as the case may be. On firing the wood, enough air enters the pile to enable slow combustion to be carried on without the generation of too much heat, which would vitrify the clay.

Co-operative Banks v. Shylock in India.

THE declaration of the President of the Indian National Congress on Boxing Day that the land legislation for the improvement of the ryot in the last quarter of a century had been a complete failure, and his demand for the establishment of agricultural banks on the Egyptian system, will make readers turn with added zest to Mr. A. Rogers' "Agricola Redivivus" in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Mr. Rogers recounts the passage of an Act for the Bombay Presidency which follows the precedent of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, and which lets out land for a shorter period than the usual term of 30 years and deprives tenants of the right of alienating it by sale or otherwise. The Acts were passed to prevent money-lenders eating up the ryots. But as loans are required and the money-lender a necessity, the writer reports the recommendations of a Committee appointed by Lord Curzon for the establishment of agricultural banks on co-operative principles. The Committee propose the formation of a central society at the headquarters of each subdivision of a Collectorate, for the purpose of organising and financing village associations constituted as mutual credit associations, somewhat on the lines and with the general objects of the Raiffeisen Mutual Credit Associations in Germany. The Committee propose that loans from the State should receive interest at 4 per cent., that village associations should pay 6 per cent., and charge to borrowers from 6½ to 9½ per cent. As the alienation of land to money-lenders is on the increase, the area mortgaged in Bombay Presidency having mounted up in five years by over 200,000 acres, the need of reform is urgent.

THE NEW NEW YORK.

THE *World's Work* contains a very interesting article by Messrs. M. G. Cuniff and Arthur Goodrich on "The Rebuilding of New York." It is a marvelously illustrated article, and extremely well written, but rather makes one dizzy with the multifariousness and stupendousness of the changes which it describes. New York, say the writers, is at present half dismantled. The streets are torn up, mountains of debris and material lie everywhere, and acres of land in the crowded parts of the city are bare. This is not a telephone company, as a Londoner might think, but the chaos from which is to arise the newest New York.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

First of all there is a great subway, the greatest undertaking of the kind ever attempted. This subway will run under twenty-four miles of the busiest streets in the world, and in it electric cars will travel to the limits of New York. It is costing nearly a million dollars a month, and will become the property of the city in fifty years. In some respects this subway is a record achievement, for the solid rock has been blasted out without disturbing the pipes and mains in the neighbourhood. Everything has been done with compressed air and electricity.

Another item in the scheme of transportation is the great suspension bridge across the East River. This bridge is 2,280 feet long, and is the widest in the world, being 118 feet in breadth. The cables contain 7,000 wires each, and will bear a weight of 20,000 tons. But even this bridge is only one among several:—

Across a double-decked structure will pass on the upper deck two streams of foot passengers and two files of bicycle riders, and on the lower two processions of wagons and six strings of cars, two elevated and four electric. The four lines of electric cars, requiring two loops at the Manhattan end, will balance the structure and evenly distribute the load; on the old bridge during rush hours one side of the structure is weighed down by a line of heavily loaded cars, while a similar line of "empties" runs along the other.

AN IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.

New York is also improving its water supply. The future capacity of her water supply will be 75,000,000,000 gallons. A new reservoir, 230 acres in extent, is being made, and gigantic dams built to protect it. When these works are finished it is estimated that about 7,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth will have been excavated.

As for house-building, New York is arising from its ashes an iron city. The houses of the present day are all built of iron. "Stone is no longer in any sense builders' material," say the writers. "From the Battery to the Bronx the city of wood and stone is being rapidly torn down, and the city of steel is being built in its place."

The entire lower end of the city is being covered with sky-reaching steel buildings, and the business section is being transformed into a mountain of steel. The offices of the Broad Exchange building occupy an area of eleven acres. But the new buildings of New York are not content with spreading far and

reaching high; they burrow as far underground as European buildings rise above it. The Mutual Life building of New York has just had added to it five subterranean stories. In the new city, say the writers, men will rush by subway to and from underground offices. As a consequence of all this activity—for dozens of miles north, south, east, and west land is gradually increasing in value as the men who work in the rush of the city reach out for the homes and the quiet of the country. Eventually Manhattan Island will be a great rampart of steel and stone, which each morning from every side, across bridges, through tunnels, by train, by boat, on foot, hundreds of thousands of men and women will storm, and at night will drift back to rise next day to renew the fight.

WHICH NATION DRINKS THE MOST?

MR. J. HOLT SCHOOLING contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a brief paper, illustrated by a diagram, as to the comparative consumption of liquor in the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Germany. From this it would appear that in this department John Bull rules the world. He may be passed by the Germans and Americans in manufactures and in commerce, but in drinking he is supreme. The average yearly consumption of drink per head of population in the last five years of the nineteenth century showed an average in the United Kingdom of 33·1 gallons, in France 32·3, in Germany 29·9, while in the United States the average was only 14·2. All that can be said is that John Bull is not so far ahead in his cups as he was ten years ago. His rivals are gaining upon him even in this department. If the consumption of drink during the years 1886-1900 be taken at 100, the consumption during the last five years of the century would be respectively as follows: Germany 123, France 132, United States 120, and the United Kingdom 113.

Another fact which Mr. Schooling points out is that although the United States consumes less than half per head of the United Kingdom, the total amount of money levied in drink duties in the last year of the century was higher in the United States than in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom the drink duties yielded 37·9 millions sterling, in the United States they yielded 40 millions, in France 22 millions, and in Germany 13·7 millions. The value of Mr. Schooling's figures would be much increased if he had calculated the amount of pure alcohol consumed by the various nations, for in his table a gallon of beer or a gallon of wine counts for as much as a gallon of spirits. In the year 1900 the consumption of beer, spirits, and wine shows that France has just outdistanced England. In the last five years of the century England was ahead with 33·1 gallons, as against the 32·3 of France. But in the last year of the century France was ahead with 33·6 gallons, as against 33·2 of England. If these figures were reduced to show the amount of proof spirit consumed, the United Kingdom would fall behind both France and Germany, for the amount of spirits consumed per head in 1900 was 2 gallons in France, 1·9 in Germany, and 1·1 in the United States and the United Kingdom.

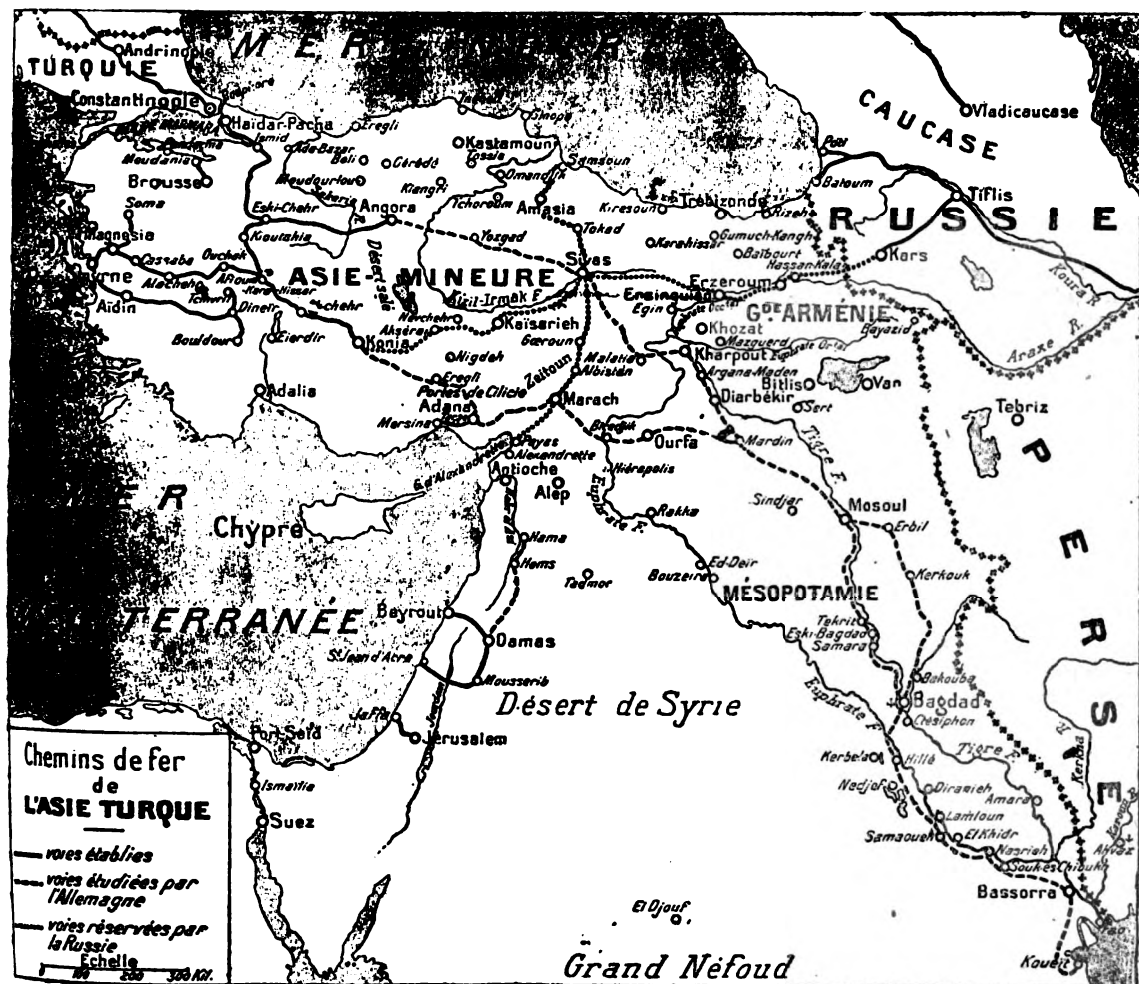
IS ASIA MINOR TO BE A SECOND MANCHURIA?

In the *Revue de Paris* M. Victor Bérard inaugurates a new feature in the form of *Questions Extérieures*, and deals with the recent Turkish question. Mons. Bérard, however, deals also with the various railway concessions in Asia Minor, and it is this part of his study which gives rise to the question above. The railways conceded are to be divided into three classes—those of penetration, owned by the English and French, constructed in 1856 to 1886; those of transit, commenced by Germany in 1886; and, finally, the lines of occupation laid out for Russia's future work. The English and French lines have their terminus at Smyrna and have a certain commercial value, and may have more when, and if, the German through railway from Haida Pacha to Bagdad is completed. This German line, destined to tap the plains of Mesopotamia, passes through the length of the peninsula, largely through unproductive country. "Babylon, the richest country of the past and the most fertile field for present colonisation," as a German scientist described

it—this is the treasure which shall repay the vast expenses of the German line.

RUSSIA'S ENTRANCE UPON THE SCENE.

Until 1898 all went well; then the Russians became suspicious, and took steps to prevent any possibility of a mobilisation of troops on her Caucasian border, such as would have been possible with the German railway, as originally planned, passing through Angora, Sivas, and Kharpout. It must be mentioned also that in 1896 the German promoters had to seek outside financial aid, and when this was found, the project had become 40 per cent. French, 40 per cent. German, and 20 per cent. international. In February, 1900, Germany having obtained the concession of a line from Konia to Bagdad, Russia bestirred herself and obtained, with German support, vast concessions. Abdul Hamid gave to them the "exclusive right" to construct and work all lines in the *vilayets* of Erzeroum and Trebizonde, while only Turks could obtain railway rights in the *vilayet* of Sivas. This concession entailed no necessity for



immediate work. It was solely a foreseeing and a preventive measure, made necessary by German enterprise. Trebizonde is the port which gives access to the provinces of Great Armenia, and Erzeroum is the market and fortress of the interior, where meet the two chief high roads of this portion of Armenia, that from Kars in Asiatic Russia and that from Persia *viâ* Bayazid. Sivas is in the centre of the Armenian villages, and in it converge the roads from all parts of the country,—on the east from Erzeroum, on the north from the Black Sea, on the west from Angora and Constantinople, and on the south from the Gulf of Alexandretta; while on the south-east runs the road from Konia, Adalia, or Smyrna.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIA'S HOLD.

These facts mark the importance of the Russian concessions. M. Bérard says :—

Russia compels in this way the future possession or the surveillance of all the lines necessary for the occupation of Great Armenia. She does not demand the immediate concession of the smallest piece of line. She is methodical in her enterprises.

Manchuria acquired and Port Arthur firmly held, the writer foreshadows the coming in some form or other of a second Port Arthur at the port of Payas, in the Gulf of Alexandretta, and the acquisition of Great Armenia from the Turks as Manchuria was acquired from the Chinese.

M. Bérard finds grounds for this belief that in the recent Turkish trouble the French fleet nearly went on a fool's errand to Mitylene owing to the silence of M. Zinovieff for two months. When finally he advised the Porte to yield, it was only after the most complete engagement on the part of France that "l'affaire Turque" did not mean at all "l'affaire Arménienne." The whole article deals frankly with the question, and coming from a writer of a nation closely bound with Russia, it has more significance than would otherwise be the case. M. Bérard asks the question as a result of his study, "Will the Armenian question be now inviolable?" In other words, is Armenia to be a purely Russian sphere of influence?

M. Bérard's article promises well for the series which it begins. It is accompanied by an excellent map, which is reproduced here.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR ON "HOW TO BECOME A JOURNALIST."

IN the *Royal Magazine* for January Mr. T. P. O'Connor gives us his views on journalism generally and on how to enter it in particular. "Don't," says he. "Don't enter it" :—

I regard it as a very precarious profession even when success has come, and as, perhaps, worse paid than any other profession. Indeed, when I read of the sums paid to music-hall artistes and to minor *prima donnas*, I often wish that the salaries of editors bore any comparison.

GOOD EDITORS MORE PLENTIFUL THAN GOOD MANAGERS.

Mr. O'Connor says :—

Unless a young man has a very distinct talent for writing, it is not wise for him finally to make up his mind to join the

literary side of a newspaper. I believe that to-day it is much easier to obtain a good editor than a good manager of a newspaper. The business side of newspapers is becoming every day more important, for newspapers are daily becoming larger properties—with larger incomes, larger interests, and larger numbers financially interested in them.

Given the capacity to do so, therefore, Mr. O'Connor evidently thinks mastering the business side of newspaper work—even linotype setting—better paying work than journalism.

TO THE ASPIRANT AFTER LITERARY JOURNALISM.

First, have a distinct gift for writing. You can soon discover this gift—or the lack of it—by trying your hand at amateur reporting and submitting the copy to a competent judge. "Journalism," says Mr. O'Connor, "is one of the professions where one ought to be really good. Mere moderate ability does not bring sufficient remuneration or sufficient certainty of work to make journalism a good profession."

THE BEST KIND OF EDUCATION FOR A JOURNALIST.

History, continental languages, and the masters of style in his own tongue—especially Macaulay, J. R. Green, De Quincey, Newman, and Kipling. It does not do him harm to go to a University, but on the other hand it does not do him much good. Time spent over Latin and Greek is for a would-be journalist "sheer waste." Still, a journalist must somehow acquire the habit of learning and of good reading, "for without good reading it is difficult for a man to rise to good writing."

IS SHORTHAND NECESSARY FOR JOURNALISTS?

Not now, says Mr. O'Connor, but when he began a young man could hardly enter a newspaper office except through the reporter's room. If he could have entered journalism by paragraphing, for instance, as he could now, Mr. O'Connor thinks he would never have learned shorthand. Still, such a knowledge of shorthand as an intelligent and hard-working person can gain in six months is so handy that Mr. O'Connor would recommend the young journalist with a spare six months to acquire it. Typewriting he regards as next door to essential.

THE NEWS EDITOR.

"The best news editor I ever met couldn't write a paragraph." Yet the importance of this individual daily increases. Mr. O'Connor says :—

If you have a keen interest in human nature, if your instinct teaches you what people like to hear about, then you ought to aspire to the position of news editor or a descriptive writer. In case your ambition take that shape you ought undoubtedly to learn shorthand.

And also to remember that the University for you will be a newspaper office.

AND LAST OF ALL—

It won't do you the least harm if you are a teetotaler. You may lose something, but you gain tenfold. I believe in half a century from now no man will rise to the height of any profession—in the field, in the forum, or at the desk—who is not a teetotaler. And I could tell tales of journalists—but that is not my business now.

THE BOY KING ALFONSO.

THE young King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., is the subject of a sketch, by Mr. John Bell, in the *Temple Magazine*. The youth born in 1886 will assume royal functions in a few months, but will first make a tour of the Courts of Europe. This will be the finishing touch to his education, which has been arduous and thorough. Due tribute is paid to the sedulous devotion of his mother in the rearing of what seemed to be so frail a life. His first teacher was a Basque nurse, and his second an English governess, from whom he learned to speak and write our language with facility. Mr. Bell adds :—

The acquisition of foreign languages is a strong point with Alfonso. Besides his knowledge of English he can also speak French, German, and Italian ; so that when he goes the round of the Courts he will be able to feel at home with the numerous Royal personages and great statesmen he meets.

A BOY REGIMENT.

Since he was ten years old he has been under military instruction. A live military toy was procured for him :—

The better to enable the young King to understand soldiering, a regiment of boys was raised at San Sebastian for his special benefit. These youthful warriors were equipped in every way like full-grown soldiers. They even had their own special band. Naturally the young King took a great interest in this boy regiment. Mounted on his pony he attended drill, and he was particular about the band and the music it played.

HIS LOVE OF THE ARMY.

When he was fourteen he took charge of tactical movements, and recently at the manoeuvres he "surprised everybody by remaining seven hours in the saddle," and being "as fresh as paint" at the end of the day. Mr. Bell proceeds :—

He loves the army. Those who saw him in the palace during the dark days of the Spanish-American war had abundant evidence of this fact. Efforts were made to keep bad news from him, but he insisted on learning the truth ; and when disaster after disaster shattered the Spanish army, he grew sad and despondent, and never slept at nights. He pleaded often to be allowed to visit his wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and his mother took care that his anxiety for their comfort should be allayed.

He cherishes hopes, it seems, of recovering Spain's naval greatness.

Mr. Bell acknowledges that "Alfonso does not belie his appearance ; he is not robust. He is narrow-chested, and it is openly suggested that he is consumptive." Yet "a large section of the Spanish people, who think that the boy King stands between them and a solution, do not associate him with a short life."

Mr. Bell thinks the two elements of danger for the young monarch are Carlism and Republicanism—the latter being the more formidable.

THE Coronation is casting its shadow before it in the magazines as well as in the milliners' workrooms. In the *English Illustrated* Miss Agnes Brown gives a most interesting account of the thrilling adventures of the royal regalia.

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND.

AN age which looks upon the clustered crosses of the British flag as a "most valuable commercial asset," will not be shocked by hearing of "the commercial future of Palestine," about which Mr. I. Zangwill writes in the *English Illustrated*. Speaking first of its political prospects, he says :—

As to what will be the paramount Power politically, my own opinion is that the Turkish Empire will long remain to the Turk, for before the Holy Places of Islam could fall into the hands of the infidel, the countless millions of Islam, black, white, and negroid, in North Africa, in India, in China, in the Sahara, in the Soudan, already secretly organised, would unite in one of the bloodiest Holy Wars in history. The Sultan will always be at least the suzerain of Palestine, and I can say positively the present Sultan is in sympathy with its inevitable development.

A few particulars of present trade are given. Palestine exported in 1900 £9,110 worth of olive oil, which goes to France is mixed with French oil, and goes round the world as such. The grapes of Eshcol make an excellent Sauterne wine, and go out as Malaga muscatels. But "the greatest export of Palestine is soap"! Soap formed one-third of all exports in 1899. It is chiefly made on the site of the ancient Shechem. Oranges are exported at the rate of £75,000 a year. Other exports are water-melons, sesame, lupines, and beans. Imports remain about £400,000 annually, about £120,000 below the annual export, the difference being made up by the annual swarm of pilgrims and tourists. The chief imports are cotton goods, coffee, sugar, rice, and flour. Cotton import has increased, soap export has decreased ; whence Mr. Zangwill infers "another index of a rising population—a soap-using population—clothed in cotton, and addicted to coffee." Of the competing nations, "the best customer of Palestine is England. England, however, only sells in Palestine half as much as she buys from it. France, on the other hand, sells to it about as much as England buys, while buying considerably less."

The shipping of 1900 showed an increase of 148 ships and 100,000 tons. But English shipping decreased by 27 ships and 11,000 tons, while every other Great Power increased its shipping. "Germany doubled her shipping, sold 45 per cent. more and bought 20 per cent. more." "It is Germany that is now pushing her way most markedly in the Holy Land." The Germans have introduced a new Bank at Jaffa, oil engines for irrigation, and wine settlements. The Jewish colonies have introduced tobacco-growing. If all parsons agreed to smoke only the weed grown in the Holy Land, the success of the industry would be assured.

THE first comedian to perform before King Edward VII. was Dan Leno, according to the actor's account of himself in the *English Illustrated*. He seems to have had a good time. He says :—

I had a free hand, and—well, I have had some good audiences, but never one that laughed more than that one did. The King seemed literally to rock with laughter, the Queen was smiling and laughing, and some of the Princesses literally shrieked.

THE REAL JUDGE LYNCH.

EVERY one has heard of lynch law, but very few people have realised the fact that there was once a veritable Mr. Lynch who actually lived in America. Still more strange is it to know that the man whose name has become a synonym for lawless violence was a Quaker and a very law-abiding citizen. There were few men living more inclined, says Mr. T. W. Page in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, than this simple Quaker farmer to render due respect in word and deed to the established authorities. Although he was a Quaker, he had taken up arms on behalf of American independence, and was a colonel in the American army. Finding himself face to face with a Tory conspiracy in Bedford (Western Virginia), at a time when he was endeavouring to hold the county of Bedford against the British invasion, he presided over a Court which sentenced Tory conspirators to various terms of imprisonment varying from one to five years. In passing these sentences Judge Lynch, as a County Court judge, transcended his powers. The General Court alone had jurisdiction in cases of treason. But after the war was over the Tories who had been imprisoned and fined threatened to prosecute Colonel Lynch, and to avoid litigation he secured from the legislature an Act similar to the Act of Indemnity which will be passed in Cape Colony after this war is over, securing those who have administered martial law against any prosecution on the part of their victims. The Act sets forth that "whereas certain evil-disposed persons in the year 1780 formed a conspiracy and did actually attempt to levy war against the Commonwealth, and that Charles Lynch and other faithful citizens did by timely and effectual measures suppress such conspiracy, although by measures which may not be strictly warranted by law, although justifiable from the imminence of the danger," it was therefore enacted that they should stand indemnified and exonerated from all pains, penalties, prosecutions, actions, suits, and damages on account thereof. This Act familiarises the American mind with the principle that circumstances may arise under which breaches of law are justifiable. Hence it was that, whenever Vigilance Committees or other bodies of irate citizens took the law into their own hands, they were said to administer lynch law.

Mr. Lynch lived to see his country freed, and peace declared with England. He died in 1796, full of honour, if not of years. It is interesting to discover that the origin of lynch law was simply the introduction to the United States of the principle which is invariably acted upon whenever martial law is declared by British authorities. It might tend to make people understand better what is going on in South Africa if it were explained that what is being done in the name of the Crown is simply the administration of lynch law by persons who do not bring to the exercise of their judicial functions the judicial training which Judge Lynch undoubtedly possessed.

ITALY AND HER SOCIALISTS.

MR. H. W. WOLFF writes a very interesting article in the *Westminster Review* under this heading. He maintains that the Socialists in Italy are doing an admirable work, and he believes that most of them would on closer examination reveal themselves as no Socialists at all. They are accused of being at the bottom of all mischief that occurs in the Peninsula, whereas he maintains that they are the origin of nearly all the good that is being done in the country at the present time. He says that all Italy is now astir with life which their action has infused into the nation. It is by dint of their activity, their organising skill, and their close touch with the humbler classes that the so-called Socialists have become practically the masters of the Italian co-operative movement, leaving the older fathers of the movement behind in the race.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

They organise free shelters most effectively, they have sent a stimulus into the remotest crannies of working-man life, and whatever their ultimate object may be they do undoubted social good. They have in Ravenna to a surprising degree improved by peaceable means the conditions of life, and put a stop to the inhuman employment of child labour for exceptionally long hours at a miserable wage, in pestiferous rice swamps. Not only have the Socialists done useful work themselves, but they have stimulated the Church of Rome to exert itself in the same field:—

The remarkable activity on economic and social ground in Italy of the Church of Rome is at present the talk of the world. The Church is raising up co-operative societies of the best description by the hundred. It has already covered the northern dioceses with more than a thousand useful village banks. It is teaching the small cultivators, systematically neglected by the Government and Parliament, and oppressed by grasping landlords and even more exacting middlemen, how to make their butter and cheese, press their wine, buy their manures, seeds, and implements, rent their land, all in common, and all on more economical terms. It is teaching them how to farm to better advantage, and many more such things.

The excessive taxation of Italy and the protective tariff which have been adopted by the Government have thrown a burden greater than can be borne upon the shoulders of the labourers. They have become Socialists as a kind of protest, but their Socialism so far has gone little further than asking that the Italian Government should adopt the same measures for the protection of the toiler that are already provided by our own Factory Acts. The Socialists have stirred up no political agitation, but they have taught the labouring and cultivating classes the value of economic combination and self-help. They seem to create prosperity out of nothing.

The Socialists are also applying themselves to the settlement of the Housing Question. "Here, surely," says Mr. Wolff, "is social reform—work among the poor;" and something far better than charity, comparing admirably with the State-Socialist action of the Government, reforming work which detractors attempt to deny in vain. Northern Italy is full of it. Here is good, needful, substantial work being done.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN RURAL EDUCATION.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK gives the readers of the *Pall Mall Magazine* a stimulating paper on "A Rural School: My Experiment in Technical Education." Her ladyship confesses that education has always been her absorbing interest. For many years she wished to make an experiment in the direction of stemming "the torrent of emigration to the towns." She goes on:—

I chose Dunmow for the scene of my experiment because my own property is in that part of Essex, and also because I had a house and land at my disposal which seemed admirably suited for the undertaking. Moreover, East Anglia—and Essex especially—is in the greatest need of a better system of rural education. It was to supplement the ordinary elementary education, which, in this country district especially, is such a wretchedly poor equipment for life's battle, that Bigods Hall was founded.

It was founded in 1897, and has already over seventy pupils, some forty being boarders. It is supported by a grant from the Essex County Council, the grants earned from the Board of Education, the fees paid by pupils—which are six guineas a year for the day course and thirty guineas for boarders—and private benefaction, of which, doubtless, the Countess could say more.

THE PRACTICAL COURSE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The first two years of the course give an education adapted to any career and consisting of mathematics, English literature, history and grammar, French, drawing, chemistry, physics, gardening and botany, with practical science in the laboratory and garden. The boys learn woodwork and the girls domestic work. "In the collection and classification of flowers, and in the study of botany, the girls beat the boys."

Following on this elementary course is the advanced course which gives the boy closer grip of the sciences bearing on agriculture, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and a special preparation for the callings of farmer, stock-breeder, and horticulturist. Frequent visits are paid to neighbouring farms, and a small field has been purchased, which has been divided into three parts:—

Section I. consists of some seventy plots, each about one square rod in area. These are devoted to the culture of various agricultural grasses, clovers, and forage crops, of which about sixty varieties are grown. There is keen competition among the boys as to who shall produce the best harvest.

Section II. is about a quarter of an acre in extent, and is divided into five parts, on which are grown wheat, oats, barley, rye, beans, mangolds, potatoes, and swedes. The soil of these miniature cornfields and root crops is subjected to various treatments in order to teach the boys practical lessons.

Section III. is laid out as a miniature farm, and is divided into four divisions, to demonstrate the principle of rotation in crops.

THE GIRLS' SPECIAL WORK.

The girls meanwhile "pursue their botanical, physiological, and chemical studies to a large extent side by side with the boys":—

The dairy is their special sphere of work, and here they learn how to make really good butter and cheese. The dairy is equipped with the most modern machinery in the shape of cream-separators, end-over-end churns, butter-workers, and milking-appliances, all of which the girls learn to understand and to use. They also learn the business side of dairying—

the packing and marketing of their produce, also the keeping of accounts. In addition the girls spend a good deal of time in the flower gardens, with the idea of teaching them to become practical horticulturists. This year they have made an almost complete collection of the wild flora in the district. Then there are the poultry-runs and the bee-hives to keep the girls as well as the boys busy. Each pupil, as far as possible, undertakes the complete management of the poultry, and there is the keenest excitement as to who can produce the greatest number of eggs and chicks. The management of incubators is also taught.

The boys are to be taught besides practical metal work, with experience in carpentering and engineering.

The good Countess strongly insists on the moral value of co-education, for the school is open equally to boys and girls, and most of their work is done together. She adds, "not the least good of my little venture will, I hope, be the making of better wives and husbands and happier homes."

She says there are no such rural schools in East Anglia, and it is her "ambition to make Bigods into a kind of practical object-lesson for rural educators throughout the country."

May her ambition be speedily realised!

ODD STORIES OF PARLIAMENT.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., contributes to the *Leisure Hour* a racy, gossipy and instructive paper on "The Mother of Parliaments," which is further enlivened by sketches from Mr. Harry Furniss. Fac-similes are given of "the famous Home Rule Whip"—five-lined—and of other historic summonses.

AN ILL-MATCHED PAIR.

Among other good stories may be mentioned the following:—

Sir Richard Webster (the Lord Chief Justice) tells a story of a pair having been effected by the Whips on a critical occasion. For conscience' sake—after the division—Whip No. 1 said to Whip No. 2: "I think I ought in justice to explain that my member broke his leg this afternoon, and so could not attend." "You bad man!" said No. 2. "I will forgive you, but only because my man, whom I paired with your man, is dead." Tableau!

GLADSTONE AS STICKLER FOR PIED-À-TERRÉ.

Here is an illustration of Gladstone's devotion to the minutest requirements of Parliamentary Order:—

Sitting almost beside me below the gangway on the Conservative side was a lithe, charming little Admiral, Sir Edward Commerell. Gladstone, watching him, suddenly grew angry, frowned at Sir Edward, and made all sorts of signs of annoyance. Sir Edward did not stir, and Gladstone went up to the Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms then approached Sir Edward, who was in evening dress and light shoes, and told Sir Edward that he was out of order, as at least one foot should be resting on the floor of the House. Sir Edward had one foot curled up under him, and the other partly on the bench, a grave breach of order. The House laughed, but Gladstone had shown us a rule, and carried his point. His instinctive Conservatism had asserted itself.

A VERY vivacious sketch by Ward Muir of "Christmas Fun a Mile Above Sea-Level"—of winter sports at Davos and St. Moritz—is one of the brightest papers in *Cassell's* for January. There is also a curiously illustrated article by Robert Machray on the pipes of all peoples.

DR. JOHN CLIFFORD.

MR. CHARLES SPENCER'S sketch and interview with Dr. John Clifford in the *Temple Magazine* opens with an alarming photograph of the worthy doctor, his wife and daughter seemingly habited as tramps. It turns out to be miner's costume, in which the party had just descended a Ballarat gold mine. It is not an inappropriate guise, this workman's dress, for the doctor is essentially a worker, incessant, myriad-sided, terrific:—

"I avoid every sign of the cleric," he told the writer, "and I don't regard myself as belonging to a profession, but as simply the religious teacher who has been chosen by a number of people to give his time and thought to the interests of the society to which they all belong. I never use the title of Reverend," he added, "and my people very rarely use it either."

HIS "DAY OF REST."

This is his Sunday programme:—At ten he presides over the Bible Circles; at eleven conducts the service; in the afternoon very nearly always away on an engagement; for several months he was superintendent of the Sunday-school; at tea-time he sometimes entertains a large gathering of young people; then comes the evening service; and finally a social meeting for young people, when he submits to a running fire of cross-examination on every imaginable subject. He is at work on all lines of social and public service, and is besides continually writing for the press; but he also reserves Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for pulpit preparation. He declares the main drift of his ministry to have been towards helping the young man.

ONCE A FACTORY-SLAVE.

His own experience of life has been varied. In his own words:—

"My parents were working people, and I received but a very scanty share of education at the village school. I began life in a lace factory when I was eleven years old, and I may say that I know the lace trade from top to bottom—at least as it was fifty years ago.

"I worked at first as any ordinary 'hand,' and in those days the factory laws were in their infancy, and the conditions of labour exceedingly onerous. The hours were terribly long, and I have worked all night again and again when a boy. As I grew older I got into better positions and easier conditions. I went through every department of the trade, and at the age of sixteen I became one of two managers of what is called the lace-mending department. We had to inspect the work of some 150 women—a strange position for so young a man.

THE CHURCH NEVER SO MATERIALISED.

For so optimistic a soul, it is a sad confession he has to make of the general life of the Churches:—

I am now in the forty-fourth year of my metropolitan ministry, and I do not think I have discovered at any time such a want of a quick perception of the spiritual phases of life as at the present time, or in other words, I don't think the Church has ever been more materialised or conformed to the world at any previous period.

I think that the whole interpretation of the South African controversy is an illustration of what I am now saying; then I think the sluggishness of the Churches in the direction of improved social conditions for the toiling masses of the people is another item of evidence.

A third and a very serious factor is found in what is described as the decline of the Sunday-school, about which there has long been a very uneasy feeling.

Happily he has found a Church outside all Churches. He said:—

"My sympathy with social movements, which are not professedly Christian, and my interest in general educational work has brought me in touch with many people who, though not Church members, are leading very beautiful and self-sacrificing lives, and doing much for the benefit of humanity."

NEW YORK'S COLOSSAL FLOWER TRADE.

IN *Everybody's Magazine* for December, Edith Davids contributes an article on "The Vast Business of Flower-Growing," the interest of which is enhanced by a number of most charming illustrations, which are, on the whole, the best printed of any of the kind yet published in any magazine.

New York is now the world's greatest flower market, though only twelve years ago it did but little trade in either plants or cut flowers, the markets for which are separate, in New York. The trade in plants takes place from 4 to 6 or 6.30 a.m., while that in cut flowers begins at 6 a.m., and is practically over in half an hour. The cut-flower trade of New York is the largest in the world, amounting to nearly £1,200,000 a year. There are a thousand flower-farms within a radius of fifty miles of the city.

The street hawking of the flowers is done by poor Greeks, who also own many of New York's thousand small flower shops. But in fashionable flower shops Paris and London have nothing to compare in magnificence with those of Fifth Avenue and the Broadway. Here, as everywhere, there are millionaires who have made their fortunes in the business. And this is not surprising when four roses—at Christmas—are sold for £3 a piece, or eight times their weight in gold. One florist—now a millionaire—made his wealth largely through opening flower booths in some of New York's largest offices, realising, as he did, that many a wealthy business man, too busy to stop on his way home, would think nothing of buying an 8s., 10s., or 12s. bunch of violets if he could have it brought to his office door.

Nowhere in the world, says the writer of this article, are there such costly or such beautiful floral decorations as in New York. More choice and magnificent roses are grown at Madison than anywhere else; peerless violets come from the Hudson Valley, and priceless orchids from New Rochelle.

THE January number of the *Sunday at Home* is chiefly noticeable for a foretaste by the Rev. R. Lovett of the forthcoming biography of James Chalmers of New Guinea. It promises to be a thrilling narrative of missionary adventure.

Macmillan's begins the New Year well. Lieutenant-Colonel Maude's defence of the British officer against his foreign critics claims separate notice. Pater's philosophy of life is the subject of a fine and discriminating, but on the whole adverse, criticism; it is condemned as "shadowy, unreal, visionary, ineffectual." Jesse Quail compares forecasts of the future by Charles Pearson, Marcus Dorman, William Clarke and Wells. Mr. Stephen Gwynn instructively compares the revival of the Gaelic language with the recent resuscitation of Provençal

THE THEATRE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE FLATTERING VIEWS OF A FRENCH CRITIC.

M. GEORGES BOURDON has been visiting London on the commission of the French Minister of Public Instruction with the object of inquiring into the organisation of foreign theatres, and he contributes his impressions of London theatres to the January *Fortnightly Review*. M. Bourdon is, among other things, ex-stage manager of the Odéon theatre in Paris, and it is from the stage manager's point of view exclusively that his article is written. From that point of view he says that the London theatres are infinitely superior to those of Paris. In all material appliances England is ahead. The changes of scene in London are far quicker than in Paris. Illusions and transformations follow after one another in a manner quite inconceivable to a Parisian. The explanation of this is that where the French employ thirty scene-shifters, the English employ sixty. The Lyceum every day gives work to 500 persons all told, whereas even at the Paris Opéra there are no more than 350.

SUPERIORITY IN MECHANICS.

Another cause is that English theatres are much larger than French ones, and they are provided with back stages and plenty of space for storing scenery. The English theatres, moreover, have often movable stages. At Covent Garden the stage has lately been divided into five large bands, which can be independently raised or moved in any direction. Even the French theatres which have been recently rebuilt reproduced the old traditional machinery. The English theatres are also better lighted as a rule, though here there is one exception, the French Opéra being better equipped electrically than any English theatre. In general in mechanical contrivances we are far ahead of the French. But judging from incidental remarks made by M. Bourdon, in this respect we have only imitated Germany and America. In Munich there is a revolving floor, and a triple one in Vienna.

SCENERY.

M. Bourdon says that the scenery and furnishing of the London stage are much better than in Paris. In London there is a refinement of good taste, a luxurious comfort, and an attention to minute detail which is almost unknown in Paris. In Paris, however, there are exceptions, among which M. Bourdon mentions Sarah Bernhardt. Madame Bernhardt is her own stage manager, and she has herself designed everything, from trees to dresses, every one of which she dresses and colours to suit the individual artist. But in general the French *mise en scène* is flat and commonplace compared with ours.

THE ENGLISH BETTER LOSERS.

M. Bourdon thinks that one reason is that the French managers are men of routine, whose only idea is to cut down expenses. The English spend and risk much more. Mr. Beerbohm Tree spent every night £240 on his "Julius Cæsar," and "Ragged

Robin" cost £2,400. The English are splendid gamblers and lose with a light heart. The French have taste, capability, and experience, but they lack daring. The French managers complain that their receipts hardly cover expenses, but the truth more than often is that the doubtful success of a French play is owing to the parsimonious manner in which it is produced.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ENGLISH STATESMEN.

"AN American Publicist, who for many years has given close attention to British politics," supplies the *Pall Mall Magazine* with his views of certain British statesmen, which are accompanied by admirable "caricature-portraits."

Lord Rosebery comes first. The writer declares there are several Lord Roseberys, and enumerates the Foreign Minister, the Prime Minister, the Party Leader, the winner of two Derbys, the man of letters, the great landlord, the millionaire, a friend to the King. A warm eulogy of his genius, his charm, his beautiful private life, his humour, yet acknowledges a lack of decision of character. The writer says:—

There is the key to his public character. He is a diplomatist rather than a national leader. He is adroit, ingenious, fertile in devices, baffled by no perplexity, misled by no adversary, capable of surprises, capable of a great policy. He thinks long and hard; he exhausts a subject. His resemblance to Mr. Gladstone lies there, and there it stops. Mr. Gladstone also saw all sides, but he chose one. . . . Lord Rosebery has spent part of his very brilliant political career in building forts on which he presently displays a flag of truce. His detachment of mind is a political defect. To recover the authority he has renounced he needs but to simplify his politics.

But "there is no taint of diplomacy in his patriotism, any more than in his friendships."

Mr. Balfour is sketched also very sympathetically. He is described as "in the good sense of the word, a dilettante—a lover, before all things, of letters and of the arts." The writer uses the phrases, sweetness and light, careless ease and crushing power, as indicative of his distinction.

The writer commends to his own countrymen a note which is common to both statesmen and most Englishmen: "They both have simplicity."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is ranked as a Parliamentarian of the second order: "A leader for men who won't follow." It is not Sir Henry's way to think things out for himself. As Minister of War he was much in the hands of the Permanent Clerks who bear sway in Pall Mall.

Of Mr. Asquith, it is said, "he might, if he would, stand alone." He "naturally likes the erect position."

No man ever questioned his uprightness, few audiences ever proved obdurate to his eloquence; and whenever the party to which he belongs in the House really wants to be led, they will be likely to ask Mr. Asquith to lead them. But it will be on condition that they are prepared to follow.

Everybody's Magazine has an interesting paper by Dr. F. A. Cook on "The People of the Farthest North," or the Eskimos, who, he says, are morally, even when measured by a civilised standpoint, superior to the white invaders of their country.

"WHERE MEN DECAY."**THE CAUSES OF THE DECADENCE OF ENGLAND.**

"MILES," in the *Contemporary Review* for January, contributes an article which he calls "Where to get Men," but it would be much more accurately entitled "Where we cannot get Men"; and the place where we cannot get men is England, for Englishmen, he proves, are dying out of England. In place of Englishmen we have anæmic starvelings, who are unable to stand the strain of military service. By an analysis of figures he comes to the conclusion that out of every five young men who offer themselves as recruits, only two are physically fit. Three-fifths of the population from which soldiers are drawn can therefore no longer be regarded as men capable of bearing arms, which is a rough test of physical efficiency. A distinguished American who was recently in London remarked to me that he heard a great deal in England concerning our difficulties and our troubles, but little or nothing concerning the one danger ahead which seemed to him to cast all others into the shade. "You can overcome all your other worries," he said, "but this one seems to me fatal. The manhood is dying out of your people. The physical decadence of the average Londoner is appalling."

WANT OF MILK!

That is England's greatest danger, and yet no one seems to speak about it. "Miles" speaks about it, however, and in his brief but forcible paper he points out what he considers the causes of this sapping of the national vitality. He denies that it should be attributed solely or even primarily to the massing of population in great towns. He says the first great cause of weakness on the part of our population is bad teeth, and bad teeth are due more to lack of milk when they are children than to anything else. It is one of the curious facts about the organisation of English society that it is nowhere so difficult to get milk as in the country where the cows produce it. It is much easier to get milk in the town than in the country village. The great town sops up all the milk in the country as if it were a sponge, and even skim milk is often very difficult to get. There is the secret, says "Miles," of the bad teeth, and it affects the country districts more than the towns.

EARLY AND IGNORANT MOTHERHOOD.

Another mark of the decadent order is their flat feet, which are due entirely to the ignorance of the mothers in the care of their infants. The English mother, "Miles" maintains, is ignorant, obstinate, and unwilling to learn, especially in the country districts. The difficulty lies in the absolute self-confidence characteristic of the hopeless ignorance of the women.

The third cause is that our people breed too early. These children of children grow up with great interest in sport, but it is solely from the spectator's point of view. The interest of the population seems every year more and more that of the Romans in the amphitheatre. Two small teams play; thousands

look on, and hundreds of thousands read the half-penny papers that describe their exploits. But reading a football edition of a Saturday paper does nothing to develop the stamina of the person who invests his halfpenny in the purchase.

EDUCATE THE MOTHERS.

"Miles," therefore, contends that we are in a very bad way, and that it is much easier to see the causes of the decline of our virility than it is to devise remedies. He maintains that the lack of recruits for the army is not due to any want of population, but to the inadequate development of health in the youth of the country at large. Hence the need for a great national effort, both general and local. It is primarily an educational venture. The mothers need to be educated in the first instance. All our children should have an opportunity of acquiring good physical development by gymnastic exercise, their mothers should be taught how to feed them, and when they get into their teens they ought to be instructed that the worst thing in the world is to assume the duties of parentage until at least they have attained their majority.

The moral of the whole matter is that, till we can develop a population out of which more than two in five of those who wish to enlist are fit to become soldiers, we are in the face of a far more deadly peril than any that was presented by the most anxious period of the South African war.

THE TSAR AT HOME.

In *Pearson's Magazine* for January Mr. John Hulme has an article on "The Homely Tsar," which, however, does not contain much that is new. Mr. Hulme insists on the great difficulty of obtaining access to the Imperial Household, and the precautions taken to prevent gossip; but once within the charmed circle, nothing can exceed the sociability of the Tsar. He imitates our own late Queen in having coloured attendants, one of whom is a West Indian. English habits and customs, English literature, English music, English plays are conspicuous above those of other nations. Christmas is celebrated in semi-English fashion, and the Tsar's children have as head nurse an Irish lady.

As to the Tsarina, Mr. Hulme remarks that though not very popular at Court, largely on account of her total abstinence from tobacco and her purely domestic tastes, she is yet a power in the land. The women workers of Russia feel that in her they have a powerful friend, and the words "We'll appeal to Alexandra Feodorovna" have often saved them from hard labour regulations.

In the *Revue de l'Art* for December, Théophile Homolle has an interesting article on the recent excavations at Delphi; Maurice Demaison contributes an account of the Château de Bussy; the art of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec is dealt with by André Rivoire; and Henri Bouchot continues his study of the portraits of English women.

"THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD."

THE FIRST NOTICES IN THE PRESS.

THE question how the world likes to be told of its destiny cannot be answered as yet. The *Review of Reviews Annual* was only published in London and Washington on December 23rd. Christmas intervened, and as we go to press on New Year's Day it is too early to form an estimate as to the reception which it will meet with in the Old World or the New. So far as I can judge from private correspondence there is in some quarters an enthusiastic welcome; in others much lamentation over what is regarded as my pessimism.

One of the first English authorities on things American writes me :—

As to the prodigious growth of American wealth and power it was time notice should be called to it as you do. I had hardly realised till I passed through rapidly this fall how vast the advance has been. The United States are now as strong, say, for war purposes as any two other great Powers put together, and they are as invulnerable to attack as Russia.

An esteemed German man of letters writes me from Leipzig, and says :—

As to your *Annual*, I can assure you that I have read it from beginning to end with the deepest interest. On the very first day it came into my hand I set about reading it, and I did not stop until the oil in my lamp was burned up. You see by this homely detail that I am personally not yet sufficiently Americanised to make use of electricity. But that may come, too, in due course of time. At any rate, I have rarely met with a book so extremely suggestive from a political and ethnological point of view, and I make no doubt it will be widely read, not only in English-speaking countries, but also everywhere else, although probably not everywhere with approval. You are full of the spirit of your race, and you have marshalled quite an astonishing array of facts. If the English understand their own interests, they must necessarily act up to your advice. As to other nations, as far as they are conscious of being born to fulfil a high destiny, the effect of your book will perhaps be to arouse them still more in order to successfully stem the tide of Americanisation. One nation at least there is, I trust, that will not get disheartened by your book.

The *Daily News* made it the subject of a leading article on Boxing Day. It says :—

Mr. Stead has the gift of crystallising current fact, and his interesting annual, to which he has given the furiously combative title of "The Americanisation of the World," is an excellent example of his method. We do not know whether Mr. Stead seriously thinks that things are quite as bad as that. We must join the United States or dwindle to Belgium. We still have a few ships and shipwrights, our luck is not exhausted, and in the next dozen years we may pick up a statesman or two. It is clear that such a cessation of the "will to live" on the part of the British Empire could only come after a disaster, or a series of disasters, rendering its separate existence impossible.

The *Observer* also makes it the subject of a leader. It says :—

There is so much food for thought in the new brochure which has appropriately raised this great question that we make no apology for devoting a few moments to its discussion. So able and exhaustive a stock-taking of the resources and trend of development of the United States may be regarded as of some value.

The prospect of an Anglo-American union is vast and dazzling. It would practically mean that England and America

could dictate terms to the rest of the world. But will it be a working and lasting alliance between the lion and the eagle, or a quiet but effective swallowing of the one by the other?

The *Daily Express* devotes two columns to a description of the second half of the book. The first half it dismisses as "practically worthless," which is natural, for it dislikes my conclusions. It praises the second part very highly :—

"What really was needed was a sober and well-balanced statement of the case, setting forth lucidly the essential truths in order that they might easily be assimilated. A treatise on these lines is now available" in Mr. Stead's *Annual*.

The *Express* doubts whether an Anglo-American union is possible :—

The union of the Anglo-Saxon race is closely analogous to the fusion of the Churches of Christendom. But the fusion still remains but a golden dream, a glad vision of the dawn of the Millennium. Yet it is within the bounds of possibility. And so is the Anglo-Saxon union.

The London Quarterly Review.

THE *London Quarterly Review* contains several good articles. Dr. Stalker writes on the article "Jesus" in the three Encyclopædias of Hastings Dictionary of the Bible, the Encyclopædia Biblica, and Herzog's Encyclopædia. Professor Arthur Thomson, Regius Professor of Natural History in Aberdeen University, contributes a long and elaborate elementary article, in which he presents what he regards as the A.B.C. of the doctrine of heredity. It is entitled "Biological Facts of Inheritance," and his conclusion is expressed in the following paragraph :—

If there is little scientific warrant for our being other than sceptical at present as to the transmission of acquired characters, this scepticism lends greater importance than ever, on the one hand, to a good "nature," to secure which is the business of careful mating, and, on the other hand, to a good "nurture," to secure which is one of the most obvious duties, the hopefulness of the task resting upon the fact that, unlike the beasts that perish, man has a lasting external heritage, capable of endless modification for the better, a heritage of ideas and ideals, embodied in prose and verse, in statue and painting, in cathedral and university, in tradition and convention, and above all in society itself.

Professor W. A. Collins writes on Alfred the Great, Professor Reader Harris describes the Four Gospels which have been issued in the Oxford Edition of the Peshito Syrian version of the New Testament. The other articles relate to Robert Louis Stevenson's Life, and to recent biographies of Wesley.

"ANNALS of Politics and Culture," by Mr. G. P. Gooch (University Press, Cambridge), is an entirely new book. It is arranged on a plan which I believe is new in England, of showing the contemporaneous development of Politics and Culture. The political events are summarised on the left hand page and the developments in culture facing them to the right. The student is thus enabled to see at a glance the relative development in the two domains at any one time. Each paragraph is numbered, and a glance at the index shows immediately the desired events. Mr. Gooch's volume covers all history from 1492 to 1899, and there are two appendices, one containing a bibliography, and the other a table of rulers in various countries with the dates of their accession.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

IN the December magazine number of the New York *Outlook* there is an interesting group of articles on reading for children, by men and women who have made a special study of the subject either as editors of children's publications or the writers of children's books. The writers were requested to compile a list of ten books best suited for reading by children of from six to twelve years of age. More interesting than the lists, however, are the general remarks on children's books by which they are accompanied.

THE CHILD AS JUDGE.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the child itself is the best judge of the books it should read, and that very few restrictions should be placed on its liberty of choice. Given a good and varied library, from which you have removed two or three dozen books which it is not wise for young people to read too soon, and the child will do all necessary selection, and not unwisely. He will make a few mistakes in choosing, says Miss Kate Douglas Wiggin, but so would we, we must remember, if we chose for him. He may begin, but he will never go on, reading a book which is entirely beyond his comprehension, and the mere "dip into" something vast, remote, mysterious may stir his imagination and set his mind to work on wider lines. Let the children, with quite general freedom, says Edward Everett Hale in recalling reminiscences of his own youthful days, browse at their pleasure, of course with the eye of a watchful mother over them. Open the library doors to the happy child and give him free entrance, is the advice of another popular writer of children's books. Let him begin at the first book on the top shelf and read completely around the room, until on the eve of his twenty-first birthday he lays down the last volume on the lowest shelf of all. If you have selected your books wisely, nothing in the library will hurt him; if there are weeds here and there, a noxious growth, a reptile, or a slimy rock, he will swim down the pure current of literature as regardless of them all as the fish in the flowing stream.

THE TEST OF A GOOD CHILD'S BOOK.

There is also a general agreement among the contributors to this symposium that the true test of a good child's book is its capacity to interest and attract both young and old alike. Though many of the writers have themselves compiled books for children, they have but scant sympathy with distinctively "juvenile" literature, meaning by that term childish books written down to the child's level. Nine times out of ten the child, if left to itself, will turn from these volumes filled with little dummies and effigies to narratives of flesh and blood heroes and heroines. Miss Wiggin scornfully remarks that the child who is addicted to "juveniles" may become a tolerable husband and father, but his ears will be deaf to the music of St. Paul's Epistles and the Book of Job; he will never know the Faerie Queene or the Red Cross Knight, Don Quixote, Hector or Ajax. The child's first books should be the best of the folk stories and nursery tales, stories of gods and heroes from the Greek and Norse mythologies, and wonder tales of science. Whether the child should be allowed to read much before it is six is a matter of difference, but Mr. Hale truly remarks that many books are enjoyed by children when they are read to them which they do not like if they have to read them themselves. Another practical suggestion is that the books should be on low open shelves, where the children can reach them

and learn to treat them well. Some of them will wear out no doubt, but they can be rebound or another copy bought. Most of the writers are in agreement as to the importance of poetry in developing the emotional and imaginative faculties of a child. It is also the next step in the road. The reading of Scott's poems, for example, leads naturally to the reading of his novels, and with them the child will enter consciously the great world of literature.

THE TEN BEST BOOKS.

Mary Mapes Dodge's list of books may be given, for it is a typical one. As editor of *St. Nicholas* she has had exceptional advantages in drawing up this list for children between six and twelve:—

1. "Alice in Wonderland."
2. Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.
3. Hawthorne's Wonder Book (or the "Tanglewood Tales").
4. "Gulliver's Travels."
5. Kipling's Jungle Books (or Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known" or Harris's "Uncle Remus").
6. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" (or Nansen's "Farthest North" or Kennan's "Tent Life in Siberia").
7. Scott's "Ivanhoe" (or Howard Pyle's "Robin Hood" or Lanier's "The Boys' King Arthur").
8. Gibson's "Eye-Spy" or some other good nature-book.
9. Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales" (or Stevenson's "Kidnapped").
10. Scudder's "Children's Book" (or Mrs. Repplier's "Book of Famous Verse").

"Robinson Crusoe" does not find a place in this list, although it is included in most of the others. One of the writers has found "The Swiss Family Robinson" is more popular with children because it has more domestic life in it. Another expressly excludes Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" because the big words used render it nearly unintelligible to young readers. Kipling alone, of living writers, seems to have won a secure place in children's literature by his Jungle Books, which figure in a majority of the lists.

How Women may Save.

IN the January number Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler begins a new story, "Fuel of Fire." The scene is laid in the Midlands, and names of places and people appear already familiar to readers of "The Farringdons." But as yet it hardly seems equal to her earlier work. There are the same brilliant conversations, but they seem even less natural than before.

The editor has been offering prizes for articles on how to save—first, on £100; second, on £200; and third, on £500 a year. The result is very interesting. "Elizabeth" is the wife of a country curate, with two babies; is her own cook, nurse, housemaid, and dressmaker, and saves £7 a year out of £100. Their yearly dress bill has so to be managed that they do not both get their most expensive clothes the same year, since all four of them must be clad on £12 per annum.

"Margaret," the wife of a young artisan, with one baby, only saves £5 a year out of her £100, but puts aside £2 18s. for small luxuries.

"Avenel," with a husband, one boy of two, and a servant, saves nearly £38 out of her £200, over £25 going for insurances.

A Scotch minister's wife, who has a servant but no children, saves only £20 from £200.

Finally, "Martha," the wife of a professional man with no children, can save £61 out of £500 a year. That is, with no children and five times larger income, she saves considerably less than half as much as the curate's wife. Full details of expenditure are given, and are very interesting to all who have to make a certain sum go round a certain time.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for January is a very admirable number, giving the best survey of the progress of events in America which is to be found in any publication issued on the other side of the Atlantic. Dr. Shaw's Progress of the World is very copiously and well illustrated. I quote elsewhere its most important passages, in which he discusses the relations between the United States and North and South America. Dr. Shaw insists that the United States should extend to Cuba, as a matter of public policy and public duty, some favourable measure of tariff reciprocity, even to the point of ultimate commercial union. On the Philippine question he notes with satisfaction that everything is being done to bring the English tongue to the front in every possible way, encouraging its public and private use as a general medium of communication. English, says Dr. Shaw, is assuredly to be the world-language of commerce and the higher civilisation; it is the language of Australia, the most important neighbour of the Philippines; it is India's language of adoption; it is domesticated in the Straits Settlements; it has an ever-increasing vogue in Japan—in short, it is the language of the future for international intercourse throughout the islands and coasts of the Pacific. Therefore, even if the Americans were going to clear out of the islands in ten or twenty years, they could leave behind them no other legacy so advantageous to the Philippines as a knowledge of the English language. If the Philippines are to be held as a permanent possession, Dr. Shaw declares himself in favour of absolute free trade with the United States; but for the present he is contented with the Philippine tariff, which provides that all duties collected by the United States on the import of Philippine productions shall be paid into the Treasury at Manila for the benefit of the islands.

Speaking of the Presidential address, Dr. Shaw says that it is a masterly document, superb in its literary composition, full of practical good sense from beginning to end, and evincing at all points the clear and firm grasp of a constructive statesman. It would not be easy to exaggerate the favourable character of its reception in the United States.

That excellent feature in the *Review*, "Current History in Caricatures," introduces us to some new caricaturists of promise in the *Detroit Journal*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and a Mexican caricaturist.

Mr. Emery R. Johnson contributes a copious article describing the work and the report of the Commission on the Isthmian Canal.

Mr. T. C. Martin, in an account of high-speed electric locomotion, describes how many States in America have been covered with a network of electric trolley railways, which are becoming very formidable competitors with the steam railways for local traffic. There are now a thousand miles of electric road in Ohio and in Indiana, on which the cars can travel fifty or sixty miles an hour, and which are fitted with sleeping cars. In Germany, however, the Zossen Railway maintains a speed for a short distance of 125 miles an hour, and Mr. Martin anticipates that electricity will soon revolutionise English railroads. All future transportation is looking to electricity for greater economy, increased comfort, more efficient service, and higher speed. When the electric

car leaves London for Edinburgh every five minutes, and travels at a rate of 150 miles, we shall be in a fair way to realise some of Mr. H. G. Wells' anticipations.

Mr. Rogers describes a very interesting experiment in the shape of the settlement in Buffalo which was established by Miss Mary Remington in 1898, in which no fewer than 1,000 persons are lodged. Miss Remington has each year met from the rental almost the entire expenses of the building. When you have 1,000 persons under one roof you have something like a settlement. Imagine Toynbee Hall or Oxford House locked in the centre of a huge hotel with 1,000 inmates.

Dr. J. E. Bradley writes on the Educational Value of Play, and there are papers upon the good roads movement and irrigation in the West.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THE *Review of Reviews for Australasia* has adopted the plan of publishing a new cover every month. In the November number the cover is illustrated with a reproduction of the picture of King Alfred's newly unveiled statue at Winchester. Mr. Fitchett's record of Australasian progress is extremely interesting. It seems that in the tariff discussion the fact was brought out that Free-trade New South Wales spent £15 per family more in the cost of living than the people of Victoria. The South Australian Cabinet, as a corollary of Federation, has reduced the House to forty-two members, the Council to eighteen, and the number of Ministers from six to four. Mr. Fitchett says that every day supplies a new proof that the Australian Commonwealth is singularly happy in its Governor-General. Lord Hopetoun makes no blunders, his standard of public duty is very high; everybody trusts him and admires him, and there is in him that one touch of nature, of simplicity and reality, which on an Australian audience acts like a spell.

The Australian tariff is provoking New Zealand into threats of reprisals. New Zealand steamers clearing for Australian ports can find little or no freight, and a Bill has been passed giving the Governor in Council power to levy a substantial export duty on undressed timber; and the Government will enforce or suspend the duty as may be made necessary by the development of the Australian tariff. The New Zealand Parliament has raised the payment of members of the House of Representatives from £240 to £300 a year, and of Legislative Councillors from £150 to £200. Mr. Fitchett says that the action of the King in releasing the Victorians condemned to death for protesting against General Beatson's denunciation of the Victorian soldiers as "white-livered curs" gives great satisfaction throughout Australia; but what is needed to soothe public sentiment is that Lord Roberts should order an inquiry into the conduct of General Beatson.

The Australian cable *via* the Cape was opened on November 1st, but Victoria refuses to contribute to its cost. The other Australian States pay 3s. 6d. a word to Europe, while Victoria continues to pay 4s. 10d., and all other Australians pay from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. per word to South Africa, while Victoria continues to pay 7s. 2d. a word.

Mr. MacLaren, captain of the English team in Australia, has undertaken to contribute a series of six

articles, the first of which appears in the November number, on the campaign in Australia. There is an interesting article by Mr. Coghlan, Government Statistician of New South Wales, which describes "Forty Years' Growth of Australia and New Zealand." The article is very statistical, but full of facts that it would be difficult to find elsewhere. Mr. Fitchett's tenth article on "Episodes of British History" describes the Battle of Salamanca.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

The Monthly Review contains several interesting articles.

A PLEASANT OUTLOOK.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood, in a paper entitled "England's Antiquated Finances," takes occasion to warn the British public generally, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in particular, that we have now emerged from a period of peace, and have entered upon an epoch of war, that our present financial policy was constructed in the belief that peace would be the normal state of the nation, whereas we have now to recognise the fact that war will be more or less continuous. The day is at hand when the finances of the country must be accepted as on a war footing. All expenditure upon domestic improvement must be cut down, municipal enterprise must be curbed, and reckless expenditure upon war is patriotic and great. The cost of preparing adequately for defensive wars is beyond our powers of determination. It would seem, therefore, that unless we are willing to spend all that we earn and more than we earn, we must be squeezed out of all that we possess.

DOES TRADE FOLLOW THE FLAG?

Mr. Holt Schooling writes on British Commerce in the twenty years' period 1881-1900. The most notable feature that results from his survey is that the greatest falling off in our exports has been in trade with our own Colonies. In the twenty years foreign countries increased their purchases from all sources by 11 per cent. We increased our sales to them by 4 per cent. But while the British possessions increased their purchases from all sources by 17 per cent. our sales to them declined by 1 per cent. This, says Mr. Schooling, is the nett result of twenty years' trade. In nearly all British possessions the trade returns show an actual falling off within the last ten years, accompanied by an increase in purchases from all sources.

THE RELIGION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

The Rev. J. H. F. Peile writes upon the religion of a public school boy, in which he says many sensible things, and concludes his paper in a spirit of cheery optimism. The following observation as to the un-Christian or, rather, anti-Christian tendency of the English public school is worthy of note :—

Again, in spite of all the virtues of a public school training, even because of its virtues, it does not tend to promote humility and unselfishness. From the time he is thirteen or less till he is twenty-three it is taught as gospel to our young Englishman that he is a member of an exclusive and aristocratic guild, of which his own school and college are the crown and flower. This belief, like all *esprit de corps*, is most valuable if rightly directed, but it produces a form of selfishness more subtle and harder to combat because it is not individual but corporate selfishness which compounds for total indifference to all without the pale by an exaggerated regard, mostly theoretical, for those within.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. B. Paul Neumann contributes five pages of verse entitled "The Song of the Vine," in commemoration of the meeting of the Zionist Congress at Basle last month. The Vine, of course, is the Jewish nation. The Rev. H. Thurston, of the Society of Jesus, ridicules Mrs. Gallup's discovery that Bacon wrote Shakespeare and the Faerie Queene. Mr. T. Sturge Moore demands an endowed stage. Mr. G. Archdall Reid, in a paper entitled "The Rationale of Vaccination," maintains that sanitation without vaccination will never banish smallpox, and he concludes his paper by giving some grim figures as to the appalling mortality when smallpox became epidemic in Mexico and in North America. Mr. Laurie Magnus, in a paper entitled "Trade and the Spade in Germany," thinks that the Agrarians have had a moral triumph in capturing Count Bülow, and that the victory is not a good omen for the commercial recovery of Germany.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The Westminster Review opens with a couple of articles on the South African question, one by Mr. M. D. O'Brien, who declares that nothing but the withdrawal of the British Imperial forces from South Africa will end the war in a decent and orderly manner. With the aid of their friends in Europe and America the Afrikaner people will make an end of this business once and for all by making South Africa one country under one flag—their own. This is followed by an article upon the South African Conspiracy, in which the conspirators are not the Afrikaners of the Bond, but the capitalists of the Rand. Mr. P. Barry, in an article on National and Local Borrowing, concludes with the suggestion that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might do worse in his next budget than impose a tax of 10 per cent. upon the gross income of all insurance companies in the kingdom. Mr. J. T. Baylee discusses "The Workmen's Compensation Act: What It is and What it Might Be." A Queensland Irishman, Mr. T. Donovan, describes Landlordism in a Kerry Village in which he was born with a bitterness of spirit which leads him to declare that, while he deplores war and civil war, he would be only too delighted to drive a nail into the coffin of Castle government, even, it would appear, by levying war against Great Britain. Mr. C. B. Wheeler, under the title of "A Stone Wall," pleads for making marriage dissoluble by consent of either party. This change, he thinks, is imperatively necessary in the interests of morality.

The National Review.

I HAVE dealt among the leading articles with most of the papers in the *National Review*, which is an interesting number. Mr. H. W. Wilson writes on the Schley Court of Enquiry, being of opinion that the verdict of the Court Martial was in the main right. Mr. Griffith Boscawen appeals to the Government to deal with the Education question on sound Conservative lines. Viscount Turnour contributes "Some Recent Impressions of Eton," and complains of the inadequate provision for sick boys in that famous school. Mr. Ramsay Muir explains "Liverpool's Demand for a University." The demand is for the transformation of the University College, at present a constituent college of the Federal Victoria University, into an independent degree-giving body.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THERE are plenty of interesting articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, but there is no article of very pre-eminent merit, although there are many which are very suggestive and useful. Some of these are noticed elsewhere.

THE REDUCTION OF TOWN FOGS.

The Hon. Rollo Russell has a long article dealing with the question of fogs. He concludes by declaring that for the future of the British race confinement in a vast town is as fatal as settlement in the tropics. He maintains that London loses £5,000,000 a year by the imperfect consumption of coal, and suggests that the evil should be combated by punishing householders whose chimneys emit black smoke in the same way that the owners of factory chimneys are punished. He hopes great things from the general substitution of gas for coal as a heating agent. The loss of life from London fog is sometimes very heavy, and in certain circumstances might produce an appalling sacrifice of life. The fog of January, 1892, killed 1,484 people in one week, or at the rate of 200 a day. The fog of 1880 killed 2,994 in three weeks.

WHERE ARE THE VILLAGE GENTRY?

Lieutenant-Colonel Pedder has a very remarkable article under this heading. He maintains that the night of brutal materialism has fallen like a pall upon our country villages. The village gentry have disappeared. Lieutenant-Colonel Pedder gives the modern farmer a very bad character indeed. He says he is lazy, self-indulgent, utterly indifferent to the welfare of his labourers, and, in short, no class produce so few men of eminence as the great farmers of the country. The whole man is materialised, and the higher issues of life are non-existent for him. The result is that the labourers are worse off, their ideals of life have been degraded, and the belief that right is never done for righteousness' sake underlies the whole relation of the peasant to the farmer. An old farmer said once to a decayed labourer: "John, I only wish to do what is right." "Well," replied the labourer, "I've knowed 'ee now goin' on nigh sixty year, and if you be agoin' to do what's right now, it'll be the fust time as I ever knowed it of 'ee, and the fust time as I ever 'eerd it of 'ee."

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Lady Hely-Hutchinson, the wife of the Governor of the Cape, writes a very sensible and well-informed article upon this subject, which should be read by all those women, whether gentlewomen or servants, who think of going to South Africa to make a living. Lady Hutchinson says very pertinently that before gentlewomen go out to rough it on South African farms they had much better try the experiment of acting as general servant to their brothers or their father on an English farm, where they would find the work much less arduous and the surroundings much more congenial than they would in South Africa. She sums up in the following discouraging style the domestic help available in South Africa:—"Lady-helps are pretentious, delicate and incapable. Girls flighty, self-assertive, purposeless, ignorant, lazy, and inefficient." If, to improve matters, servant-girls were to be sent out to South Africa, more care should be taken of them on the voyage than is at present the case. She says that English girls leave home quiet, timid, and anxious to please. In three weeks' time they land at Cape Town, bold, brazen-faced, self-assertive young women, who have gained on a three

weeks' voyage the experience and effrontery of a lifetime. No mistress in South Africa would admit such as these into the sacred home circle.

A NEW ROUTE TO CANADA.

Mr. E. C. Burgin maintains that Canada will never get a fair chance until more advantage is taken of the fact that the sea voyage to the Dominion is 773 knots shorter than the sea voyage to New York. From Liverpool to New York is 3,055 knots; from Liverpool to Sydney and Cape Breton is only 2,282 knots. From Liverpool to Quebec the distance is 390 knots shorter than from Liverpool to New York, but it takes four days and nine hours longer to cover the shorter distance, the time being from Liverpool to New York five days seven hours, and from Liverpool to Quebec nine days and sixteen hours. Mr. Burgin says that the Canadian steamers do not call at Sydney, which is an ocean-port free of ice and fog, but have to call at Rimuski, a port 500 miles up the St. Lawrence, one of the most dangerous rivers in the world, full of uncertain currents, and the scene covered fully one-third of the year by fog. If steamers plied between Liverpool and Sydney at the same speed as they ply between Liverpool and New York, letters would reach Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa more than twenty-four hours quicker than they get to those cities by New York.

WAS ABRAHAM A MYTH?

Professor Cheyne, in an article entitled "A Turning Point in Old Testament Study," calls attention to the conclusions of Hugo Winckler, a learned German whom he praises very highly, who has to his own satisfaction resolved all the Old Testament heroes, even down to Solomon, into solar and lunar myths. David, for instance, is a constellation, and Giant Goliath none other than Orion. Abraham and Isaac and Jacob are lunar heroes, and the twelve tribes of Israel the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Jacob was the moon, Joseph the sun, and so forth and so forth. Even Solomon is a mythical and not a historical figure. Professor Cheyne has written this article for the purpose of inducing critics to study Winckler's works.

IN DEFENCE OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

Sir Joshua Fitch, writing on "The Education Problem," defends the Cowper-Temple clause and protests against superseding the school boards by county councils, and still more against the monstrous notion that a small body of managers, for the most part self-appointed, should, on the ground that their predecessors left to their care a building which was once a Church school, and which is probably worn out, be enabled to use for all future time public funds for the furtherance of the interests of their own denomination, though they neither contribute anything to the school revenue nor represent the contributors.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen, in an article entitled "The Good Old Cause," discusses the question how far modern Liberalism corresponds to the philosophical Radicalism which flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Candler and Mr. Marston waste their time in discussing Mr. Mallock's paper on Mrs. Gallup's cipher story. Lady Priestley writes a very bright and interesting paper on Sir James Paget and Louis Pasteur. Mr. H. Somers Somerset puts in a plea for the kitchen waggon, and Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland defends the interests of music against the syndicate which at present controls Covent Garden.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains several interesting articles, but none of first-class importance. In addition to those which are noticed elsewhere may be mentioned the following.

ENGLAND IN TIME OF WAR.

Colonel F. N. Maude, in an article entitled "Internal Organisation in Time of War," maintains that we ought to prepare to hold our own against an attack by a first-class Power. Therefore, he thinks that we ought to be able to raise, feed, equip, and drill an army of four millions of men. He says that we raised half a million in 1803 out of a population of fifteen millions, and that the Northern States in 1860-64 raised two millions out of little more than half our population; therefore we ought to be able to raise four millions within two years, which is the least time he considers necessary to re-create the Fleet. He thinks the organisation would be easy, and he calculates that four million men in the fighting services would only require one million more to clothe, equip and feed them, and the total wage of the five millions would not fall very much short of the earnings of the whole of the manufacturing class, which, according to Mulhall in 1895, was £438,000,000. With such a bill to meet it is not surprising to learn that Colonel Maude thinks the most pressing of all duties is to reconsider the existing Poor Laws now, while we have time, and to prepare, when war breaks out, to put the whole population on siege rations at once, for he adopts the opinion of Major Murray that there is enough food in the kingdom to feed the population from one harvest to another provided that all waste and boarding are eliminated. Colonel Maude may be recommended to study M. Bloch's fourth volume on the "Future of War."

LITERARY CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

Mr. Edward Wright, in a paper on the Development of Literary Criticism in France, maintains that French literary criticism by its catholicity and the co-operation and continuity of its schools has become the most authoritative and influential of the civilised world. He considers its growth from Villemain to Brunetière, but gives the palm for modern literary criticism to M. Lemaître, who condenses in a few pages the substance of a whole period of art, conveying the most brilliant and incisive judgment in a style of incomparable purity and charm. Mr. Wright rejoices to believe that M. Lemaître is about to forsake politics for literature, which is his true vocation:—

For while M. Brunetière has strenuously endeavoured to make literary criticism a science, M. Lemaître, more than anyone since Sainte-Beuve, has kept it literature, and literature of an order to which few or no other living writers in France belong.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. J. T. Darragh discusses this question from the point of view of one who holds neither with the Exeter Hall people nor with the Boers, and who is convinced that anyone who approaches the subject with an open mind will infallibly come to the conclusion that the future welfare of the native is bound up with his ready acceptance of the yoke of labour. They must be delivered from the deadly curse of idleness. For his own sake the native must be induced to turn his strength to other directions than the war and chase. We must give up all silly talk about forced labour, and devote ourselves to inducing the native to devote his energies to the opening up of the divinely hidden treasures of the soil. "Induce" is a good word. He thinks that the experienced people who deprecate educating the natives have a good word to say

for themselves. "But unfortunately it is not possible entirely to prevent their education, so we must regulate and control it." As for the franchise for the natives, upon which Lord Milner was prepared to insist even at the risk of breaking off the negotiations with General Botha, Mr. Darragh says that it is not a question of practical politics, and he hopes that a vote will not be forced upon the natives before they have learned to understand and value the privilege. Natives ought not to be allowed to marry white people; but Mr. Darragh bemoans the fact that the Boer is much superior to the Briton in avoiding promiscuity, which he regards as high treason to the race.

United Service Magazine.

AMONG the many schemes suggested for improving the intellectual status of our officers, it is surprising that no one has proposed to make compulsory the regular reading, with occasional examinations, of such a journal as the *United Service Magazine*. Even the lay reader finds himself mightily enlightened and begins to infer that some things could not have happened in South Africa which have happened, if officers had spent as much time as on polo, say, in reading military magazines. In the January number the first two articles deal with the fleet, Commander H. N. Shore insisting on the absolute necessity of the unfettered action of the fleet; "A Naval Officer" urging the need of flying squadrons, spending nine months in each of the four great stations, and then returning to England. The mere perusal of these papers is a liberal education in applied geography. "A Military Officer's" paper on Training in Observation may be commended to all kinds of teachers. Its valuable suggestions stir the inquiry, Why should our only effective motive in popular education be the desire to take away other people's life or other people's trade? Certain it is that the desire for the full development of manhood and womanhood counts for little in comparison. A plea for the encouragement of hunting as "the image of war" is cogently advanced by Captain Burton; and his suggestion that Government forests should be thrown open in India to officers wishing to hunt rouses the further hope of a democratisation of the pleasures of the chase, when Tommy Atkins shall have free shooting in our deer forests and pheasant covers and grouse moors. The element of adventure is added by Major Bruce's story of his thousand-mile ride across Asia, from Peking to Lake Baikal; and of pathos, by a sketch of sentry and officer in the dull and dangerous work of defending communications in South Africa.

The World's Work.

THE most interesting article in the *World's Work* for November is that on "The Rebuilding of New York," which is quoted elsewhere. The number, however, taken all round, is very interesting. Mr. W. Frank McClure, in an article entitled "Making Long Trolley Lines," describes the amalgamation of 1,333 miles of electric railways by a Cleveland syndicate, which has a capital of 100,000,000 dols. Mr. McClure says that through electric travel from New York to Chicago and St. Louis is now thought possible. Mr. H. H. Lewis describes "A Day's Work of a Locomotive Engineer." There is an article, very well illustrated, on "Camera Shots at Wild Animals," written by Mr. Roosevelt as an introduction to Mr. Wallihan's book of that title. Messrs. W. S. Harwood and Forrest Crissey write on "The Romance of the Fur Trade."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE January number of the *Fortnightly Review* is exceptionally good, and contains several articles of more than ordinary interest, which are noticed elsewhere. Among the articles which I am unable to notice at length, owing to considerations of space, is Mr. Arthur Symonds's critical essay upon Wordsworth and his poetry. This has as a companion paper an article bearing the odd title, "The 'Either—Or' of Søren Kirkegaard." Søren Kirkegaard, according to the writer, M. A. Stobart, is the Tycho Brahe of Danish philosophy, and his "Either—Or" is his chief philosophical book, published under the title of "Enten-Eller," which, being translated, is "Either-Or." The meaning of the title lies in Kirkegaard's thesis that everyone must choose in life between the æsthetic life or the ethical life, and the first volume, "Either," is devoted to æsthetics and the second, "Or," to ethics. Kirkegaard is strongly in favour of the second alternative. Judge O'Connor Morris swears at large comprehensively and loudly against the compulsory purchase of Irish land. Mr. T. W. Russell's panacea appears to him a short cut to the abyss, and he is very much afraid that Ministers, with their promised Bill for next Session, are going to the same destiny, but by a long way about.

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. J. G. Holyoake tells "The Inner History of the Higher Co-operation." No one has a better right to be heard upon the subject than Mr. Holyoake, who is not only the historian, but the only surviving member of the pioneers of co-operation. The higher co-operation is co-operative production, as distinguished from the lower co-operation, which is merely co-operative distribution. It is well that Mr. Holyoake was induced to condense into twenty pages the result of the observations of a lifetime in the evolution of a movement that has been so great a benefit to humanity as co-operation.

THE MAFIA.

The Hon. A. N. Hood, writing on "The Spirit of the Mafia," paints a very lurid picture of the universal corruption of justice which prevails in Sicily, which he regards as the great cause of the popularity of the Mafia. When Injustice sits enthroned on the judgment seat it is not surprising if the ordinary man, ignorant and passionate, endeavours to take the law in his own hands. Judging from Mr. Hood's account, the Mafia does not do more injustice than the courts of justice in Sicily.

THE PROBLEM OF CITY TRANSIT.

Mr. Sidney Low, writing on "The Tangle of London Locomotion," describes the methods by which Berlin, Boston, and New York are endeavouring to cope with the distribution of their congested population by railways and tramways. Mr. Low closes his paper with the practical suggestion that a strong Royal Commission should be appointed, largely composed of engineers, men of business and municipal experts, with power to insist upon a stay of execution in the case of railway schemes for dealing with London traffic, except those in which the work is already well advanced. Of the twenty-two schemes which have been passed or are awaiting Parliamentary sanction since 1890, only four have been so far embodied in railways actually opened for traffic. He suggests that the Commission should either supersede the tube in certain localities or supplement it by subways. In return for being allowed to monopolise certain routes the tube should be compelled to carry on a vast service with trains running up to thirty miles an hour. Mr.

Low's paper is extremely interesting and well informed. It should be read by all those who are dealing with the question of urban transit in London or great provincial towns.

SOCIALISM AND BERNSTEIN.

Mr. Austin Harrison, the son of Mr. Frederic Harrison, has a thoughtful and brightly written paper upon "Socialism and Bernstein." Mr. Harrison takes as his text the recent Socialist Congress at Lübeck, and compares it with the proceedings at the Hanover Congress two years before, for the purpose of pointing out the immense change which has taken place amongst the Socialists. The man who two years before was execrated at Hanover, at Lübeck was only mildly criticised in a resolution which was expressly declared to be no vote of censure. Mr. Harrison thinks that while the vista of a purified rational Socialism may after all prove but a will-o'-the-wisp, there are signs that the trend of the Socialist movement may be towards Opportunism. Bernstein may fail, but he has deserved success.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. H. W. Wilson writes ten pages for the purpose of drawing a parallel between the war in South Africa and the American struggle in the Philippines. In both cases he thinks that the English-speaking armies have not been cruel enough. Anglo-Saxon people failed clearly to understand the problem before them, which is that "in a war of conquest what is needed is to break down the opposed will by the infliction of suffering." Why not say torture? People like Mr. Wilson lure nations into wars of conquest by telling them that they will be noble, easy undertakings, and then, when they have once committed them to the enterprise, they insist that the only way of success is to adopt methods of barbarism. If they had only said that at the beginning we should never have got into war.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for January is a successful number. Its contents are varied, distinguished, and up-to-date. Separate mention is required for the Countess of Warwick's account of her rural school at Dunmow, for an American publicist's sketch of British statesmen, and for Mr. Pocock's "trap-door spider." This introduction of popular science is a new and welcome feature. Mr. H. G. Archer's narrative of Alpine passes and tunnels leads up to the story of the Simplon Tunnel—"the greatest bore on earth,"—and of its accessories. Even the huts of the navvies at work on the tunnel are lit by electric light! Under the title "Why be a Lady?" M. Muriel Dowie describes the devices to which women resort to retain their "gentlehood" along with what they are pleased to consider a home. In some cases the poor lady is expected to pay for the privilege of teaching the children of the family which acknowledges her gentlehood and admits her to home life. The writer suggests a model advertisement, which she is quite sure would bring her the post sought: "As Companion—Scottish gentlewoman desires post in county family; salary, £65; age, 30.—A. B., etc."

Interesting historical studies are contributed by Sir Herbert Maxwell, who owns himself compelled to grant that the Casket Letters were really written by Mary, Queen of Scots; and by D. W. Jarvis, who recounts the strange story of the Portland Vase.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

THE *Empire Review* for January is a good average number, the best being kept to the last in the shape of Mr. Cookson's article on the crisis in British industry, noticed at length in the Supplement.

HOW TO RESPOND TO THE PRINCE OF WALES'S APPEAL.

The editor, in a brief article, makes a practical suggestion as to how to respond to the Prince of Wales's appeal for "suitable emigrants" to "pass on unimpaired that pride of race—that feeling of common loyalty—which knit together and alone can strengthen the integrity of the Empire." The editor says:—

If the Colonies want population, and they do want it, and if the Mother Country is to provide the proper class of immigrant, one and all must work together in the common cause. Both money and machinery must be forthcoming, and the whole thing put upon a sound and businesslike footing. From the economic standpoint, a State Department of Emigration would make less demand upon the taxpayer than is now made in a hundred and one ways by a surplus population, while it would afford satisfaction to know that one's money was really doing individual, and not always collective service.

He also insists that the Home and Colonial Governments will soon have to consider offering similar inducements to those held out by the United States:—

It is hardly a great inducement for a farmer to migrate, say to Canada, when he knows beforehand that whatever his success may be his wheat will receive no preference in the home market over that grown in Russia and the United States. The same may be said of the agriculturist.

TWO AUSTRALIANS ON THE KANAKA TRAFFIC.

The Rev. A. Perkins, of Melbourne, and Miss Ethel M. Wall, of Brisbane, both discuss the much-vexed question of Kanaka labour. Mr. Perkins is not altogether in sympathy with the "White Australia" cry. Whole towns in Queensland are dependent on the sugar industry, and many of those crying out against black labour little know the harm they are doing. "A Queensland planter is neither a slave dealer nor a nigger-driver, neither is the Queensland labourer more immoral than any other labourer. Kanakas have had to be employed—First, because the sugar industry has been built up on the assumption that the growers are able to have a certainty of enough labour during three years, which allows of two crops of cane to reimburse them for their preliminary outlay. Secondly, because enough white labour cannot be had. "To legislate directly against the importation of the Kanaka must injure, if not kill, the sugar industry in Australia." By protecting the industry it might grow until Australia had enough population to get her own work done by white men, brought up under conditions of tropical agriculture.

Miss Wall's article deals with the Kanaka more from a personal and descriptive point of view. The article is bright and pleasantly written, and carries conviction. She, too, defends the planter against the general charge of cruelty or lack of consideration.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Major Yate and Canon Charles Robinson discuss "The Railway Race to the Persian Gulf," and consider that we need not greatly dread Germany's entrance into the field of Asiatic politics. She is at least as likely to be friendly to England as to Russia. From a German point of view the protection of the Bagdad Railway is one of the most important steps she has taken since the establishment of the Empire. Captain Sir George Arthur, writing on "Compulsory Service and its Alternative," seems to regard conscription as practically inevitable,

and not wholly to be deplored; but, he says, it need not be the same kind as Continental conscription. It would be an immense boon to the taxpayer, and it "would prove a godsend to the nation from the point of view of its improved physique." Sir E. Montague Nelson, writing on "Britain's Meat Supply," says only 23 per cent. of the United Kingdom's imported meat comes from within the Empire; the rest chiefly from the United States and the Argentine. To remedy this state of things he would penalise foreign imports by imposing 1d. a 1lb. duty, which would be an immense stimulus to the Australasian trade, and would not, he thinks, increase the price here. By fostering her Colonial trade Great Britain will not insure herself against her supplies being cut off in time of war, but will give an incentive to colonial trade and thus bind the component parts of the Empire still closer together, "and advance us many steps towards Imperial federation."

The Jubilee of the "Leisure Hour."

HEARTY congratulations are due to the *Leisure Hour* on the fifty years of admirable public service which now lie behind it. Its first number appeared January 1st, 1852. It commenced as a weekly magazine of sixteen pages. The weekly parts continued until 1881, being issued also in monthly numbers; but in 1881 the weekly issue was dropped. The retrospect—"Fifty Years of the *Leisure Hour*"—is full of interest. The frontispiece is an imposing array of one hundred portraits of contributors. A significant fact in these days of editorial instability is that for forty-eight years the *Leisure Hour* has only had three editors—W. Haig Miller, Dr. James Macaulay, and William Stevens—whose successive reigns extended from 1852 to 1900. Under its present management the magazine has shown increasing enterprise in keeping pace with the demands of a new age. More interesting and attractive than before, it remains not less instructive or valuable. Besides the jubilee articles this month may be mentioned Mrs. Bird Bishop's "Sketch of Morocco Magnates," which opens with a portrait of Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, dressed in flowing Oriental garb, standing by a bicycle; and Mr. Henniker Heaton's "Chat about the Mother of Parliaments."

The Lady's Realm.

IN the January *Lady's Realm* Lady Jeune, in the first of a series of articles by society leaders on "The Future of Society," asserts and reasserts the highly questionable proposition that so great have been the changes wrought in the last century that it is "impossible" that the new century will pass through so great a revolution. Such far-reaching changes as the immense increase of travelling and the rapid and almost complete emancipation of women, Lady Jeune seems to think, hardly could occur again in so short a time as a century.

DO GHOSTS APPEAR?

Lady Romilly, the Hon. Mabel Vereker, Lady Hamilton, and Mr. Oscar Browning discuss this question, and all agree that they do appear. None of the papers, except Mr. Oscar Browning's, show any real knowledge of the subject. His paper is worth all the rest put together, but even he does not go very far. He insists strongly on the fact that "many persons demand for the existence of ghosts a stronger amount of evidence than they would ask for in the case of anything else." None of the writers speak from first-hand knowledge.

THE FORUM.

THE December number contains two articles of especial interest. Mr. James G. Whiteley treats the vast subject of private property at sea very ably. After pointing out the proposal of the United States at the Hague Conference in 1899, to secure private commerce immunity from capture in time of war, he goes on to prove that any other course must infallibly ruin both belligerents without bringing the war to an end.

THE EFFECT OF THE LAW OF SEIZURE.

He says :—

Under this custom the commerce of both belligerent nations suffers. Ruin is brought upon hundreds of merchants on both sides, commerce is destroyed, the inhabitants of both countries are beggared by war prices—and to what end? It does not shorten the war or contribute materially to the victory. "If we look at the example of former periods," said Lord Palmerston, "we shall not find that any powerful country was ever vanquished by losses sustained by individuals." Even the destruction of an enemy's commerce without damage to our own profits nothing; for our modern theory of economics has demonstrated that a nation is made more prosperous by the prosperity of its neighbours, and that the impoverishment of one country brings financial depression upon others, even upon rivals and enemies.

Thus there would be no advantage to a nation even if it destroyed its enemies' merchants while completely defenceless its own commerce. And such complete defence, Mr. Whiteley urges, is impossible :—

The present international custom permitting seizure of private property at sea is a direct menace to the prosperity of every shipowner and of every merchant who ships his goods abroad. It is harmful financially and useless politically.

THE NECESSARY REMEDY.

After dealing with the probable effects of the law of seizure, the writer points out his plan for insuring the recognition of private rights at sea in time of war. He says :—

The idea of a commercial peace co-existing with a political war is so novel that it has not impressed itself upon men's minds as a practical thing. It seems, at first thought, fantastic and chimerical; but upon examination it will be found that the idea is eminently practical. It is, indeed, the only practical system, for the present authorised destruction of private property is an impractical and useless waste. The world has become familiar with the principle of immunity. Governments have actually put it into practice, and have seen that it is good. Commerce has increased in size and in importance, and its future development requires the reform. Not only have the Governments and the people become prepared to receive the new principle, but commerce has become powerful enough to demand it. What is needed now is united effort on the part of shipowners, as well as boards of trade and similar bodies, in each nation.

Mr. Whiteley is about to take steps with the object of forming an international committee to act with a view of doing away with the present law of seizure.

RECIPROCITY AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr E. J. Gibson, in his article opposing the commercial treaty now before the Senate, devotes special attention to the agreement negotiated with France and now awaiting ratification. He condemns it wholesale, and concludes this part of his article with pointing out a possible remedy :—

There is a provision in our statutes which authorises the President, when satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by any foreign State against any product of the United States, to retaliate by excluding from the United States such products of such foreign State as he may deem proper, until such discrimination against the United States is removed. A judicious use of that power would probably soon end the discriminations which — made by the French against the United States, and

which apply to no other country, and would relieve us of threats of further discriminations.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Mr. Gibson brings out some interesting facts regarding the trade relations of the United States with the South American countries, the sum of which goes to show that they are paying duties to countries whose products are admitted at their ports free, while they depend on foreigners to do their carrying. Mr. Gibson concludes by pointing out the most urgent necessity for direct steamship communication between North and South America. He says :—

One great obstacle in the way of the extension of our commerce is our lack of steamship facilities. Much of our trade with South America is done by way of Europe. The United States has not a single line of steamships running to the River Plate, although, as the United States minister at Buenos Ayres reports, there are "numberless lines of European steamships running to and from the River Plate." Without direct and frequent steamship communication, trade cannot be successfully conducted with any country; and as long as we continue to depend on foreigners to do our ocean-carrying trade our exports to South America and many other countries will remain of comparatively small importance, and reciprocity treaties will not help us much.

THE ILLITERACY OF THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

In an article on "Suffrage, North and South," Director Merriam, of the Census, gives the figures of illiteracy for the coloured race in several of the Southern States. In Alabama 72·2 per cent. of the coloured people were illiterate in 1890, and in 1900 the number was reduced to 59·5 per cent.; in Virginia, Director Merriam states that the reduction was approximately a little over 14 per cent., and that in Mississippi it was the same, while throughout the five Southern States containing the largest aggregate population the average reduction was about 13 per cent. This is indeed a hopeful gain in the number of those who can read and write.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid writes on the ethics of the last Chinese war; Professor Eucken, of Jena, describes "The Status of Religion in Germany"; and Mr. Joseph M. Rogers outlines "Lessons from International Exhibitions." The number contains also many other articles of less special interest.

SUCCESS.

THE January number of *Success* is a capital magazine, full of varied and interesting reading, well illustrated and palpitating with actuality, to quote an old phrase. Mr. Edwin Markham begins a series of papers upon "Business and the Larger Life." Mr. Evelyn Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, explains why he is certain of reaching the North Pole. There are papers about Theodore Roosevelt, the Marquis Ito, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Another article describes the Carnegie Polytechnic Institute in Pittsburg, under the title of "The World's Richest School and its Purpose." There are two papers setting forth a comparison, or rather contrast, between America and England. There is a very interesting paper explaining how American forests are being transformed into newspapers. In New York three American newspapers alone consume 95,000 tons of paper every year. Mr. Hearst's paper bill is over £300,000 a year; Mr. Bennett's is £200,000. The advertising of the *Herald* yields an income of £600,000 a year. The process of converting spruce trees into paper is described in detail. It is not surprising that, with a bill of contents so attractively set forth, the circulation of *Success* should now average 360,000 copies a month.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for December is not as interesting as usual. Most of the articles deal with American subjects, half of the number being taken up with "Some Questions for Congress." Among these questions Anarchism seems to take the chief part, as no less than four articles are devoted to it. The other questions for Congress are "Cuba's Approaching Bankruptcy," which is dealt with by Mr. Edwin F. Atkins; "The Chinese Exclusion Act," by Joaquin Miller; and "The Proposed Appalachian Park," by Professor N. S. Shaler. Mr. Atkins says that taxation in Cuba is relatively as high to-day as under Spanish rule, and that the maintenance of the American tariff against Cuban products will invite failure at the very beginning of her independence. Joaquin Miller maintains that the genuine labourers of America do want the Chinese, and that the outcry against them arises from noisy town idlers. Mr. Miller makes a vehement defence of the Chinese, whether in America or at home. The Chinese, he says, are the cleanest people in the world, as well as the most hard-working and best educated.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOMS.

Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has an interesting paper on the reform of the New York Customs which took place in last March. According to this reform, the practice of giving "courtesies" to all kinds of privileged persons, who thereby never had their luggage examined, was abolished. The amount of smuggling which this reform exposed may be judged from the fact that 100,000 private passengers who only paid 152,000 dols. duty in 1900 paid 655,000 dols. in an equal period in 1901. In one trunk goods not declared to the value of 4,335 dols. were found. Mr. Gage relates some strange cases of smuggling, mostly by women.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Walter Wellman has a very well written article entitled "Shall the Monroe Doctrine be Modified?" In his general line of argument he follows the paper by Mr. Sidney Brooks, which I noticed last month, but with this difference, that Mr. Brooks regarded the Doctrine as wholly absurd, while Mr. Wellman would only modify it. He would restrict its application to the West Indies and the American Isthmus. Only there has America vital interests, and she cannot prevent the rest of the world following its dominant interests in South America. On the question of danger to the States, Mr. Wellman points out that Buenos Ayres is further from New York than any European port. Therefore, as the American Government declines responsibility for South America, and will do nothing to further its progress, it cannot prevent a European Power doing so.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AIR.

Rear-Admiral George W. Melville writes on "The Engineer and the Problem of Aerial Navigation." As far as a commercial solution of the problem is concerned, he says, we are no nearer it than we were ages ago. M. Santos Dumont's voyage was of no practical use, and his method of flying would be impossible on many days.

Mr. Arthur Houghton writes upon "The Spanish Debt," and Mr. H. C. McLeod on "How to Secure an Elastic Paper Currency."

THE "Los von Rom" movement is described in a recent number of *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* by Superintendent lec. theol. Ferdinand Cisar. He says that the movement, which at first was only a German national one, is now changing slowly into a religious one. It has cost Rome 16,000 persons, of whom Protestantism has gained 10,000 to 12,000.

EAST AND WEST.

A LIST of the contents of *East and West* will be found upon another page. Sir Roper Lethbridge, writing upon the Representation of India in the Imperial Parliament, maintains that Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree achieved the great success which Mr. Ghose and Mr. Naoroji failed to secure because Sir Mancherjee took a stand upon the grand idea of the Imperial solidarity of the British Empire, and he thinks that if twenty such capable and honourable Indian gentlemen as Mr. Ghose and Mr. Naoroji possessed that genuine love of the British Empire which animates the Member for Bethnal Green we should have no difficulty in finding for them seats in the British Parliament. Mr. K. J. Badshah begins a series of "Some Forgotten Episodes," with a narrative of the Tragedy of Amboyna, when the Dutch massacred the English factors in the reign of James I., and refused to pay any compensation until they were compelled to do so by Oliver Cromwell. A writer signing himself "A Hindu Bhart," which is explained on the title-page as a "Lover of God," writes a curious and suggestive appeal to Lord Salisbury, in which he declares that India fell because she yielded to the deadly sin of pride, which led to humiliation and destruction, and therefore he appeals to Lord Salisbury to review his life and the life of the nation he is guiding, in order to answer the question whether he might not have made the world richer in love, richer in self-sacrifice, richer in harmonious co-operation and progress, and whether, instead of doing so, he has not put back the progress of humanity towards the realisation of its divinity. "If you find yourself guilty, my lord, then for the love of Him undo whatever can be undone. If you find yourself innocent, and are really guilty, may He forgive you." One of the most curious papers in the review is by the editor, Mr. Malabari, which is entitled "The Power and the Beauty of Beggary." He admits that the whole conception of beggary has been woefully abused in practice, but in its origin it was an unique motive power which lasted for ages. The Brahmin's initiation into beggary constituted a system of scholarship, of board and lodging, of hospitals and homes. It contains a solution of the European standing perplexity as regards the Brahmin's pre-eminence in intellect. The editor therefore appeals for a band of gentlemen beggars and lady beggars in India ready to co-operate in all well-doing for the common weal. India wants disinterested beggars of the right kind. *East and West* sends out this hearty invitation to the youth of both hemispheres to form a band of gentlemen beggars. There is plenty of philanthropic work waiting to be done, and no one could do such work better than gentlemen beggars—the Brahmins of international progress, with all the virtues and none of the shortcomings of modern Indian Brahmins.

The Atlantic Monthly.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for December contains two or three articles of more than ordinary literary interest. One is Mr. Ernest Newman's paper on "Maeterlinck and Music;" another Mr. H. A. Beers' "Survey of Literature during the Civil War." There is also a paper rather unusual to find in an American magazine—a sketch of Lord Mansfield, which is written with sympathetic appreciation by Mr. John Buchan. Mr. W. G. Brown writes an article upon the "Resources of the Confederacy," which brings out into clear relief that it was the industrial backwardness of the South which was the most serious of its disadvantages in the struggle which it waged with the Northern States.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

AN article by Mr. F. E. Saward upon the growth of American coal exports follows up his paper of October, 1900, upon the world's need of coal and the United States supplies.

EXPORTING ANTHRACITE.

It is only within the last few weeks that good opportunity has been offered for the export of coal, as the rate at which vessels can be had for transportation has been much reduced. At once export to Germany was begun. American coal can be sold in Stettin for 28s. 6d. a ton, whilst Welsh anthracite is 27s. per ton at Swansea, from whence the freight is 6s. This German trade is growing rapidly, and the foundations for a large export business are being laid all over the world. "The possibilities of the future will be in the creation of an American colliers' fleet, just as much as the English colliers' fleet means the force of the British coal-export trade," says the writer. A very large tonnage in the United States is mined by machinery, and there is no doubt that British collieries would derive great benefit by following the American example in the matter. At present there are only 311 mechanical coal-cutters used in Great Britain, the quantity of coal mined being 3,312,000 tons. In the States 3,125 machines are used, employing 100,000 men and mining 45,000,000 tons annually.

AUTOMOBILE DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Paul Daimler, the son of Gottlieb, who has been dubbed "the father of the automobile," contributes an interesting article upon the advance of the petroleum automobile. He points out that the most effective steam engines are now being closely modelled upon the gasoline motors, and mentions that it is the development of the light-weight, high-speed, internal-combustion motor which has made the dirigible balloon a practical possibility.

GOLD IN RUSSIA.

Messrs. C. W. Purington and J. B. Landfield, jun., give an account of the successful working of the gold-dredging system in Eastern Russia and Siberia. They preface it by describing the conditions under which the system can be worked with profit, all of which conditions are present, it appears, upon the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains. Up to the present time the best results obtained from gold-dredging have been in New Zealand.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THERE are many interesting articles in the December number; that of Mr. W. F. Goodrich upon Town Refuse Disposal in Great Britain is especially so. Mr. Booth's article on "Fans *versus* Chimneys" is noticed elsewhere.

HOW TO USE REFUSE.

The disposal of refuse has ever been one of the most difficult problems which confront municipal bodies, but Mr. Goodrich points out the way in which refuse not merely ceases to be a standing trouble, but becomes a valuable asset. To give an example, he cites the case of a town within forty miles of London where 80 tons of refuse are produced per week:—

At the present time this is collected and tipped by a contractor at a cost to the ratepayers of £27 per week. Such a case will be scarcely credible—6s. 9d. per ton are actually paid to get rid of the refuse. It has now been decided to erect a destructor on a central site, and utilise the power for pumping the water supply for a population of 17,000. The benefits accruing will be—Firstly, municipal control; secondly, sanitary disposal; thirdly, a coal bill of £500 per year saved; fourthly, low cartage cost; fifthly, sale of clinker products. It will thus be evident that, after making every allowance, in this case the

adoption of sanitary means of disposal will actually reduce the rates, and thus at once benefit every household.

Unfortunately, the refuse is only too often simply "tipped" in some field on the outskirts of the town, where it is eaten by pigs and thousands of rats. Not only is this method wasteful, but it is highly injurious. The writer gives two photographs of one of these tipping places which is situated three miles from Osborne House, only a few yards off a favourite road of the late Queen. Great Britain is, however, far ahead of America in the successful treatment of refuse. Perhaps one of the latest methods employed in America is known as the Municipal hogger. This system of disposing of garbage is in operation at Worcester, Mass. About 1,800 swine are fed with it on the city farms. The cost of cartage for 1900 was £3,400, and the receipts for the sale of the pork £2,260. Even now in Great Britain the authorities often deliver the refuse to brickmakers and sometimes pay them to accept it. Of course, it is well known that they use selected refuse for fuel at enormous saving, yet the authorities do not seem to realise the uses of a power destructor.

THE INVENTOR OF THE DESTRUCTOR.

The rest of the article is devoted to descriptions of different sorts of destructors. Of Mr. Alfred Fryer, who first introduced these furnaces, Mr. Goodrich says that no better tribute to his inventive genius could be possible than the fact that his principle is employed, even after twenty-five years, by some well-known makers of destructors.

PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA.

We do not generally associate California with oil production, but Mr. W. L. Watts, of the Cal. State Mining Bureau, contributes a well-illustrated article which demonstrates that California is a very large producer of petroleum. Although only a small portion of the California petroleum is available for the manufacturing of illuminating oil, it is used as fuel with the best results. That it will soon supplant coal in the State is undoubted, as coal has to be imported, whilst the oil is practically at the doors of the larger cities. There is no lack of oil, for, says Mr. Watts, "In the Los Angeles oil-field alone fully 1,100 wells have been drilled within an area of about two and one-quarter miles in length and less than a quarter of a mile in width."

THE DAM AT ASSOUAN.

Mr. A. J. Liversedge writes upon the great Nile dam, dealing chiefly with the sluices. He says:—"Nearly 11,000 tons of ironwork will be required for the completion of the sluices and for the locks of the navigation channel at Assouan. Of this quantity more than half has already been shipped."

OTHER ARTICLES.

By-products are now of such universal importance that Mr. F. H. Crockard's article upon By-Product Coke Ovens is very timely, as is also Mr. H. Bumby's upon Scotch Pig-iron and By-Products. Mr. C. W. Scribner writes upon Unfinished Inventions, unfinished often through a discouraging start, when had they been persevered in they would undoubtedly have succeeded.

MISS KATHLEEN HAYDN GREEN, who acted as Lady Mayoress from 1900 to 1901, has put her experiences into a very readable article published in the January *Girl's Realm*. Among the many interesting autograph portraits given to Miss Green, that of the Kaiser in naval costume comes easily first. It is reproduced in the article, and bears the date February, 1902, and the inscription below, "In remembrance of the passing away of beloved Grand-mamma."

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two most interesting articles in the *Revue de Paris* are those dealing with motor-cars in the army, and with the French penal settlement in New Caledonia, noticed elsewhere. Many English readers will, however, turn first to what promises to be a most interesting contribution to twentieth century literature, the letters written by Renan to his mother during his sojourn in two seminaries from the year 1838, when the writer was only fifteen, to 1846. The first letters, which are very long and give a full account of the young seminarist's comrades and teachers, are dated from Paris. Certain passages give a vivid idea of Renan's early piety and fervour, and also charming glimpses of his tender affection for his mother, his sister, and his home. Happy as he seems to have been at the seminary, his joy at the approach of the holidays is expressed in a very childlike and natural manner, and those familiar with his autobiography will see how truly in his case the child was father to the man. M. Renan would have been delighted with the concluding chapter of M. Greard's interesting account and recollections of the old Sorbonne. Yet another historical article specially appealing to students is that in which M. Jusserand traces the growth of what he styles the English Renaissance, which, according to the French diplomat so well known as a writer on mediæval England, began during the reign of Henry VIII.

Esoteric Buddhism has up to the present time made but few converts in France; still, the subject of Eastern religions has occupied many modern French scholars, and M. Henry contributes to the *Revue de Paris* a short learned paper concerning those whom he styles the gods of Brahminism—that is, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. Of topical political articles there is but one dealing with the late Franco-Turkish dispute, the two remaining articles dealing with the dramatic work of Paul Hervu, at the present moment the most popular of French dramatists, and Massenet's "Griseldis."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere an interesting little article concerning toys and their origin. In the first December number Captain G. Gilbert's curious technical study of the military aspects of the South African Campaign are brought to a conclusion, and a couple of pages are devoted to giving a short account of the career of the writer, who, while actually sitting at his writing table and working at the concluding chapter of his last work, died. The only other topical article is an analysis of the character and policy of Li Hung Chang. The Far East, however, is evidently beginning to greatly interest French readers, for M. Jung makes a strong appeal concerning the melancholy situation of the French colonists in French Indo-China, who are now managed by a kind of system of benevolent despotism, which has for main principle that of treating the natives exactly the same as the colonists. There is also a long article concerning the indemnity which China has promised to pay to those European nations justly outraged by her conduct during the siege of the Peking Legations. A lighter note, but one still dealing with the Far East, is struck in a lively account of the Japanese theatrical world. As regards home politics, a curious essay on the various *coups d'états* or minor revolutions which have taken place in France goes to show how easily such an event might once more convulse our lively neighbours, and lead, perhaps, to great and important changes. As the writer points out, Prince Louis Napoleon in 1851 had far more determined and brilliant adversaries to combat than

any pretender would have to-day, and yet he was absolutely successful, the events which placed him triumphantly on the Imperial throne of France having caused extraordinarily little bloodshed and public confusion. Far more sombre and terrible at the moment, though less far-reaching in effect, was the commencement of the Commune. During the last few years there has only been one attempt of a really serious kind made to dethrone the French Republic—that was the work of General Boulanger and the various groups gathered about him. Few people are aware, even in France, how very nearly that attempt succeeded.

Other articles deal with the difficult question of industrial over-production considered in relation to strikes; with the work of Maxime Noire, who has made a life study of the desert lands of Algiers and Tunis; of the tie between art and the State; of the Neapolitan municipal elections, and of the partial destruction of the Italian Tammany Hall, the Camorra; and a travel paper on Ostia Sepolta.

LA REVUE.

THE two December numbers of *La Revue* are both over M. Finot's high average. Few magazines are of more "all-round" interest. The articles on both literature and art are unusually interesting, those on art being very well illustrated.

TCHEKHOFF—THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST OF DISENCHANTMENT.

The literary articles include a study of Tchekhoff, the novelist of disenchantment. Anton Tchekhoff has at present more vogue in Russia than any other novelist. In the opinion of Russian readers he is greater than Korolenko, and he even runs hard the brilliantly successful Gorky. "Tchekhoff," says the writer, M. Savitch, "embodies the disenchantment of the modern man, who is without ideals, who mocks at dreams, and regards dreamers with a slightly disdainful pity, and a strong inclination to class them as fools and madmen. In a word, his is a disenchantment devoid alike of pessimism, passion, and profundity."

The preceding number contains a short and striking tale by Gorky, "Vingt-six et une"—a pitiful and realistic story of the beginning and also the ending of the devotion of twenty-six poor, overworked white slaves for one young sixteen-year-old girl—the solitary spot of brightness in their dismal lives.

The same number also contains a poem by Ibsen, "On the Heights," the embodiment of his doctrine of renunciation.

THE KEY TO INDIA.

M. Theodore Meyer, in the Diplomatic Service in some unnamed place, writes an article under this title on Afghanistan, his object being to show what serious complications may arise for England out of the death of Abdur Rahman. England may, he thinks (and probably also hopes), "see herself under the—for her—cruel necessity of having to let go her prey." Habibullah Khan will certainly have the active support of Lord Curzon, which is exactly the reason why Russia should seek to put on his throne a creature of her own—it matters little which, and according to M. Meyer, possible claimants for the Afghan throne are plentiful as blackberries in September.

Russia, indeed, has long bestowed hospitality and a pension on Ishak Khan, son of a brother of Shir Ali; and it is this Ishak Khan whom M. Meyer thinks she will bring forward. Like Bonaparte, he thinks to stab India would be equivalent to stabbing the heart of Britain.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* is an unusually good number. The first article is by Vice-Admiral A. D. Kühm, and describes his meetings with Li Hung Chang. He sets out with that intention at any rate, but there is very little about Li. We are told how, in 1874, the gallant Admiral set sail in his eight-gun warship, the *Ariadne*, to take charge of German interests in China, what he did when he got there, and the wonderful impression his ship made on the Chinese. The article brings out two things very prominently: first, the red tapism and rigid official action of the Admiral, and second, the way in which even in those days the viceroys were compelled to pay for any outrage committed by irresponsible persons upon adventurous travellers and others. The writer refused to visit Li Hung Chang because he was not allowed to go through the central door of his Yamen, and later kept Li waiting off Taku in a steamer from five in the morning until eight because it was against rules to fire a salute before that hour!

Baroness Suttner gives a comprehensive survey of the origin of the Peace Conference at the Hague and its probable results. These may be summed up in von Bülow's words to Mr. Holls: "Even if it were a thousand times less practical than it is responsible statesmen would use it, for they clutch at any straw to escape war—and what you have achieved at the Hague is no wisp of straw, no stick, but a good, solid, seaworthy ship."

Sir Richard Temple writes upon what Englishmen expect from King Edward VII. He seems to think that Queen Alexandra's influence is one of the best guarantees that the expectations will be fulfilled, points out that the son of such parents as Queen Victoria and Albert should have many of their qualities. He dwells often upon the tact and experience of the King, who has had a longer apprenticeship than any of his predecessors.

Professor Vambéry discusses the relations between Great Britain and Russia in Persia. Russia he considers will practically annex Persia, and it only depends upon what England does as to whether she succeeds or not. A Russian port in the Persian Gulf would be a source of infinite trouble and the loss of hardly-won trade to Great Britain. He is very gloomy about the result. This is followed by another article in the same strain by Lieutenant R. v. Bieberstein upon Russian encroachments towards India. He describes Herat as a ripe fruit which is ready to drop into Russia's mouth.

Ueber Land und Meer is frontispiced by a picture of a young Siamese girl, very well printed in colours. The most interesting article is by A. Oskar Klausmann, describing his experiences upon a small torpedo boat. Another timely article deals with the habits of the Kaffirs. The plates are, as usual, very well printed.

Paul Müller, in the *Sozialistische Monats-Hefte*, gives an instructive account of the life and dangers of seamen. He says that German ships are badly undermanned, and in consequence accidents are on the increase. In 1890 there were 1,509 accidents, of which 397 were fatal; 42,546 men were insured that year, and 33 committed suicide or disappeared. In 1900 the figures are 53,236 men insured, 2,971 injured (of whom 676 died), whilst 47 committed suicide.

The *Monatschrift für Stadt und Land* contains an article by C. von Zeppelin, which gives a brief survey of the Armies of the World in 1900. The chief event in the French military world was the creation of a Colonial Army. This has been planned for the last ten years.

It can be used in France as well as in the Colonies, and is under the direct control of the War Minister—the thirty-first, by the way, since the Republic began! Austria-Hungary did not make any addition to her Army, but the headquarters staff has been re-organised. Italy did nothing but lose her Commander-in-Chief, the King, by murder. Russia increased her Army in the Far East. The British Army was, of course, greatly increased and has excited the most attention. V. Zeppelin does not comment on the German Army at all.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* (December 1) Signora Paola Lombroso, the daughter of the great Italian scientist, writing on "The Supremacy of Woman," points out some of the ways in which women, though inferior in physical strength, are yet superior to men. It appears, from statistics compiled by Professor Lombroso himself, that women bear pain and operations far better than men. Moreover, the danger of transmitting and inheriting disease is far less on the female than on the male side, the female infant reverting far more persistently to the normal type. As for the woman of primitive ages, Signora Lombroso recalls that it is to her invention that we owe not only all the domestic arts—sewing, spinning, weaving, and the making of earthenware pots and wicker baskets—but also the elementary operations of agriculture and the rearing of domestic animals. Coming from an Italian source the article is interesting as showing that the woman-question is slowly coming to the fore in the peninsula. The same number contains an outspoken article by the well-known senator, F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, deploring the absence of any due sense of public morality in Italy. There is no general horror either of crime or of corruption, and in any notorious trial public sympathy is invariably on the side of the criminal. The evil effects of this abnormal and unhealthy condition of public opinion is to be seen in the failure of Italian political institutions.

To the mid-December number Caterina P. Beri contributes an article, "At Stupinigi," the name of the palace near Turin where the Dowager-Queen Margherita has been spending the autumn. It is written in a tone of such exalted rapture as to seem to foreshadow the immediate canonisation of King Humbert's widow. The Gorki craze has spread to Italy, and the literary article of the month is an interesting comparison between the dramatist, Anton Chekhov, and the novelist, Maxime Gorki, who between them represent the most modern literary developments in Russia.

The *Rivista Politica e Letteraria*, which has been steadily making its way as a monthly, is taking with the new year the bold step of changing its name to *Rivista Moderna*, and appearing fortnightly, after the fashion of the big French and Italian reviews. It has added various new features, including a small number of illustrations, and prints as a serial a translation of T. Dreiser's successful American novel "Sister Carrie."

Emporium continues to be the best of the Italian illustrated art magazines. The December number contains, among other attractive features, a long article on Francesca da Rimini in art, with views of Ravenna, and reproductions of all the most celebrated pictures of the unhappy lovers, including the beautiful Ingres now at Chantilly, and an exquisite sketch by Rossetti.

Cosmos Catholicus publishes some excellent photographs showing the most recent excavations in the Roman Forum.

MAGAZINE CHIT-CHAT.

THE *Sunday Magazine* makes a new start with the New Year on "entirely new lines." It wears an attractive and illustrated cover. It begins a monthly survey of the progress of the world "viewed from the Christian standpoint," under the title "How the World Goes Round." It sketches, moreover, "the men of the month"—men, that is, prominent in Church, missionary and charitable work—also "the women of the month." Further, under the heading "Workers together with God," "whatever is noble" in parish, club and social work. A feature which might be developed into something at once popular and valuable is that bearing the title "These Things are True," or records of God's providence in daily life. The competition of cheap secular magazines has once more shown its influence in vitalising and actualising religious periodicals.

* * *

A DUTCH possession of the first importance we have quietly annexed in the person of Sir Alma Tadema, whose career is outlined by Miss Hulda Friederichs in a well-written sketch in the *Young Woman*. Designed for the law, the Dutch boy of sixteen was sickening and, as it was thought, doomed to an early death. The doctors advised his mother, a lawyer's widow, to let the lad follow his artistic cravings for the few months he had yet to live. She consented, and art brought him literally new life. He went to study at Antwerp. At twenty-three he married and settled in Brussels. Thirty years ago, on the death of his first wife, he came to England, and married again. He declares he derives his best inspirations from home surroundings.

* * *

UNITY of coinage for the Empire is the very sensible plea put forward by Mr. A. Macmillan in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly*. He reminds us that even the United Kingdom did not enjoy a uniform currency until 1825. The Empire has now three systems, based on sovereign, dollar and rupee. He offers one of three unified systems for our choice:—(1.) A franc system, 25 francs to the sovereign, 5 francs to the dollar, and 1'60 franc to the rupee. (2.) A dollar system, a cent equal to one halfpenny or half anna, a rupee 32 cents, a sovereign 480 cents, the dollar of course being 100 cents. (3.) A tenpenny system, the sovereign being 24 tenpennies, the dollar 5, the rupee 1'60. Of the three, the writer prefers the franc system, as most scientific and in the long run the most useful.

* * *

I AM very glad to welcome among the periodicals of the New Year the *Reformer's Year Book*, which is the new title of the *Labour Annual*. Mr. Joseph Edwardes, of Kirkintilloch, Glasgow, has for seven years devoted his leisure time to the production of a handbook which is simply invaluable to all those who are interested in the reform movements of the twentieth century. It is the only book of the kind, the only annual in which can be found the addresses of all the leading workers in various fields of social and political reform. It is published at 1s. paper, 2s. cloth, and ought to be found on the shelves of every public library, every workman's club, and every Member of Parliament in the land. The labour which Mr. Edwardes has bestowed in compiling this book year after year, in bringing its contents up to date, merits the grateful recognition of all those who are interested in human progress.

AMONG the curios of philanthropic literature may be reckoned a paper by Mr. F. J. Cross, in the January *Quiver*, giving drawings executed by cripples in a cripples' parlour connected with the Browning Settlement in Walworth. They offer touching specimens of ability in an afflicted class of children, for which the London School Board is only now beginning to make provision. The full-page picture of the cripples hard at work in their parlour is a striking illustration of private devotion supplying the defects of a "Progressive" School Board.

* * *

IN the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January Mr. Alfred Jordan writes upon "The Goethian Ideal," an article which gives what is probably the view posterity will take of much of Goethe's writing. From the article the following passages may be quoted:—

Looking at his work fairly and calmly, a century after it was given to the world, any candid critic must admit that he is responsible for a great deal of arid and dreary prose writing, interesting only to the antiquary or Goethe worshipper. It is probably not far from the truth to assert that in the whole of Goethe's productions there is not one of which we can say that it is at the same time both great and perfect—perfect, that is, in the sense of infallibly attaining some clear object with just the necessary expenditure of force.

Hence, he says, in reading a Goethian masterpiece, we are seldom wholly satisfied, but always conscious of a lack of grasp, the absence of the Gladstonian faculty of "getting-up."

* * *

Harper's Magazine for January contains some notable specimens of colour printing. Mr. H. I. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History, describes the great Cahokia Mound at St. Louis, which covers a greater area than the Great Pyramid of Egypt. Mr. Smith thinks that the mound should be excavated, as one of the sixty mounds surrounding this great monument yielded an enormous crop of relics when it was opened. Mr. H. T. Finks has an article on "The Evolution of Girlhood," in which he calls attention to the premature growth and decay of women among backward races.

* * *

NATURAL history is steadily extending its sphere of influence, from the technical and erudite to the popular and religious magazines. The *Pall Mall Magazine* for January contains a most readable account of the trap-door spider, its homes, haunts, and enemies, by Mr. R. I. Pocock, with luminous illustrations. The cork-bodied spider, which uses its nether extremities as a plug to close its nest against intruders, is one of the most marvellous varieties which Mr. Pocock introduces to his readers. In *Good Words*, Mr. John J. Ward, by the aid of photomicrographs, gives graphic details of certain "Minute Marvels of Nature." Among other wonders he tells us that the edible snail has no fewer than 21,140 teeth. He shows us a picture of a parasite from a humble bee, one of seventy-four taken from a single bee, and makes us admire the exquisite forms of the scales or dust from the wing of a moth. His concluding diagram of the highly magnified head and shoulders of a common flea adds new horrors to strange beds. The *Young Woman* has a very vivid and instructive paper by Mr. James Scott on "The Mystery of the Moss."

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

WE wish a very Happy New Year to every one of our multitudes of correspondents. Some will ask, How many are there? But, indeed, I cannot tell. I know this much, that last December alone nearly 400 British folk were paired with over-sea friends. Instead, I will tell you what Mr. Magill, the President of the American Bureau of International Correspondence, says:—"During the year 1901 11 Universities, 7 Colleges, and 4 High Schools have joined us. Applications for French correspondents were 309; German, 235; Italian, 11; Spanish, 6. A total of 1,122 persons placed in touch with one another." He tells also that some foreigners imagine that Americans speak, instead of English, a sort of *patois*, and adds that it is a part of the mission of international correspondence to correct antique ideas of this kind. Mention of Mr. Magill reminds me that I have never told our readers that M. Mieille, to whom we owe so much, is an ardent cyclist and mountaineer, and that those alike interested, or those who wish to read charming French accounts of the Pyrenees and the neighbourhood, cannot do better than send a yearly subscription of three francs to M. Mieille, 59, Rue des Pyrénées, Tarbes, France, for the *Pyrénéiste*. I intended to quote, but space fails.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

In the older times this term included a year's travel on the Continent as the finishing touch. The young man of birth and wealth—of course, a young woman was perfect without, or was not supposed to need this perfecting touch—was not complete until he had studied life in Paris, Berlin, or Rome. Was this to make him more liberal-minded, or was it that a study of something more refined and graceful in foreign manners was supposed to be the keystone of the arch? Nowadays there are such facilities for travel that not only the rich but those of small means can enjoy the pleasure; on the other hand, there is much less access to foreign life—for the traveller who goes by train with many others of the same nationality to a *pension*, where again he meets *travellers*, cannot know much of the national life of the place of his sojourn. This is getting so well understood that the exchange of homes is being advocated even by our educational chiefs. Thus no apology is needed for the first two letters; the third may interest, and all will, I hope, be responded to:—

SPAIN, November 29th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I rest more and more admired at your system of learning languages by letter-writing; large is the acquaintance I have made of English and French words during the lapse of time I correspond. Our letters have never stopped, so as the exchange of newspapers and other tokens we have been giving to each other. Thus the foreign countries are known and also its manners and tastes. Some products of our Spain have been sent to England and France; and very much whiffs of English civilisation have called on my home. You see my English is not yet correct. Do you think some Englishman or Englishwoman would occupy my place in my family next spring? It is too cold for me now, the London climate.—Yours truly,

S.

UTRECHT.

De r Sir,—Two young ladies, pupils of mine, wish to be in an English family for some time, and in return would like to have an English girl to stay with them. Do you think such an arrangement is in any way possible?—Yours truly,

VAN.

SOUTH INDIA, MYSORE PROVINCE, November 16th.

Sir,—It was just the other day a friend of mine told me that you are doing the greatest benefit to us of the East in putting a connecting link between the East and the West by finding correspondents of suitable tastes. It is a fact that very few natives of India enjoyed glimpses of the beauties of the West formerly. Since the advent of the mighty English nation we have been able to see something of Europe in general and England in particular. Chiefly by books, it is true, and what we thus learn is only a small part of what can best be realised by travel and observation. It is this desire to know what is outside my own land that prompts my request for a correspondent. I should be so glad if an English lady or gentleman would write to me. I am a student, on the point of taking the M.A. degree at Madras; and am interested in all matters of general interest, including drawing amongst arts, and cricket and football amongst games. Geology is my special subject of study, and I hope someone also interested in this subject will write. Perhaps even two correspondents will accede to my request. I am interested in many things.—I remain, Sir,

N.V.

NOTICES.

A Russian teacher would much like to find correspondents for all his boys—perhaps some English master would send a circular letter from his form—once a month or more often. Mr. Hood's letter was given in the issue of October, 1901. An Italian teacher writes in similar terms.

Many Dutch lads seek English correspondents.

A French teacher would like to have an exchange for his boy of eleven—he would take either a girl or a boy.

A French lady would like to find for her daughter of 16 an *au pair* engagement, south of London preferred.

A married teacher in France would gladly receive an English lady for the small sum of 10s. per week if she would exchange lessons with him; she could study French with his wife and her friends also.

An Italian teacher hopes some one may like to receive him during the Easter or summer holidays.

INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL.

"Comrades All," which gives the origin of the correspondence and its rules, may still be procured from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office, price 8d.

It having been decided that a second number should be published next Easter, we shall be glad of communications from teachers. The price is to be 6d., and a special page will be reserved for "Collectors" of all kinds, who wish to make exchanges. The addresses of such will be inserted at a cost of 1s. Mr. Stead will again give 100 books to the schools on our lists in the four countries chiefly concerned—one to the one scholar considered by the teacher as the most worthy. The scholar must have been at least a year in regular correspondence with his friend. Last year's prize-holders are, of course, ineligible.

Adult applicants for foreign correspondents are requested to give age and occupation (if any) and to contribute 1s. towards the cost of search. Letters should be endorsed "Languages."

Two German young men beg for lady correspondents because, they say, ladies are better letter-writers.

Those interested in educational theories will find much interest in certain papers entitled "*La formation des Maîtres*," contributed by M. Dugard to the November and December numbers of the *Revue Universitaire*, 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CARICATURIST*; BY HARRY FURNISS.



Mr. Bradlaugh.

HARRY FURNISS is only forty-seven, and when a man takes to publishing his confessions before he is fifty, there seems to be something wrong. It is to be hoped that the appearance of this handsome book does not suggest that Mr. Furniss considers that his career is at an end, and all his innumerable friends and admirers must heartily hope that it is but a reminder that he has still the best of his life to come and most of his work to do. There is at present a deplorable lack of capable caricaturists in the United Kingdom. We have, of course, Mr. Gould of the *Westminster Gazette*, who has made the political cartoon one of the most formidable and effective weapons of modern journalism. Sir John Tenniel has retired; *Fun* has died; *Moonshine* is struggling to regain its footing; *Punch*, although still displaying intermittent flashes of brilliance, is not what it used to be; and Mr. Harry Furniss for some time past has not been doing any work worthy of his name and reputation, for it is impossible to regard the cartoon which he contributes to the *News of the World* as work worthy to stand in line with his achievements in the past. Since *Lika Joko* died I do not remember any caricatures from his pencil which recall his best achievements in *Punch* of ten or twenty years ago. The attempt made five or six years ago by Mr. Cook to run Mr. Furniss as a Parliamentary caricaturist from day to day in rivalry to Mr. Gould was not a remarkable success. Mr. Furniss is not a keen enough politician to cope with Mr. Gould, who is a politician even before he is a caricaturist, and his peculiar vein of genius did not lend itself to day-to-day journalism. Yet there is probably no caricaturist in England who has so wide a range, so facile a pen, and so genial a humour as the author of these Confessions.

Harry Furniss was born in Ireland, and his mother was a Scotchwoman. His father was a Yorkshireman. He therefore represents a blend of three nationalities. He is a singularly versatile man, and his exceptional talent manifested itself at a very early age. He went to school at the Wesleyan college in St. Stephen's Green when he was twelve years of age, and very shortly after, when but a little urchin in knickerbockers, brought out a manuscript periodical entitled "The Schoolboy's Punch." One of his early cartoons in which he flattered the headmaster, was rewarded with such eulogies that from that day he clung to the pencil, and in a few years became a regular contributor to illustrated journalism.

He learned to draw, he says, long before he learned to write, and he had a very little experience of the thralldom of the drawing-master. He made a serious effort to study at an art school under the Kensington system, which he declares to be positively prejudicial for a young artist possessing imagination or originality. In a very short time he was disgusted with the weary struggling with the cone and ball, and such chilly objects, so he preferred to stay at home caricaturing his relatives, educating himself, and practising alone the rudiments of his art. He decided to have his own models, and study for himself. His first great success was achieved when he was seventeen, when he was engaged by Mr. A. M. Sullivan to contribute to *Zozimus*, the Irish *Punch*. In those days he did all kinds of work, and illustrated religious books: Protestant and Catholic, medical works, scientific treatises, school books, and stories of all kinds. He recalls with amusement that one of his commissions when he was sixteen was executed for Mr. Richard Pigott, who subsequently became famous or infamous in connection with the Parnell forgeries with which the *Times* was hoaxed. When he was in Dublin he taught himself wood engraving. He persevered in until he was nineteen, when he left Dublin and came to England.

* "The Confessions of a Caricaturist." By Harry Furniss. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 2 Vols. 32s. net.

His first introduction to London journalism was by the aid of Florence Marryatt, who was then editing *London Society*. He was very fortunate in obtaining work at first, and he has never lacked commissions from that day to this. The first paper for which he drew regularly was the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, from which he was transferred to the *Illustrated London News*, upon which he did a great deal of work. Among other things, he was frequently told off to do fancy dress balls, and he notes how very limited is the range of English artistic invention. The ingredients of a ball of 300, he says, are almost always as follows:—

30 Mary Stuarts,
10 Marguerites,
28 Fausts, 50
flower-girls, 9
Portias, 3 clowns,
16 matadores, 30
sailors, 25 Ophelias,
25 Desdemonas;
the remainder uniforms
or nondescripts.

Like most newspaper men, he had any number of odd experiences, one of the funniest of which happened to him when Mr. Gladstone was speaking in Bingley Hall, Birmingham. There was a very great crush, and, as Mr. Furniss is only five-feet-two in his stockings, he could not see the great man. On mentioning the fact to his neighbour, the old gentleman (an important local magnate) kindly hoisted him to his shoulders, and Mr. Furniss made a sketch of Mr. Gladstone, using the bald head of his friend as an easel.

Few men have had more all-round training. He has illustrated novels, short stories, fairy tales, poems, parodies, and satires; but his most distinctive, natural, and favourite *métier* is that of graphic art.

There are several pages full of interesting gossip concerning his experiences both in England, America, and Australia. All this, however, was but training for the work in which he achieved his greatest fame as a caricaturist. He joined the staff of *Punch* when he

was twenty-six years of age, at which time he devoted himself chiefly to caricature. The original German idea of a caricature, he says, hinged upon the distortion of the countenance, for "Fratze," the leading word for caricature, signifies generally a grimace.

Mr. Furniss, in the chapter entitled "A Chat between my Pen and my Pencil," gossips pleasantly concerning the art to which he has devoted so many years of his life. He maintains that model M.P.'s have no right to alter. They are the property of the political

caricaturist, who would be utterly undone if the bearded man began to shave and the smooth-faced man to disguise himself in mutton-chops or Dundrearies. If the caricaturist draws them in their new guise the public won't have them at any price. It is not only their features but their characteristic attitudes which are made familiar by the pencil of the caricaturist. Lord Randolph Churchill did not wear imitation G.O.M. collars. Herbert Gladstone is no longer in his teens. Mr. Gladstone was not always so wild-looking as Mr. Furniss represented him, and Sir William Harcourt is not simply an elephantine mass of egotism.



From *Punch*.]

Mr. Punch's Puzzle-Headed People—"All Harcourt."

But there is something more in politicians than meets the eye, and the caricaturist tries to record it. Photographs, Mr. Furniss says, are not much use.

The greatest success of all Mr. Furniss's creations was Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Furniss maintains that the mass of Gladstone portraits published are, with very few exceptions, idealised, perfunctory, stereotyped, and worthless. He predicts that generations to come will not take their impressions of this great man's appearance from these unsatisfactory canvases, or from the touched-up photographs. It will be caricatures, or, as he prefers to call them, the character sketches, that will leave the best impressions of Mr. Gladstone's

extraordinary individuality. Mr. Furniss records a conversation he had with Mr. Gladstone, who praised Millais for having painted his portrait in four and a half hours. Mr. Holl took double the time, and put him in such a very strained position, nearly on tip-toe, it almost tired him out, and he was obliged to lie down and sleep afterwards. Mr. Watts, he said, had made three attempts at his portrait, and had not satisfied himself with any.

The book is full of gossip of all kinds of Parliamentary men—Mr. Parnell, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bradlaugh, Lord Randolph Churchill, and others. He maintains that Lord Randolph Churchill's strength vanished with the growing of his beard. Among the many interesting sayings which he records, there is one attributed to Lord Salisbury. After Lord Randolph had left the Cabinet, a deputation of intimate friends tried to bring them together again. Lord Salisbury, seeing through their object, asked them suddenly: "Have any of you ever had a carbuncle on the back of your neck?" "No," they replied. "Then I have," said Lord Salisbury, "and I don't want another."

Mr. Furniss is probably responsible for the popular delusion that Lord Randolph Churchill was a very little man. To correct this he quotes a letter, written by Lord Randolph Churchill's direction, in which he states that his real height was just under five-foot-ten.

Mr. Furniss has caricatured Members of Parliament in all manner of poses. He did them singly, he did their heads detached from their bodies, and he did them in groups. One of his most remarkable achievements was that of Sir William Harcourt. The cartoon

which, he says, gave the greatest offence to one Party, and excited the most enthusiasm from the other, was that in which he caricatured the first meeting of the Gladstone Cabinet of 1892. Mr. Gladstone is shown producing the Home Rule Bill, which, to the astonishment and dismay of his colleagues, is found to be a sheet of blank paper. Some of the likenesses of Ministers are unmistakable, although some are not so happy. He regards it as one of the best things he ever did, and a felicitous exposure of Mr. Gladstone's Bill.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that Mr. Furniss only caricatures politicians. The first chapter in the second volume is devoted to an account of the great *tour de force* when he perpetrated his famous artistic joke in 1887. He devoted three years to the production of a humorous Royal Academy of his own art, which was subsequently exhibited in the Gainsborough Gallery. There were seventy pictures in black and white, each of which was an elaborate travesty of the works of the best known artists of the day. His aim was to burlesque not so much individual works as the general style, not so much specific performances as habitual manner.

Mr. Furniss, finding his fame well established, found it an agreeable change to give illustrated lectures, and as a lecturer he has travelled not only through the United Kingdom, but also through the United States and Australia. His account of his experiences on the platform is very interesting and amusing. It is sad, however, to learn that the lectures and readings, or whatever they are called, are



Parnell.



THE NEW CABINET.

Reduction from an engraving in "Punch."

very little in demand now compared with what they were twelve years ago. This, he thinks, has been brought about by trying to do the thing on the cheap. He said, both in America and Australia he had splendid audiences, but in consequence of the long distances and expenses, lecturing did not pay. He

does not believe the stories about men returning with thousands upon thousands in their pockets. The lecturing business in America died out years ago, and it is as out of date as a German Reed entertainment. When he was lecturing he travelled every day and delivered a two hours' recitation to large audiences every night, and all the while wrote and illustrated an article for *Black and White* on every town which he visited, and did a whole page and several small drawings for *Punch* at the same time. It was no wonder that he wore himself out.

He concludes his book by telling the story of how he endeavoured to combat the popular superstition by instituting the Thirteen Club Dinner, the members of which did every unlucky thing that could be imagined. This was in 1894. They smashed looking-glasses, spilled the salt, waved peacock feathers, walked under ladders. The result was a failure, so far as the combating of the superstition was concerned, for, as it was immediately pointed out by the superstitious, one unlucky thing neutralised the other and enabled the daring diners to escape scot-free. Mr. Furniss says: "It is absurd to say that I have been unlucky since presiding at that dinner. On the contrary, I have been most lucky. I have never presided at another." That is probably the extent of his good luck, for, as the last chapter tells us, he had lamentable ill-luck in connection with *Lika Joko* and the *New Budget*.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Furniss's ill-luck will not pursue him so far as to spoil the success of these two delightful volumes, which are full of all manner of good stories and illustrated by capital specimens of Mr. Furniss's genius.



Gladstone.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

"PROSPEROUS" BRITISH INDIA.*

THIS is an appalling book. Its effect upon the reader, especially if he be one of those who have hitherto been disposed to regard our administration of British India as one of the best things that our race has accomplished, can only be conceived by imagining what the Pharisee who went up to the Temple to pray would have felt if he had suddenly waked up in Hell. For if Mr. Digby is right (and it must be admitted that he supports his conclusions by a marvellous accumulation of facts and figures, derived exclusively from official sources), instead of being proud of British India, there is reason to feel profoundly humiliated and ashamed by the net result of our administration of that country. Into our hands, as it were into those of an earthly providence, there has been given the guidance, governance, and control of 300,000,000 of human beings. Never before in the history of the world has one race been given such unlimited power, for good or for evil, over the destinies of so large a mass of men, alien in race, continent, language, and religion. It was a magnificent trust. How have we performed it?

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM.

According to Sir H. H. Fowler, who was at one time Secretary of State for India, the great trust has been splendidly administered. To quote his own words: "I do not think that history has ever known so fair, so just, so equitable, so peaceful, so successful a government as the government by Great Britain of the Empire of India." It must be admitted that this is evidence from a very tainted source. Sir Henry Fowler would probably be equally emphatic in asserting that the South African War has been waged with greater humanity and more scrupulous adherence to the rules of civilised warfare than any other war ever known in history. And as we all know that there has been no war between white men waged for a century in which the maxims of civilised warfare have been so cynically set at defiance in the wholesale devastation of homes, the destruction of the life of non-combatants, and the adoption of methods of barbarism by the invading force, we naturally discount Sir Henry Fowler's testimony. If he can declare black to be white so confidently in South Africa, we naturally distrust his judgment when he is equally cocksure about the results of our administration in India.

POPULAR COMPLACENCY.

A witness, however, of far greater authority than Sir Henry Fowler was John Stuart Mill, and we have on record the expression of his deliberate conviction that the British Government in India was "not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficent in act ever known among mankind." On the strength of Mill's testimony, confirmed by the unbroken chorus of praise which ascends from the India Office, and the Anglo-Indians who are lost in wonder and admiration at the spectacle of their own beneficent achievements, not the British public alone, but the English-speaking race as a whole, has laid the flattering unction to its soul that, however badly it may have done at the inception of British rule in India, it has for the last fifty years at least been a benefactor to mankind in that country. It

may have blundered here and sinned elsewhere, but in India, at least, John Bull believed that he had borne the White Man's burden and borne it bravely and well, with the best results for the welfare of millions in the land where Mr. Rudyard Kipling tells him he has filled full the mouth of famine and bid the plague to cease.

MR. DIGBY'S IMPEACHMENT.

And now on the top of all this arises Mr. William Digby, who, with an admirably indexed and closely compacted, but somewhat congested, mass of condensed Blue Books, advances to the bar of public opinion, and passionately impeaches our administration as one of the ghastliest crimes ever committed in the history of the human race by one set of men upon another.

That this is not an exaggeration may be proved by the quotation of the last sentence in his last chapter, where he tells the reader to look at India, and see the result of placing 300,000,000 of people under a governing race from another continent. Mr. Digby says:—

Look deeply, and steel your heart for that which you shall see and hear, for you will gaze upon a sum of human misery, and will contemplate a mental and political degradation, the like of which among civilised and progressive countries is nowhere else at this moment to be seen, and probably was at no time during recorded history anywhere to be seen.

Never was there a challenge more clear and sharply defined than that which is addressed by Mr. Digby to the rulers of British India.

THE ACCEPTED TEST.

Fortunately there is no dispute between him and the India Office as to the standard by which the success or failure of our rule must be tested. Sir Henry Fowler stated it in so many words. He asked "whether the Indian Government has or has not promoted the general prosperity of the people of India, and whether India is better or worse off by being a province of the British Crown? That is the test."

Even more. In this the present Secretary of State for India emphatically concurs, but he does more, for Lord George Hamilton is not merely prepared to accept the test, but he has laid down in advance the penalty that alone would adequately meet a failure to pass that test. For he said, no later than last August, from his place in the House of Commons—

I admit at once that if it could be shown that India has retrograded in material prosperity under our rule, we stand self-condemned, and we ought no longer to be trusted with the control of that country.

THE ISSUE.

Here is the issue clearly defined and sharply joined. Test us and prove us; so says the Narcissus of the India Office, as it contemplates in reverent admiration the image of its own ineffable and effulgent beauty, reflected in the mirror of its publications. Test us and try us; and, if we fail to pass our test, let us perish. In other words, Lord George Hamilton himself being judge, we ought to clear out of India unless we can prove that our presence in the country has enriched and not impoverished the people of that country. To this Mr. Digby answers by a parade of figures appalling both from the careful accuracy with which they are marshalled and the source from which they are taken, which go to prove that so far from India being enriched, her

* "Prosperous British India: A Revelation." By William Digby, C.I.E. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 12s. 6d.

people have been drained of their life-blood, and the country, instead of growing richer, has grown steadily poorer, until at last the whole agricultural population has slipped down, down, down, until it has almost touched bottom in a state of chronic famine.

CAN THIS POSSIBLY BE TRUE?

In this brief notice I do not attempt to do more than merely indicate in the broadest possible outline the conclusions which Mr. Digby sets forth in this ghastly book. In round figures, his contention is that fifty years ago the Indian people contrived to exist upon an income which averaged out all round at 2d. per head per day. In 1882 the official estimate was that the average income of our Indian fellow-subjects per head had fallen to 1½d. per day; and Mr. Digby maintains by an analytical examination of all the sources of income in 1900, that it has fallen to less than ½d. per head per day, and in vast districts of the country there are 290 millions of men, women, and children whose visible income cannot be estimated at a ½d. per head per day. This is after the income of 800,000 princes and other well-to-do persons has been deducted from the general total. In some districts it is down to a ¼d. per head per day, and within this vast pauper population, in which famines are occurring with increasing frequency, we have planted the most expensive administration, the most highly-paid civil service in the world.

CAN WE BELIEVE OUR OFFICIALS?

From these millions of Hindus we take proportionately seven times as much taxation per head as we venture to exact from the British taxpayer in the United Kingdom. These, at least, are Mr. Digby's figures. I am not in a position to dispute them. Hitherto I should have been inclined to dismiss them as being too bad to be true, but the unhesitating mendacity of the assurances of officials and ex-officials in relation to the events occurring in South Africa has rudely shaken my confidence in any statements made by the Imperial authorities. A race which is capable of producing statesmen who do not stick at palming off upon a disgusted world such a supreme lie as the finding of the South African Committee, and who are capable of maintaining in the presence of devastated South Africa, with all the horrors of farm-burning and its corollary in the concentration camps, that no man of British birth has been guilty of an act of barbarity at the seat of war, may be equally capable of misrepresenting the results of their administration in India in every particular. Those who lie once will lie again. A race which is capable of insolent and unabashed mendacity in one continent, which is only too patent before the eyes of all of us, is not likely to stick at anything in an attempt to vindicate its supremacy in another continent. It is the bitter consciousness of this fact which gives the sting to Mr. Digby's book, and compels even the greatest optimists amongst us to admit to a horrible suspicion that he may be right, after all.

A QUESTION NO LONGER TO BE SHIRKED.

But the matter cannot rest here. Mr. Digby's appeal to the facts cannot be disregarded. He has challenged the India Office to vindicate its right to exist. If he can make good his figures, if he can prove that the net effect of our rule in Hindustan has been to reduce the net earnings of the people by half in the course of fifty years, and to leave the whole country a prey to famines which we are powerless either to prevent or materially to alleviate, then mankind will be justified in holding Lord George Hamilton to his words. They will not say "Perish India" to recall one famous misquotation of Mr. Free-

man's declaration in St. James's Hall—but they will say "Perish the British Government in India, for instead of being the brooding mother who has gathered the millions of helpless people under her wings, she has been the vampire-vulture of Empire, who has drained the life-blood of a continent in order to enhance the luxury of the richest nation in the world."

'THE WEST INDIES AND THE EMPIRE.'

MR. H. DE R. WALKER spent the winter of 1900-1901 in travelling about the West Indies on behalf of the Royal Colonial Institute, with a view to reading a paper before the Fellows of that Society. Mr. Walker's starting-point is, that while we need not concern ourselves much about the affairs of Canada and Australia, seeing that the Canadians and Australians are very well able to take care of themselves, we are directly responsible for the welfare of the West Indian Islands, including British Guiana.

He divides his book into five chapters. The first one, which dominates the whole, is that which deals with the sugar industry; the second, with the development of other resources; the third, with the negro and the East Indian; the fourth, with taxation and administration; and the fifth, with travel in the West Indies.

The book is interesting, as being an up-to-date examination of the efforts that have been made by Mr. Chamberlain to restore prosperity to the West Indian colonies. Mr. Walker sees with alarm the increased hold which the United States is getting upon the trade of the British West Indies. The exports from Jamaica to the United States amounted, in the year 1899-1900, to 63·6 per cent. of the whole, while the exports to the United Kingdom only amounted to 19·2 per cent. Everywhere the American share in the West Indian trade is increasing.

As it is in Jamaica, so it is in Trinidad, Barbadoes, and British Guiana. He complains of our stepmotherly policy in relation to sugar, and warns us that it will not be easy to regain an outlet for our manufactures when once our rivals have formally established themselves. Yet the West Indians do not wish to be Americanised. The whole trend of their feeling is absolutely British. Economic forces, however, tell steadily in the opposite direction.

Mr. Walker's idea is to combine many colonies in the one Administration. He would put one governor with one supreme court at Trinidad and the Leeward and Windward Islands. He thinks that direct government by the Crown under the close supervision of the Home authorities is preferable throughout the West Indies to any system of representative institutions. He is strongly in favour of the imposition of countervailing duties, so as to secure to our colonies an area of equitable competition, although he admits that this will not in itself save West Indian sugar, as the fall in the price of sugar in Great Britain is only directly due to a very limited extent to Continental bounties.

"THE Songs from a Twilight Nook," by Winifred Sutcliffe (London: Lund, Sutcliffe and Co. 1s. 6d.) Here is genuine poetry, and tender and delicate feeling. These youthful poems have in them a promise that is rare among our modern versifiers, and we welcome this first-fruit of Miss Sutcliffe's muse and confidently predict that, when she has lived more, we shall have still better and richer and riper work from her pen.

* "The West Indies and the Empire." By H. de R. Walker. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 5s.

AN ARTIST ON JAPAN.*

TALK about the Valley of Humiliation! Poor John Bull is being driven through not one valley, but half a dozen. It is not enough that the Boers should be teaching him war, and the Americans be beating him in questions of business, and the Germans wiping his eye in matters of science; for here come along Mr. and Miss Menpes and hit him over the head with a gorgeously illustrated gift-book, in which they tell him on every page that he is little better than a savage in all the finer and artistic phases of life compared with the Japs. And yet John Bull may well forgive the chastisement that is inflicted upon him, for it is all administered in love. Mr. Menpes and his talented daughter, whose share in the book is somewhat indeterminate, have got a message to deliver, and they deliver it with an earnestness and a sincerity which command respect, even if they do not compel affection. They lived in Japan for some time, and then revisited it, and have evidently fallen in love with the country and the people. Now it is always a good thing to fall in love, for you never see the best part of any man or woman or nation until you have fallen in love with him, or her, or it. To a lover every goose is a swan, and we must not take too seriously Mr. Menpes' ecstatic declarations of adoration. It is, however, easy to discount those eulogies, and it is delightful to find someone who is not ashamed to rave about his mistress's eyebrow in public, especially when his mistress is not a unit in petticoats but a whole nationality. The carping and critical and cynical reader is quite capable of making allowances for the exuberance of amatory enthusiasm, but when he has done his worst there still remains a solid residuum of honest praise, well-deserved, which, if taken to heart, will tend to make us considerably more sympathetic with, and appreciative of, the little Japs.

Mr. Menpes, being an artist, naturally puts art in the forefront, and of his eleven chapters five are devoted entirely to the art of the dramatist, the living art, the art of the painter, the art of the actor, and the art of the workman in practical life. The other chapters are devoted to matters which are capable of artistic treatment, such as gardens, flower arrangement, the Geisha, children, and the last two chapters describe the workers and characteristics of Japan.

Mr. Menpes made the acquaintance of leading dramatists and actors and artists in modern Japan, and he is absolutely convinced of the ineffable superiority of the Japanese in all things theatrical, as well as in the whole realm of art. Japan, he says, is the only country which has a living art to-day; and compared with his beloved Japs we are utter barbarians. The Japanese are a nation of artists, whereas (Mr. Menpes remarks somewhat sardonically) we are saved from perfection by an almost entire lack of the artistic faculty, "and however great we are in other respects, I am sad to say we are thoroughly inartistic."

Nor is it only the English who are inartistic. Mr. Menpes does not hesitate to denounce the methods of

Parisian art schools as inartistic and unnatural compared with the simple and natural artistic methods of the Japanese.

As it is with pictures, so it is with everything else. Every Japanese child is a picture, and its clothing is a masterpiece of decorative design. In fact, there is as much careful artistic thought put into the dressing of a baby in Japan as there is in the painting of a picture for Burlington House.

Even in the sports of the children he finds evidence of their artistic temperament. Mr. Menpes revels in kite-flying, and therein he is wise; but you need not go so far as Japan in order to appreciate the delights of that particular form of amusement. But what is more indigenous to Japan is the game of painting sand-pictures on the roadside. Even little children draw exquisite pictures in coloured sands. The Japanese children seem to have an instinctive knowledge of drawing and a facility in the handling of a paint-brush that is simply extraordinary. His account of the artistic workmanship and the spirit with which Japanese workmen do their daily labour is enough to make one despair. The knowledge of the art of life, the putting of conscience into our work, and the reaping of joy from the discharge of our daily task—if these things be gauges of civilisation, then the Japs are much more civilised than ourselves.

In the last chapter upon Characteristics, Mr. Menpes describes various Japanese traits. He says that self-control is almost a religion with the Japanese. They think it is wrong and selfish in the last degree to inflict one's sorrows and one's cares upon other people. They show the most superb pluck and endurance in keeping a smiling face while their hearts are bleeding. The women more especially are brave. They are patriotic, but their supreme characteristic is the universal force of imagination, which is a quality, Mr. Menpes says, that no other nation possesses, and it is a quality that will cause her, not so very many years hence, to dominate the world! "All the Japanese," says Mr. Menpes, "possess imagination, from the highest to the lowest, and there is no one of them, even to the poorest coolie, who has not some little collection of exquisite works of the art that he loves. Men are esteemed in Japan in proportion to their artistic capabilities, and not for their banking accounts. They are pre-eminent in courtesy, politeness and good manners."

So says Mr. Menpes. Laying down his beautifully illustrated book, which contains one hundred pictures admirably reproduced in colours, we take up the *Sydney Bulletin*, and read of the shuddering horror with which the Australian editor or legislator contemplates the pollution of Japanese immigration! If Mr. and Miss Menpes are within a thousand miles of the truth, the Australian larrikin would be enormously raised in the scale of civilisation if he were to acquire, say, ten per cent. of the culture, good manners and self-control of the Japanese coolie.

China and Her Mysteries.

THIS book, which contains within the small compass of 125 pages the essential features and facts of Chinese history, manners and customs, is absolutely the first easy book on this difficult subject. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, and one of the leading authorities on Chinese affairs, contributes a preface. The book will be sent post free for 1s. 6d. on application to this office, addressed, ALFRED STEAD, 14, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

* "Japan—a Record in Colour." By Mortimer Menpes. Transcribed by Dorothy Menpes. Published by A. and C. Black, 20s. net. With 100 coloured illustrations.

A HISTORIC VIEW OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.*

THIS is a very thoughtful and interesting book. Dr. Percy Gardner delivered the Jowett lectures at the Passmore Edwards Settlement in London in 1901, and the eight lectures are collected in a volume of 273 pages. The first lecture deals with the historic method and Christian documents; the second with Revelation and its embodiments; the third with the historic founder of Christianity; the fourth with the Messiah of the Synoptists; the fifth with the Synoptists and miracle; the sixth with the Logos doctrine of the Evangelist; and the seventh with the Christianity of St. Paul. The eighth is devoted to a summary with inferences.

Dr. Gardner's standpoint is very much the same as that of Professor Harnack, although he differs from him on the subject of inspiration. He depreciates the historical validity of the Gospels in order to exalt their importance from a psychological point of view; and he concludes his lectures with three suggestions which will enable the thoughtful reader to realise his standpoint. The first is that belief in the continuity and inspiration of history must needs clear and exalt our views of the history of the Christian Church, which, however, must be taken as a whole; secondly, proper appreciation of the function of the will in active and religious life must have a direct effect on doctrine; thirdly, the growing habit of regarding society as an organism rather than a mere congeries of individuals must tend to revive the Founder's teaching as to the Kingdom of Heaven. The book is an attempt to set forth in outline an intelligible explanation of the rise of Christianity and the course of Christian history, in the belief that the theory which will fully explain all these phenomena is the Christology suited to the age. The final word is, that until the teachers of religion realise that in our day psychology and history are undergoing great changes and a vast development, and until they succeed in reconciling religious thought to that development, they will preach to hardened minds, and have effect only on those which are less robust.

Dr. Gardner emphasises the worthlessness of the Gospel records as history of the dry-as-dust order, so as the more to magnify them as inexhaustible sources of spiritual truth. Of the Fourth Gospel he says the defects which it possesses from a historical point of view are but as spots on the sun compared with the immense service which this greatest of Christian mystics rendered to the world in baptising into Christ some of the profoundest beliefs of universal religion, which were thereby brought into the theology of the Christian Church.

NEW CENTURY LEADERS.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE AND CO. are publishing a series under the above head, beginning with Lord Rosebery, by Mr. J. Hamerton. The other persons in the series as announced at present are Mr. Chamberlain, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Joseph Parker, and General Booth. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is the sixth New Century leader, but the book devoted to him has not yet appeared. Mr. Albert Dawson, formerly the literary assistant and private secretary of Dr. Parker, has devoted 176 pages to a description of the preacher of the City Temple as he appears to himself at his best moments. The book is evidently written by one who knows the doctor close at hand, and believes in him with a whole heart. Although Dr. Parker looks upon this year as the

last of his public work, he is still working. He is abating none of his labours in the public service. He is seventy-one years of age, and he takes regular exercise with dumb-bells. He has relaxed nothing of his work, and on Sundays and Thursdays, after preaching, he always walks home to North London to recuperate his energies, and takes a cold bath. During the time that he edited the *Sun*, the circulation of the paper increased by 150,000 a day. The proprietors offered him a handsome cheque in acknowledgment of his services, but he tore it up in their presence. Dr. Parker appears to rejoice in the consciousness of his spirit communion with his wife. Last July he said, "I pray to my wife every day. I never come to the work without asking her to come with me, and help me in the strength of God's grace to do it; and she does come. I never come to this place without her coming with me." He continues everything his wife did. Her weekly offering is still paid every Sunday morning and every Sunday evening, and all her subscriptions and all the old people who hung upon her in her visible lifetime are recognised and remembered. So Dr. Parker encourages his friends to pray to their deceased wives, and to pray to God to ask them to come to their help. They will be more to them than twelve legions of unknown angels.

Mr. Jesse Page's sketch of General Booth is appreciative, sympathetic, and gives a very faithful picture of the General of the Salvation Army. It seems that the General lives on the simplest food, and takes very little meat, although he is not a vegetarian, like his eldest son, but he lives much upon fruit and vegetables. It is amazing that he can do so much work upon a few grapes and biscuits. For breakfast he has tea and toast, for supper a basin of bread and milk. I am sorry to learn that he often finds difficulty in getting sleep, and calls up his secretary to spend the hours of the night in work. But however badly he sleeps, he is an early riser, and generally in his tub at half-past six in the morning, doing a good hour's work before breakfast. He writes in the train, and carts his secretary round the world with him, a very useful plan indeed, one which is quite indispensable for anyone who attempts to do that kind of work.

A Cyclopædia of English Literature.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS are to be congratulated upon having issued the first volume of their revised cyclopædia in such excellent style. This attempt to place English authors and their literature within easy reach of everybody is most complete, as well as being most delightful reading. It is a work which no lover of literature and few of the reading public can afford to be without. We shall look forward with much interest and impatience for the succeeding volumes. Messrs. Chambers have earned from the reading world the most heartfelt gratitude.

"THE BRITON'S FIRST DUTY," by Mr. G. F. Shee, M.A. (Grant Richards, 6s.), is an elaborate plea for compulsory military service for home defence. The author claims that our military strength for defence is much weaker now than it was a hundred years ago, and that a strong Navy is no longer all-sufficient for defence. "Offensive military operations" will be necessary in the event of war, and voluntary enlistment cannot supply the need for men. One year's service is all he requires. Mr. Shee writes in a somewhat unconventional style, and ends up his book by an appeal addressed individually to each class and party to support his proposals.

* "A Historic View of the New Testament." By Dr. Percy Gardner. (London: Adam and Charles Black.) 6s.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE following list makes no pretensions to be exhaustive or complete. It contains the names, with price and publisher, of some of the most notable books issued in December in London :—

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Boyle, Frederick. *The Woodlands Orchids*. With Coloured Plates (Macmillan) net 21/0
 Cornish, C. J., and others. *The Living Animals of the World*. Vol. I. Mammals (Hutchinson) 10/6
 Darwin. Cheap editions of *Origin of Species*. 1s. *Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex* (Murray) 2/6
 Fabre, P. H. *Insect Life*. (Macmillan) 6/0
 Hudson, W. H. *Birds and Man* (Longmans) 6/0
 Jordan, Furneaux. *Moral Nerve and the Error of Literary Verdicts* (Kegan Paul, net) 3/6
 Kerr, R. *Wireless Telegraphy*. Fifth edition. (Seeley) Newcomb, Simon. *The Stars: A Study of the Universe*. (Murray) 6/0
 Selous, E. *Beautiful Birds*. (Dent) 4/6
The Dangers of Spiritualism, by a member of the S.P.R. (Sands) 2/6

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- Abbott, Lyman. *The Rights of Man* (Clarke) 6/0
 Argyll, Duke of. *Victoria, R. and I.: Her Life and Empire*. (Harper) 5/0
 Baillis, W. F. *The Oriental Club and Hanover Square* (Longmans) net 25/0
 Bayley, Harold. *The Tragedy of Sir Francis Bacon*. (Richards) net 6/0
 Blakie, W. G.: *An Autobiography* (Hodder and Stoughton) 6/0
 Boase, Frederic. *Modern English Biography*. Vol. III. (Netherton and Worth) net 42/0
 Boyle, K.C., Edward, and Thomas Waghorn. *The Law Relating to Traffic on Railways and Canals*. 2 Vols. (Clowes) 50/0
 Bryce, James. *Studies in History and Jurisprudence* (Clarendon) net 25/0
 Canton, William. *In Memory of W. V.* (Dent) 3/6
 Clark, J. B. *The Control of Trusts* (Macmillan) 2/6
English Coronation Records. Edited by L. G. W. Legg (Constable) 31/6
 Furniss, Harry. *Confessions of a Caricaturist*. 2 Vols. (Unwin) 32/0
 Gresh, J. R. *Oxford Studies*. (Macmillan) 5/0
 Hewitt, J. F. *History and Chronology of Myth-making Age* (Parker) 15/0
 Hodgson, F. C. *The Early History of Venice*. (Geo. Allen) net 7/6
 Hoffman, Captain, R.N. *Journals of a Sailor of King George, 1793-1814* (Murray) 12/0
 Kenyon, C. K. *Hall Caine* (Greening) 3/6
 Kingsley, Charles. *Letters and Memories*. Vol. III. (Macmillan) 4/6
 Mahan, A. T. *Types of Naval Officers*. (Low) net 10/6
 Meehan, J. F. *Famous Houses of Bath and District*. (Meehan) net 10/6
 Nicholson, J. Shield. *Principles of Political Economy*. Vol. III. (Black) 15/0
 Royce, Josiah. *The World and the Individual*. (Gifford Lectures) (Macmillan) net 12/6
 Scudder, H. E. *James Russell Lowell*. 2 vols. (Macmillan) 15/0
 Shoemaker, Michael Myers. *Palaces, Prisons, and Resting Places of Mary Queen of Scots* (Virtue) net 42/0
 Smith, Sir Harry: *Autobiography of*. 2 vols. (Murray) 24/0
 Way and Chapman's *Ancient Royal Palaces in and near London*. (Illustrated.) (Lane) net 21/0
 Wilkins, W. H. *Caroline, the Illustrious Wife of George II.* 2 vols. (Longmans) 36/0

POETRY, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

- Ackroyd, Laura. *Sonnets of Empire* (B. Johnson) 2/0
 Bardon, Jane. *Ghost Bereft: Studies in Verse*. (Smith, Elder) 1/0
 Burke, Christian. *The Flowering of the Almond Tree* (Blackwood) 1/0
 Dixie, Lady Florence. *Songs of a Child*. (New Edition.) (Leadenhall Press) 1/0
 Fraser, John. *Conuel and Olena; a Drama* (Gardner) 5/0
 Hope, Laurence. *The Garden of Kama: Love Lyrics from India* (Heinemann) net 5/0
 Hugo, Victor. *Poems*. Translated by Sir G. Young. (Macmillan) net 6/6
 Jones, H. A. *The Liars; a Comedy in Four Acts*. (Macmillan) 2/6
 Maeterlinck, M. *Two Plays Englished* (Allen) 3/9
 Meynell, Mrs. Alice. *Lake Poems* (Lane) 2/6
 Symons, Arthur. *Poems*. (Heinemann) net 10/0
 Trevelyan, R. C. *Polyphemus and other Poems*. (Brimley Johnson) net 7/6
 Tynan, Katherine. *Poems* (Lawrence and Bullen)

FICTION.

- Albanesi, E. Maria. *Peter a Parasite* (Sands) 6/0
 Bazin, René. *Autumn Glory*. Translated by Mrs. Waugh (Jarrod) 6/0
 Connor, Ralph. *The Man from Glengarry* (Hodder and Stoughton) 6/0
 Dore, Nadage. *Gelta* (Simpkin) 6/0
 Dyson, E. *The Gold Stealers* (Longmans) 6/0
 Gorki, M. *The Orloff Couple and Malva* (Heinemann) 3/6
 Gray, Melville. *Ardnarrigh* (Drane) 6/0
 Herrick, Robert. *The Real World* (Macmillan) 6/0
 Lausen, Henry. *Joe Wilson and His Mates* (Blackwood) 6/0
 Meade, Mrs. L. T. *A Stumble by the Way* (Chatto) 6/0
 Merriman, H. Seton. *The Velvet Glove* (Smith, Elder) 6/0
 Page, Thomas N. *In Old Virginia*. (Dollar Library.) (Heinemann) 4/0
 Sergeant, Adeline. *The Mission of Margaret* (John Long) 5/0
 Thomas, John, D.D. *Lloyd of the Mill: a Welsh Story* (Stock) 5/0
 Warden, Florence. *Lady Joan's Companion* (Digby Long) 6/0
 Watson, H. B. Marriott. *The House Divided* (Harper) 6/0
 Wilkins, Miss Mary E. *The Portion of Labour* (Harper) 6/0
 Wilkinson, Florence. *The Strength of the Hills* (Harper) 6/0

RELIGIOUS.

- Barnes, Irene H. *Between Life and Death*. The Story of Medical Missions (C. of E. Zenana Missions) 3/6
 Bell, Mrs. Arthur. *Lives and Legends of Evangelists and Saints* (Bell) net 14/0
 Campagnac, E. T. *The Cambridge Platonists* (Clarendon Press) net 6/0
 Ekins, Pattie C. *Life and Letters*. Edited by her sister, with preface by Mrs. Rendel Harris (Marshall Bros.) 3/6
 Forsyth, P. T. *Religion in Recent Art*. Illustrated (Hodder and Stoughton) 10/0
 Fox, Charles A. *Memorials Gathered by Sophia M. Nugent*. (Marshall Bros.) 6/0
 Giddestone, Canon R. B. *The Grammar of Prophecy*. Last volume of Bible Students' Library (Eyre and Spottiswoode) 6/0
 Gunkel, Herman. *The Legends of Genesis* (Kegan Paul) net 4/6
 Hutchison, J. W. *Gospel Story of Jesus Christ* (Dent) 4/6
 Noyes, Ella. *Saints of Italy; Legends Re-told* (Dent) 4/6
 Venturi, Adolfo. *The Madonna* (Burns and Oates) 31/6
 Ward, John. *The Sacred Beetle (Egyptian Scarabs)* (Murray) 10/6
 Westcott, Bishop. *Thoughts for Sundays of the Year* (Religious Tract Society) 3/6
 Whyte, Rev. Dr. Alex. *Newman: An Appreciation* (Anderson) 3/6

CONTEMPORARY POLITICS.

- Boer Version of the Transvaal War. Dutch telegrams published at Vryheid (Barter) 1/0
 Cummings, A. N. *Public-house Reform* (Swan, Sonnenschein) 2/6
 Gregory, J. W. *Foundations of British East Africa* (Marshall) net 6/0
 Hughes, R. E. *Schools at Home and Abroad* (Swan, Sonnenschein) 4/6
 Maclean, J. M. *Recollections of Westminster and India* (Sheratt and Hughes) 5/0
 March-Phillipps, L. *With Rimington* (Arnold) 7/6
 Orr, Trooper A. S. *Scottish Yeomanry in South Africa, 1900-1901* (Hedderwick, Glasgow) 1/0
 Rosebery, Lord. *The Foreign Policy of* (Humphreys) 2/0
 Smith, Arthur H. *China in Convulsion*. Illustrated. 2 Vols. (Olipant, Anderson) 21/0
 Stead, W. T. *The Americanisation of the World* (Review of Reviews) 1/0
 Walker, H. de R. *West Indies and the Empire, 1900-1* (Unwin) net 7/6
 Wallace, Edgar. *Unofficial Dispatches (South African War)* (Hutchinson) 6/0

TRAVEL, TOPOGRAPHY, SPORT, AND ADVENTURE.

- Addis, M. E. Leicester. *Scottish Cathedrals and Abbeys* (Elliot Stock) net 8/6
 Clement, Clara Erskine. *Rome, the Eternal City*. Illustrated. 2 vols. (Gay and Bird) net 25/0
 Frenantle, The Hon. T. F. *The Book of the Rifle* (Longmans) net 12/6
 Menpes, Mortimer and Dorothy. *Japan: a Record in Colour* (Black) net 20/0
 Peel, C. V. A. *Wild Sport in the Outer Hebrides* (F. E. Robinson) net 7/6
 Russia; its Industries and Trade. (Glasgow Exhibition, 1901.) Issued by order of M. Witte (Hay, Nisbet) net 4/6
 Sladen, Douglas. *In Sicily. (1836-1838, 1900.)* Illustrated. 2 Vols. (Sands) net 63/0
 Stein, M. A. *Archæological and Topographical Exploration in Chinese Turkestan* (Eyre and Spottiswoode)

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 7.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of January 10, 1902.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MESSAGE: "WAKE UP!"

LAST month the Prince of Wales was welcomed back to the heart of the capital of the Empire by a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor. At the close of an eloquent speech, in which he described in glowing terms the loyalty, prosperity and patriotism of his fellow-subjects whom he had visited in every part of the world, he delivered a message to the British public. He said:—

To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire whom I have the pleasure of seeing to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among these brethren across the seas, that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competitors.

The coincidence between the title of this Supplement and the phraseology of the message of the Prince of Wales must occur to every reader. I am delighted to have anticipated by several months the very phrase which the Prince found to embody most appropriately the lesson which he learned in his wanderings to and fro across the oceans and continents of the world-scattered dominions over which, in course of time, he may expect to reign as King. And what he said of the colonial market is even more true of the foreign markets everywhere.

As for the good sense of the counsel conveyed in the Prince's message, there can be no two opinions. All that needs to be added is a hearty Amen.

STIRRING IN HIS SLUMBER.

JOHN BULL'S FIRST MOVE.

JOHN BULL has not waked up, but he is beginning to yawn and rub his eyes. I have repeatedly called attention in the last few months to the number of visits of inspection that have been made by the more wideawake British manufacturers and captains of industry to the other side of the Atlantic, in order to learn something of the secret of their American competitors. These missions have been undertaken by persons acting in their own individual capacity, who have gone solely to learn what they could on their own account for use at home. I am glad to begin the New Year by chronicling a movement in the same direction of a more representative national character. Mr. Alfred Moseley, C.M.G., a diamond merchant in the City, having satisfied himself that the real secret of the success of our rivals is to be found in the training which they receive at school, brought forward last month the suggestion that a Commission of Inquiry should be sent out as speedily as possible for the purpose of investigating the methods of education on the Continent and in America, with special reference to their bearing on questions of commerce and industry. With great public spirit he has undertaken to defray the whole cost of such a Commission of Inquiry, the first steps towards the appointment of which have already been taken. Mr. Alfred Moseley, who has planned the scheme, says:—

"The Commission will go to the Continent and the United States. It will study and observe, and publish an intelligent and exhaustive report.

"It will not start until the autumn, and nothing further will be done in the matter until the New Year. I mean to move slowly, for I am determined that the constitution of the Commission will be such that it will be impossible to ignore its conclusions. I want it to be as representative as possible, and to include educational experts, teachers, School Board men, commercial men, members of Parliament, and others who are most competent to speak on the subject.

"At our first meeting Lord Reay, chairman of the London School Board, Sir Joshua Fitch, Sir A. L. Jones, K.C.M.G., Mr. Sidney Webb, Dr. W. Garnett, chairman and secretary of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, and Mr. Graham Wallis, chairman of the School Management Committee of the London School Board, were among those present.

"I have been struck," Mr. Moseley continued, "with the vast strides made commercially by Germany and the United States in attacking markets where we originally were pre-eminent. In the United States they have learnt the lesson of the survival of the fittest—that is to say, the best man can earn the most money. I wish that our trades unions would take this lesson to heart.

"In line after line our rivals have been overhauling us, and the outlook is one that can only be viewed with grave apprehension. In putting my scheme into motion I am thinking more of the future than of the present, and I feel that if we are to hold our own we must be up and doing. It is what many commercial men have been preaching for some time past. It is the one great message brought by the Prince of Wales from his survey of the world."

We congratulate Mr. Moseley upon his public spirit, and only regret that the despatch of the Commission should be so long delayed.

JOHN BULL AHEAD—IN DUST DESTRUCTORS!—In an interesting and instructive article upon the way in which power destructors utilise the refuse from large towns, which Mr. W. F. Goodrich contributes to the December *Cassier's Magazine*, he says:—

To-day British power destructors represent the world's best practice in this field of engineering. America, with its extraordinary enterprise, is left a long way behind, and the best destructor working in any American city to-day is not even equal to British productions of ten years ago. Precisely the same may be said of Continental practice, notwithstanding the fact that a number of "home-made" destructors on the Continent have been copied from standard British types.

WHY THE AMERICANS ARE BEATING US.

The Testimony of a North Country Ironmaster.

MR. A. C. DORMAN, of the firm of Dorman, Long and Co., ironmasters, of Middlesbrough, visited the United States last year for the purpose of ascertaining the secret of American success. On his return on Saturday, December 14th, he was entertained at a banquet at Middlesbrough, and after dinner he told his hosts what he had learned on the trip to the States. From his speech, which is fully reported in the *Northern Echo* of the 16th ult., I make the following extracts. It is one of the most impartial and sensible reports that have yet appeared in this country:—

QUICK TRANSIT.

One of the great things that struck him was the energy of the whole place; the real state of excitement which was going on; everybody seemed to be up and doing. Everyone travelled about a great deal, and they believed in rapid transit. In travelling from New York, what struck him was the comfortable and luxurious accommodation of the trains. In this country railway charges were exorbitant. Commerce in this country was killed to a very great extent by the railway companies. The directors were very nice people, and they would tell the public that they were going to "buck up," but they never seemed to start.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

The usual thing for a blast furnace manager to do in England was to sit in an office and say he could not adopt American methods for use in this country. The managers ought to try to do something in saving labour. He believed they would wake up and make some improvements. Machinery was a means to

an end. A machine was required to manufacture with, and so long as it was good enough to do the work, that was all that was required. In England a machine was made so that it would last a great number of years, and be good enough to leave to successors. They liked finish; but in America they thought if it lasted ten years they had had their use out of it, and they then found something better to take its place.

MORE INTELLIGENT WORKMEN.

There was perhaps nobody who had more reason to respect the British working man than he had, and he believed the working man was a really good fellow; but in America, taking it all round, the working men were more intelligent than the working men in this country. In England a boy was looked after by his parents; then he went to work and joined the union and the union looked after him. The American workman was more or less "on his own hook." An intelligent man came to the front, and got to the top of the tree. One of the reasons for this was that in America, when a man finished his work, instead of going to the public-house, as he was liable to do in this country, he went to some institute, where he could smoke, spend a pleasant time, and hear a lecture connected with his own work. Why were we going to be beaten in England? When it did come it would have to come from British working men. The American workman was more independent than the British, and did not look to his union and to agitators so much, but towards himself, and consequently became brighter.

MORE CAPABLE MASTERS.

He did not think America could give England any points in regard to the clerks, draughtsmen, and foremen, as they were as able, capable, and intelligent as in America. In England the masters were not very brilliant. If they were taken as a whole they were a poor lot. They would have made good things to shoot at as knights, but were not much use. They sat in their armchairs, and said they never let their works stop, but when they found the works were not making a profit they did not know what to do. The fact was that the employers were a good deal too frightened of stopping their works, and did not know how to maintain them with common sense. One of the best laws which could be passed in this country would be to knock all inefficient employers on the head, and he was afraid if it was passed there would be great slaughter. (Laughter.) They might be quite sure that, however backwardly employers had been in the past, they would have to wake up in the future. The only way was to show the men that they meant to manufacture cheaply, and everybody would fall in and do his best. They could not expect workmen to "buck up" if the employers were asleep.

MORE CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

In America young men were able to come to the front more often than in England. The advantage was that they had a great deal of energy, and did not mind hammering away at things. In England young people were not allowed to come to the front. If a young man made a suggestion to his manager he was told his place was in the nursery. In America not only were the young men full of energy, but the middle-aged men and there were also men of old age in this country who had a good deal. In England it was thought that a man could only be vigorous when old, and that had been their mistake.

THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

What was wanted was co-operation between workmen and manager. At present a state of armed neutrality existed. The employers were going to put down new machinery the workmen thought they were about to be robbed, and the employees thought the workmen were going to get all the advantage. They would all have to work for the same end, and when that da



The American Invasion of England.

He is Awakened by an American Alarm Clock.

came he had no doubt England would be not only able to repel the invader, but to keep the districts to which she sent goods and extend her markets.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

They visited Philadelphia, Homestead, Cleveland, Chicago, Canada, and Boston. Anything that was behind the times in America was pulled down at once as useless. There was a very clever mill at the Joliet Works, Chicago, which turned out about 2,300 tons, while their mill at its best was 400 tons in a week. At Boston they saw the Westman Moor Works, where sometimes two pieces of stuff went into the mill at one time, though in England it took them all their time to look after one. If they got more work done it did not necessarily mean that the men did more work, but all the blocks went round, and in the British works the blocks stand still sometimes. The rolling mills in America were, on the whole, a great deal superior to the rolling mills in this country. What struck an Englishman was the continual motion. From the time the ingots were taken from the pit the metal was never allowed to rest. It was kept on the move, and never allowed to stop. They could get on all right however. It cost a bit of money, but they could spend it, and there was no reason, if they spent the money and individuals co-operated, that they should not do as well as in America. There was no reason why they in England should not have as good bridge-building works as they had in America. In America at the present moment they manufactured their compound and constructional work more cheaply than was done in England. Everything that came into the shops had something to be done to it. It was done and moved out, and something else took its place, and consequently they got a good deal more work done in their shops. In the bridge-building works in England they had as good as any in America. They were well laid out, and when they had a few more tools he believed they would do exceedingly well. Their own sheet works were second to none, and they could be satisfied with them as very good indeed.



The American Invasion of England.

He shaves with an American Razor.

THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Conciliation, Arbitration, Co-operation.

1901 closed without any definite advance having been made towards the solution of the relation between capital and labour, but signs are not wanting that opinion is ripening towards the only possible final solution of the problem, which is the co-operation of all concerned in the production and distribution of wealth. One of the welcome signs of the growth of opinion in this direction took place last month in New York, where a Conference, attended by representatives of the largest industrial organisations on both sides, was held. The Conference appears to have been one result of the strike in the Steel Trade last midsummer. As a consequence of that strike, Bishop Potter raised a discussion in the columns of the *New York Journal* as to the best methods of avoiding disputes between labour and capital. To this series more than twenty leading authorities on the subject contributed articles, each of which, as a rule, filled nearly a whole broadside of the *New York Journal*. The fact that such a paper could devote so much space to the serious discussion of such a social problem may perhaps induce some supercilious critics to modify their ill-formed censure on yellow journalism.

After this preliminary discussion in the Press, it was felt that some definite steps should be taken to bring the best opinion of the nation to bear upon the question. Hence the Capital and Labour Conference, which met in the middle of last month, and decided to appoint a

National Committee consisting of thirty members whose duty it would be to act as a National Committee of Conciliation for the purpose of composing labour disputes, and so preventing strikes. This National Committee of thirty will contain ten representatives of labour, ten of capital, and ten members selected from the general public. One of the most notable features of the Conference in New York was the unexpected appearance of Senator Hanna, who has for years been the *bête noire* of American trade unionism. He was known to be the confidant of the trusts, the capitalist adviser of Mr. McKinley, and therefore regarded with considerable suspicion—to use no stronger word—by the labour leaders and reformers of the United States. It may be imagined, therefore, what is the effect of a speech in which he declared himself a devoted friend of the principle of organisation of labour. Mr. Oscar Strauss was chairman of the Conference. The committee were appointed to take action to get the National Committee of Industrial Peace and Arbitration into existence without loss of time. Here the Americans are setting us an example much on our lines and in our own way, which probably at one time we shall follow. Of course, many excellent schemes are started at conferences in America and elsewhere, which, like the seed which fell on stony ground, spring up but presently wither away; but the sense of the magnitude of the danger of collisions between the great organised parties of labour and capital

is so widespread and so deep in the United States that there is reason to hope that last year's agitation may have permanent fruit.

The suggestion made some months ago in these columns, that a conference should be held at the Mansion House on the part of representatives of labour and capital, for the purpose of promoting the extension of the principle of co-partnership, has not as yet had any results. The more carefully, however, the industrial position is considered, the more obvious will it appear that the extension of the principle of co-partnership is the best if not the only road for getting rid of those collisions which arise from the lack of any practical means for affording a week-to-week financial demonstration of the solidarity of the interests of the two parties. The statements made by the *Times*, and vehemently denied by the representatives of trade unionism, as to the practice of slowing down labour instead of speeding it up in order that three men may be employed to do the work of two, may be debated for ever without any other result than that of increasing ill-feeling between the disputants. But without attempting to ascertain how far the accusations are justified, it will be admitted by all that there is great room for improvement, and that this is one, although by no means the only respect in which it is necessary to mend our ways. Labour and capital, indeed, are like two legs upon which the nation runs its industrial race, and if the nation, instead of being able to put its best leg forward in order to keep its lead in the race, finds that neither leg will do its best for fear the other leg gets an unfair share of the credit for winning the race, the only thing certain is that the race will be lost. It ought not to be difficult for half a dozen leading representatives in various departments of the national life to secure the meeting, first of a small private committee of those most interested in the subject, from whom the invitation could be sent out to representative men all over the country.



New York Journal.

A Day with John Bull.—At Breakfast.

These questions, however, lag unless someone will take them in hand and work them up. We hear a good deal about speeding up missions, and the methods of work; but in nothing is speeding up more necessary than in the national consideration of grave social questions.

At the same time that the Americans are going ahead in this direction, the Australians are grappling with the problem in their own way, on different lines. The example of New Zealand's settlement of disputes by a system of arbitration and conciliation—of which we hear such different accounts—seems to have convinced the Australians, on the whole, of the desirability. Hence last month the Australian Federal Parliament favourably considered a Bill creating a system of compulsory arbitration very much on the lines of the New Zealand Act, by which it is hoped to avoid industrial disputes in the Australian colonies.

DO OUR TRADE UNIONS CRIPPLE TRADE?

THE *Times* in the month of December continued the publication of a series of articles contributed by a correspondent for the purpose of suggesting that we are losing ground in the markets of the world because of the restrictions placed on labour by our trade unions. They began, it will be remembered, with an article concerning the building trade. Then the correspondent dealt with engineering, and last month they published two other articles, the most remarkable of which was devoted to an account of the bottle trade. In the article about the bottle trade a very curious fact was mentioned—namely, that one firm of bottle-makers, finding that they were unable to compete with the foreigner owing to the restrictions placed upon the use of machinery by the trade unions, boldly fought fire with fire, and imported a whole colony of foreign workmen into London, by whose aid they are able successfully to compete in a line of industry which otherwise they would have had to abandon. The following is a summary of the facts stated by the writer:—Messrs. Moore and Nettlefold have brought over 150 glass-blowers, mostly Germans, although there are some Austrians, Italians, French, Poles and Russians, to North Woolwich, where they are employed in an English glass factory on German methods. A foreign colony of 800 souls has sprung up round the works. Each blower works six shifts of eight hours each against the trade union system of five shifts of ten hours each. They are paid by the piece, and make from £2 to £3 a week, getting 10 to 15 per cent. above union rates, as against 30s. paid in Germany.

This article upon the bottle trade is part of an article on the glass trade, which covers the whole field. It contains many other statements equally interesting and important.

It was not to be expected that the labour leaders of Britain would sit silent under such a damaging impeachment, the effect of which was to make them largely responsible for the loss both of the home and the foreign market. About a week before Christmas the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement, which appeared in the *Times* of December 20. This statement, which may be regarded as the official reply of the directors of organised labour in the United Kingdom to the charges brought by the *Times*, was signed by

MR. PETE CURRAN (Chairman), Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union.

COUNCILLOR ALLEN GEE (Vice-Chairman), Yorkshire Textile Workers.

MR. J. MADDISON (Treasurer), Friendly Society of Iron-founders.

MR. ALEXANDER WILKIE (Trustee), Associated Shipwrights.
COUNCILLOR J. HOLMES (Trustee), Hosiery Workers' Federation.
MR. G. N. BARNES (Trustee), Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

COUNCILLOR M. ARRANDALE, J.P., Machine Workers.

MR. T. ASHTON, J.P., Cotton Spinners.

MR. J. N. BELL, National Amalgamated Union of Labour.

MR. J. CRINTON, Card and Blowing-Room Operatives.

MR. W. J. DAVIS, Amalgamated Brassworkers.

MR. T. MALLALIEU, Felt Hatters' Union.

MR. J. O'GRADY, Alliance Cabinet-makers and Furniture Trades.

MR. BEN TILLET, Dockers' Union.

MR. JOHN WARD, Navvies', Builders' Labourers', and General Labourers' Union.

ISAAC MITCHELL, General Secretary.

Its substance is an indignant denial of the accuracy of the statements made in the article, and an emphatic repudiation of the policy of skulking or of going easy which has been imputed to trade unions. They also protest that they do not resist the use of labour-saving contrivances or machinery; that they do not conspire to keep down the speed and energy of the labour of their members; and that they do not insist upon the same wage being paid to men of equal capacity and merit.

The signatories of the manifesto declare that, while trade unionism seeks to promote the interests of labour by substituting collective for individual bargaining in the disposal of the labour of its members, and seeks to fix a certain standard and minimum conditions in regard to wages and hours, it does not seek to beat all down to that level, and puts no embargo upon those of its members who may be inclined to get beyond the minimum conditions by special skill, aptitude or diligence. It is true that unions oppose the sweating of labour by unscrupulous employers, and resent their members being goaded into abnormal exertions beyond their strength, and inconsistent with health and permanent efficiency. They point to the agricultural labourer as an illustration of the result of leaving the free, unorganised agriculturist to be ground between the upper millstone of landlordism and the nether millstone of obsolete methods of production. He has been reduced thereby to a condition of physical and mental starvation. Yet agriculture languishes, and no one gains as a result of the labourer's degradation. The effect of organisation in such trades as engineering, shipbuilding, mining, etc., has led to such an amelioration in the condition of the workman that it has stimulated invention and the introduction of machinery, with immense advantage to all engaged, as well as to the community.

The signatories deny emphatically that there are or should be any unwritten laws directing the adoption of the policy of skulking or any of the other practices imputed by the *Times* to the unions; and they challenge their assailants to produce in the rules of any *bona fide* trade unions now in existence any regulation or instruction or recommendation which justifies the charge that is now laid to their door.

The boiler-makers and the iron and steel workers denounce the accusations brought by the *Times*, and affirm that the American shipbuilders, with all the advantages of unlimited competition and the use of labour-saving appliances, are admittedly unable to cope with the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom, who, notwithstanding the much-abused trade union regulations, are nevertheless able to hold their own in the markets of the world.



Subject for an Historical Picture.

The celebrated explorer, Uncle Sam, discovering the British Isles for business purposes.

A Handbook on Commercial Education.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have published a very useful little book by Mr. Frederick Hooper, secretary of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. James Graham, inspector for commercial subjects and modern languages of the West Riding Council. It is entitled "Commercial Education at Home and Abroad." It is a comprehensive handbook which aims at providing materials for a scheme of commercial education for the United Kingdom. It is dedicated to the Bradford and London Chambers of Commerce, and embodies in very handy form a mass of information not otherwise procurable as to what has been done by our foreign competitors in the way of improving the commercial education of their people. The survey of commercial education abroad occupies the third part of the book, and to it eighty pages are devoted. The first part gives a general outline of the whole question; the second discusses social questions relating to a British scheme of commercial education; the fourth describes what has been done in the West Riding of Yorkshire in order to improve the commercial education of that county, and the last part contains hints and suggestions on the organisation of commercial education work of various kinds. There are two appendices and many illustrations. "England," say the authors, "ought to provide a technological and scientific training second to that of no other country, and it is evident that, unless this country is to be all left behind, some effective step must be taken without loss of time. Not only in Germany, France, Italy and Austria, but in many smaller countries large grants are now being made in aid of complete and systematic courses of commercial instruction, and several of the Continental governments, in addition, offer for competition travelling scholarships of the value of £120 to £200 a year, tenable in any country. The book may be commended to all those who are interested in the waking-up of John Bull."

HOW TO WAKE UP JOHN BULL.

THE "DAILY NEWS" APPEAL TO ITS CORRESPONDENTS.

I AM glad to see that I am no longer to be left alone in the effort to wake up John Bull. The *Daily News* has taken a hand in the waking-up operation, and on December 27th published the opinions of three influential correspondents on the subject. I append summaries of their advice:—

MR. HARMSWORTH: COMPULSORY TRAVEL.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth says:—

One way of waking up England would be to insist upon members of the Cabinet occasionally leaving their own country to see for themselves what is being done by our commercial enemies. Those who, like Lord Rosebery, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Sir Christopher Furness, have taken the trouble of investigating matters, appear to be well aware that this country is being hopelessly defeated in almost every branch of industry. The optimists are confined to people like my friend Mr. Balfour, whose travels beyond the four-mile radius are not extensive. One week in the United States would not fail to bring home the most unpleasant fact that at the present moment the individual American is a great deal more efficient and industrious than the individual Briton.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND: TAKE MORE PAINS AND FREE LABOUR.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, writes:—

Although my own opinion is that too much has been made of this foreign competition, and especially that its successful character has been too readily assumed, I think two facts have to be noted in the meantime: first, that the Germans possess the faculty of taking pains in the smallest matters of business, while the Englishman rather disdains the trouble of doing so; secondly, that the American working-man is a more independent unit in a productive sense than his congener in this country.

So far as Capital, Enterprise, and Commercial Soundness are concerned (I put these elements in capital letters), we are quite 'woke up' in this country; but I believe we have something to learn in the art of taking pains, and that the working-man must some day take to heart the lesson that restriction of output is an unsound policy."

MR. KENRIC MURRAY: DE OMNIBUS REBUS, ETC.

Mr. Kenric B. Murray, Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, says:—

There is, in my opinion, no royal method of waking up England. International commercial rivalry is bound to increase as years go by. But I will not believe that the British nation, which has annihilated distance and united the outlying corners of the earth by steam carriage, which has brought buyer and seller together on the market-places of the universe, without regard to time or distance, by means of the speaking wire, will not maintain the first place amongst traders which it has so laboriously won for itself. I have therefore great pleasure in responding to the editor's request to indicate briefly: "How to wake up England."

EDUCATE! EDUCATE! EDUCATE!

To be efficacious this must commence on the civil side, because progress can be based only on education—particularly on an improved elementary foundation. Without an efficient elementary foundation the subsequent superstructure of commercial, technical, or scientific specialisation cannot be built. We are three or four generations behind Germany, and nearly two behind the U.S.A., not only in elementary, but also in other branches of education. Our Government and our Parliaments know that we are wasting large sums of money annually on incomplete tuition; they know that other nations are ahead of us in this indispensable respect—and yet we have neither an educational code from primary to tertiary, nor have we a Minister

or a real Department of Education. Our basis is wanting. That is a fatal and a criminal oversight. When will the public voice demand that this costly oversight be remedied? This should be the first and immediate task of England awake.

FREE LABOUR.

The second should be to courageously, and at once, tackle the Labour question on a non-party and non-trade-union basis. This comprises amongst others the following sub-divisions. A wise regulation of the existing deliberate and systematic limitation of output in various trades; settlement of strikes, either without or with compulsory conciliation, as in Federal Australia and New Zealand; greater elasticity as to hours of labour; provision for the settlement of disputes of trades unions amongst themselves, pending which all production is suspended; stipulations as to the employment of labour-saving machinery; re-establishment of apprenticeship, which at the present moment is one of the major differences between British and German industrialism; the general adoption of a sliding scale for wages; liberty of the subject in regard to piecework; registration of trades unions and liability of their funds in legal proceedings; State guarantee of union funds, and possibly State assistance in regard to insurance and pensions.

CHEAPEN INLAND FREIGHT.

Third in importance, and no less urgent than the previous two, is, in my opinion, the question of cheapening the cost of transport by land and water. The country which invented and applied steam as a means of transport now disposes of probably the dearest system of land carriage in the world. It costs less to-day to bring sugar from Hungary—thousands of miles across Europe to London—than to carry the same sugar over our own rails from London to Manchester.

FEDERATE THE EMPIRE.

Fourthly in order of importance I would wish to see a practical expression found for what is popularly known as Imperial Federation. Under a scheme of Imperial Federation provision would doubtless be made for progress in the interests of the federal units of State colonisation under the flag, a gradual reduction of import tariffs, improved postal and telegraphic arrangements, and, in due course, an approach towards a British code of commercial law.

REFORM PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Next, and fifthly in order, a domestic matter of great importance, from its influence on the cost of enterprise and public works in this country, is the much-needed reform of Parliamentary procedure. Apart from the point which has now been reached in the British Legislature, that hardly any other Government measures can now become law, the delays and uncertainties of private Bills have become a public scandal. The item of cost, too, has almost reached prohibition point, and the few measures which are fortunate in passing find themselves mulcted for ever in charges which go far towards neutralising the earning power of new enterprises.

LOOK AFTER MIGRATION.

As a concluding and final task I would ask for the consideration and solution of important problems bearing on the population of the country. At present we are completely adrift, and without policy or system in regard to the migration of the countless inhabitants into towns, that of emigration itself, or the danger which may arise from the apparent diminution in the reproductive powers of the nation.

Surely there is sufficient material in these six great questions to cause Britons to awake themselves and put forth all the intelligence and might for their satisfactory solution. Perhaps if some small sacrifice of sports, betting, or other distractions and amusements were made by each householder in favour of the consideration of problems of this importance, neither individual nor nation would be the poorer.

DIRECTORIES AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE FOR 1902.

THE following brief description of the most necessary Reference Books for the New Year will be found handy for those who wish to have within reach the latest information concerning the world and all the things therein. I have purposely confined the notice to the briefest possible compass. Most of the books are too well known to need any description, but I give the name of the publisher and the price, so that no difficulty may be found in fulfilling the order. In all cases I quote the price in cloth. Many of the books can be had in leather at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. extra.

I.—DIRECTORIES.

- The Post Office Directory, London.** (3,356 pp. 3s. Published by Kelly's Directories, Limited, 182 and 184, High Holborn, W.C.)
- Suburban London Directory.** (36s.)
- Royal National Directory of Scotland.** (50s.)
- Royal National Directory of Ireland.** (40s.)
- North and Mid Wales.** (25s.)
- The Royal Blue-Book Court Guide.** (cr. 8vo. 7in. by 5in. 1,444 pp. 5s. Containing the addresses of professional people and people in society.)
- Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers.** (30s.)
- Grocery and Oil and Colour and Provision Trades.** (36s.)
- Engineers, Iron and Metal Trades and Colliery Proprietors.** (30s.)
- Watch and Clock, Jewellery and Fancy Trades.** (20s.)
- Manufacturers of Textile Fabrics.** (36s.)
- Building Trades.** (30s.)
- Wine and Spirit Trades, Brewers and Maltsters.** (25s.)
- Leather Trades.** (25s.)
- Cabinet, Furniture and Upholstery Trades.** (20s.)
- Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, Publishers, and Paper Makers.** (25s.)
- Chemists and Druggists and Chemical Manufacturers.** (20s.)
- All the above are published by Kelly, Limited.
- Gasworks Directory and Statistics.** (cr. 8vo. 6s. net. Hazell.)
- Waterworks Directory and Statistics.** (cr. 8vo. 6s. net. Hazell.)
- These two bound in one, 10s.
- Electric Lighting and Electric Traction.** Edited by C. S. Vezy Brown. (cr. 8vo. 6s. net. Hazell.)
- These three all give the names of chairmen, engineers and managers.
- Stock and Sharebrokers' Directory.** (4s. 6d. E. Wilson.)
- Directory of Directors, 1902.** (cr. 8vo. Skinner's. E. Wilson. 15s.)
- Medical Directory.** (14s. Churchill.)
- The Clergy Directory.** (Crockford.) (20s. 4s. 6d. net. J. and S. Phillips.)
- The Church Directory and Almanack.** (2s. Nisbet.)
- Burdett's Official Nursing Directory.** (3s. Fifth Edition. The Scientific Press, Limited.) A directory of training schools and nursing institutions, and a directory of nurses compiled on the same principles as the "Clergy List."
- Americans in London, 1902.** (American Directory Publishing Co. Residential Directory and Shopping Guide.)
- Perry's Hotel and Boarding House Guide.** Great Britain, Continent, America, and Australia. (W. Perry and Son, Wormwood Buildings, Helmet Street, E.C.)
- The Englishwoman's Year Book and Directory.** (350 pp. 2s. 6d. net. A. and C. Black.) "The woman's Whitaker."

II.—OFFICIAL LISTS.

- The Local Government Book: County Councils.** (8vo. 10s. 6d. Harrison.)
- The Foreign Office List.** (8vo. 6s. Harrison.)
- The Colonial Office List.** (8vo. 10s. 6d. Harrison.)
- The India Office List.** (8vo. 10s. 6d. Harrison.)
- Hart's Army List.** (10s. 6d. Murray.)
- The Navy List.**
- The Clergy List.** (8vo. 12s. 6d. Kelly and Co.)
- The Law List.** (10s. 6d. Stevens.)

III.—COURT AND PERSONAL.

- The Almanach de Gotha.** (12mo. 9s. 6d. Sampson Low and Co.) The *Almanach de Gotha* contains official information concerning all the Courts and Cabinets of the world. It is a miracle of completeness, neatness, and compactness.
- Dod's Peerage.** (1,022 pp. Cloth, gilt. 10s. 6d. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Fetter Lane, E.C.) "Dod" has long been a household word.
- Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.** (roy. 8vo. 11s. 6d. Dean and Son, 160, Fleet Street, E.C.)
- Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy.** (16s. 6d.)
- Debrett's Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage.** (15s. 6d.)
- Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.** (Imp. 8vo. 42s. Harris and Sons, 53, Pall Mall, S.W.)

- Debrett's "House of Commons" and the Judicial Bench.** (8vo. 7s. 6d. Dean and Co.)
- Walford's County Families: Directory of 12,000 distinguished families.** (Royal 8vo. 30s. Chatto and Windus)
- Whittaker's "Windsor Peerage."**
- Dod's "Parliamentary Companion."** (Seventieth Edition. 32mo. Imperial. 4s. 6d. Whittaker and Co.)
- Phillips's "Handy Atlas," A Guide to County Constituencies.** (England and Wales, 5s.; Scotland, 3s. 6d.; Ireland, 3s. 6d. George Phillips and Sons.) These are useful atlases, each with a good consulting index showing every railway station in the country.
- Who's Who.** (5s. net. A. and C. Black.) An annual biographical dictionary containing over 1,400 pages; the handiest, cheapest, and most useful book of the kind published. "Who's Who" tells everything about everybody who is anybody, with their addresses. The information is brought up to date every year, and addresses corrected and additions made up to date.
- Who's Who in America.** (A. N. Marquis and Co., Chicago.)
- What's What.** (6s. Swan, Sonnenschein.) A new venture published for the first time this year, edited by Mr. Harry Quilter. It contains a mass of miscellaneous information otherwise almost inaccessible.
- Men and Women of the Time: A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries.** (The Scientific Press.)

IV.—ALMANACKS.

- Whittaker's Almanack.** (In paper 1s. Whitaker.) This is the best known and most popular of its kind.
- Hazell's Annual.** (733 pp. 3s. 6d. Seventeenth year. Revised up to December 5th, 1901. Hazell, Watson, and Viney.) Hazell needs no description, its name is sufficient praise. It is an indispensable and handy book of reference containing a mass of information, carefully edited and admirably arranged.
- The "World's" Almanack for 1902.** (World office, New York.)
- The "Daily News" Almanack and Political Register.** (Chicago Daily News office.)
- The Financial Reform Almanack.** (1s. Simpkin.) A compact compendium of facts and figures indispensable to all those interested in either peace, retrenchment or reform.
- The Musician's Calendar.** Compiled by H. J. Waterlow. (1s. 6d. net. Breitkopf and Härtel.)

V.—YEAR BOOKS.

- The Statesman's Year Book.** 30th Edition. (10s. 6d. Macmillan and Co.) A political and statistical compendium, even more indispensable to journalists than to politicians.
- Burdett's Official Intelligence for 1902.** 21st year. (2,500 pp. 42s. Spottiswoode and Co.) A *précis* of all information concerning all securities dealt with on the Stock Exchange, edited by Sir H. C. Burdett, under sanction of committee of Stock Exchange.
- Stock Exchange Year Book for 1902.** (Skinner's. E. Wilson.) 18s.
- The "Daily Mail" Year Book.** (1s. Daily Mail Office, London, E.C.) A moment of patient industry, full of an immensity of up-to-date information on all manner of subjects.
- The Municipal Year Book for 1902.** Edited by Robert Donald. (2s. 6d. Edward Lloyd, Limited.) A compact directory and guide-book to all the Municipalities and Urban District Councils in the three kingdoms. Information as to the Municipal control of monopolies of service is very full and complete.
- The London Manual for 1902.** (1s. 6d. Edward Lloyd, Limited.) Sixth year of publication. Edited by Robert Donald, of the *Municipal Journal*. An invaluable handbook, giving full particulars concerning all the governing authorities in the Metropolis.
- The Annual Charities Register and Digest for 1902.** (4s. Longmans, Green and Co.) A classified register of charities and a digest of information concerning all means (legal and voluntary) employed for the prevention and relief of distress and the improvement of the condition of the poor. With an admirable index of 70 pages.
- Burdett's Hospitals and Charities.** The Year Book of Philanthropy and Hospital Annual. (cr. 8vo. 5s. A. and C. Black.)
- Fry's Royal Guide to London Charities, 1902.** Edited by John Lane. (1s. 6d. Chatto and Windus.)
- The Year's Art.** (438 pp. 3s. 6d. Virtue and Co.) Twenty-third issue. A concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, engraving and architecture. Illustrated.
- Art Sales of the Year 1901.** Record of Prices at Auctions in 1901. (534 pp.) Edited by J. H. Slater.
- Dictionary of Photography.** By E. P. Wall. Seventh edition. (632 pp. cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. Hazell.)
- Photographic International Annual, 1902.** (2s. Iliff.)
- Farmer and Stock-Breeder Year Book, 1901.** (roy. 8vo. 1s.)
- Garden Annual, 1902.** (cr. 8vo. 1s. Gardening.)
- Trades Unions: Board of Trade Official Return of Trade Unions and Labour Associations for 1900.** (Eyre and Spottiswoode.)
- The Labour Annual, or Reformer's Year Book.** (1s.) Edited by Mr. Edwardes, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow.
- The Naval Annual, 1902.** Sixteenth year. (12s. 6d. Griffin and Co., Portsmouth.)

The Politician's Handbook. (6s. net. Vacher and Sons.) Edited by H. Whates. A digest of State papers, diplomatic correspondence, reports of Royal Commissions, Select Committees, Treaties, etc., for the Session of 1901.

Public School Annual, 1901. (cr. 8vo. 1s. A. and C. Black.) A Record of the Year's Work and Play at our Public Schools.

Knowledge Diary and Scientific Handbook, 1902. (3s. Knowledge Office.)

The Official Year Book of the Church of England, 1902. (3s. The S.P.C.K.)

The Free Church Handbook. (2s. 6d. Memorial Hall.) Contains full particulars concerning the Evangelical Free Churches of the United Kingdom.

The Catholic Directory for 1902. (1s. 6d. n.t.) Burns and Oates's 65th year of publication.

The Jewish Year Book. (3s. Greenberg, 80, Chancery Lane.) An annual record of matters Jewish.

Essex Hall Year Book to the Unitarian Churches. (Green, 5, Essex Street. 1s. net.)

The Salvation Army Year Book.

The Year Book of Australia. (10s. 6d. Kegan Paul, Trench.)

Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press. Newspaper Section. Vol. 1. (4s. H. Sell and Co.)

Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory. Fifth year. (2s. C. Mitchell and Co.)

Browne's Advertiser's Guide.

English Catalogue of Books for 1901. (3s. net. Sampson Low and Co.) List of books published in United Kingdom and more important books published in United States.

British Library Year Book. Edited by Thomas Greenwood. 3s. net. Scott, Greenwood and Co.) Record of Library Progress and Work.

The Parliamentary Debates for 1901. (16s. 10d. Wyman and Sons.) With titles, appendices, &c. A general index for the whole session of 1901. Compiled by Miss Nancy Bailey. An admirable piece of indexing work without which it is idle to look for anything in "Hansard." This single volume contains an exhaustive index of the eleven volumes for the Session of 1901.

Library Association Year Book. (1s. Horace Marshall.)

The Annual Index to Periodicals. (15s. net. *Review of Reviews* Office.) A classified subject-index to the contents of the Periodicals published during the year 1901. Vol. for 1901 in preparation.

Bailey's Annual Index to the "Times." (15s. Eyre and Spottiswood.) Vol. III. for 1901 in preparation.

Willech's Tithe Commutation Tables. By H. Bence Jones. (Ry. 8.0. 1s. Longmans.)

PARIS.

Paris-Hachette, 1902. Directory containing 65,000 names and addresses. 100 illustrations. (10fr. boards, 13fr. cloth. Hachette.)

Paris-Parisien, 1902. Seventh year. Containing all information about Paris and its notable institutions, etc. (Librairie Ollendorff.)

Almanach Hachette, 1902. A handy cyclopædia up-to-date. (768 pp. 1,200 illustrations. 44 maps and plans. 3fr. 50c. boards, 4fr. 50c. cloth. Hachette.)

Almanach du Drapeau for 1902. Third year. Handbook for Army and Navy. (300 pp. 40 maps. 1fr. 50c. boards, 3fr. cloth. Hachette.)

VI.—INDICES, ETC.

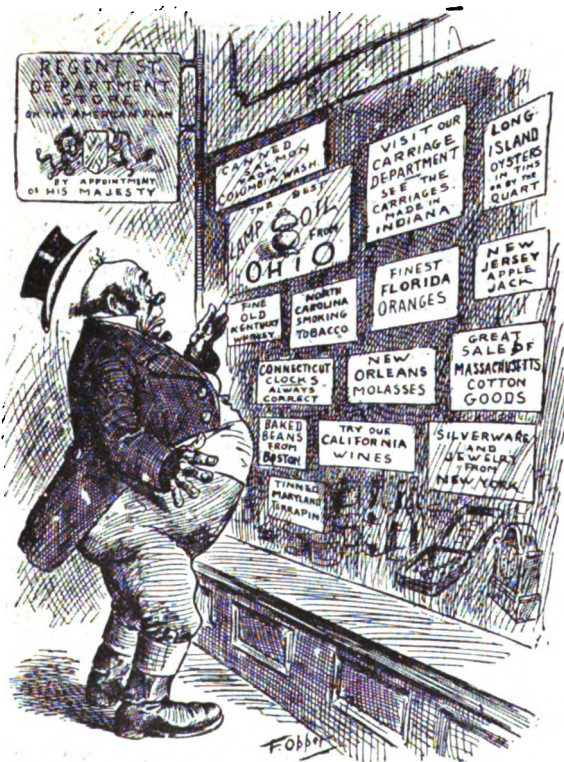
Annual Register. (8vo. 18s. Longmans.) Chronicle of events of 1901.

A WORKING MAN ON CO-PARTNERSHIP AND CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Dear Sir,—In your article on how to keep up our position in trade you say you welcome any suggestion that can be made.

Can we maintain our trade supremacy?



N. Y. Journal.]

A Day with John Bull.

You do not believe it possible. I do.

In the first place, you think the worker wants speeding up. I don't. Better a great deal be the last in the race than have the Pittsburg conditions here. Herbert Spencer says a month's experience there would justify any man in committing suicide.

After a wide experience in various towns as a working man among working men, and all the time studying the social problem in the Co-operative and Trade Union movement, I believe the British workman is in no way deficient in intelligence, industry and character, taken altogether.

I have come to the conclusion that it is the organisation of our trade, the intelligence department, the officers, the captains of industry—these are all deficient; and in your articles, if you can call the attention of the country to these, you will be doing a great public service.

The three things to be secured by State Socialism are the complete organisation of trade, involving the abolition (in this country at least) of competitive overlapping, and the securing of work being done which is necessary in the interests of trade as a whole, but which does not pay private firms to do it.

The second thing to be secured is the elimination of the private capitalist, as is now being done, as you know, in all state and municipal enterprises and co-operative institutions, by means of a sinking fund or depreciation, and even during the process of extermination so long as the market rate, possibly from 3 to 4 per cent. interest, is being paid, the capitalist in that capacity has no control whatever, only as a member with one vote, to which every one else has the same right of admission.

The third is the securing of the hearty co-operation and goodwill of all.—I am, yours truly,

15, May Crescent, Lincoln. JOHN MARTIN.

[I welcome this frank expression of opinion, but is not the writer mistaken in thinking that Lord Grey and his friends support Co-partnership against Co-operation? I have always understood that Lord Grey was an enthusiast for Co-operation, and only regarded Co-partnership as a bridge across which we might carry to a more perfect co-operative social system.—ED. R. OF R.]

THE KEY TO INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS.

SHORT HOURS AND HIGH WAGES.

MR. C. J. WENTWORTH COOKSON, C.E., contributes to the *Empire Review* for January an article entitled "The Crisis in British Industry: A Suggestion and a Warning." Mr. Cookson has been for twenty years engaged in the building of railways and waterworks in Australia and New Zealand, and in this article he lays before the British public the ripe fruits of his long experience. He writes well, and has come to certain definite conclusions, which I am very glad to reproduce here.

His first point is that a good man at a good wage working eight hours a day is the cheapest article in the labour market. No man whose living is earned by hard physical labour can be worked profitably up to his full capacity for more than eight hours a day. It is a mistake to think that it is cheaper to pay a man 5s. for ten hours' labour than to pay him the same amount for eight hours' work. But everything depends upon working full stretch for eight hours. At the Antipodes the working day is eight hours, and the wages average 1s. an hour; in England wages run 6d. an hour for a day of ten hours, but Mr. Cookson asserts that the higher wage for the shorter day produces a cheaper result. He maintains that the doctrine of the eight-hour day of the Australian employer is not the least a question of philanthropy. He says that when a man puts in eight hours' work he has to work hard. Mr. Cookson's article, which is one of the most interesting that I have read for some time on this subject, maintains that the longer hours, while they are ruinous to the home, are detrimental to the workmen, but they are chiefly disadvantageous to the employer of the men.

When pressed for time he tried on one occasion the experiment of paying the men for ten hours a day, and paying them at the same time 25 per cent. additional wages. At the end of the contract he made a careful calculation, and found that although he had had 25 per cent. more of the men's time, and had paid them 25 per cent. more wages, he had only got 15 per cent. more work. On the other hand, he once tried the experiment of raising the wage from 8s. to 9s. a day, to see if, without asking the men, he could get them to load into railway waggons two extra cubic yards of ballast a day. The result was that he paid £6 a day extra in labour, and made an extra profit of £24 a day for himself.

In another case a railway contractor, thinking to make a saving of about six per cent., reduced wages from 8s. to 7s. 6d. a day. When the work came to be measured up it was found that, while the workmen had lost six per cent. of their wages, instead of the contractor profiting to that extent, he was fifteen per cent. to the bad.

Mr. Cookson lays great stress, and wisely, upon the importance of sentiment or good feeling between employers and workmen. He says:—

What do they suppose induced these men, in a broiling sun, with a shade temperature of 110 degrees, to put on this extra pressure, and to keep it up for months? Nothing more than the natural understanding created in their minds, that by a sense of appreciation of fair dealing, and an unanimous willingness to give a maximum return for a maximum consideration. Surely relations such as these between employer and employed are worth a trial to bring about?

But Mr. Cookson goes further. He maintains that inefficiency of labour due to temperance is largely due to long hours of labour. An English workman has to get up between four and five to creep away breakfastless to start work at six. He works on till six in the evening,

and he seldom or never sees the sun shine upon his own home. In Australasia the labourer is a free man till 8 o'clock in the morning. He works from 8 till 12, and from 1 till 5, so that during the summer months he has practically half the day to himself every day in the week. Give the working man some possible chance of healthful relaxation during the day, and let him see the sun shine on his home, and you will at once raise him morally and physically. You will increase his cheerfulness and general willingness to work, and you will dry up a great deal of the craving for drink.

"The profitableness of labour," says Mr. Cookson, "is the prime factor in successful competition." The British workman does not work hard enough. If he had to compete with the Australasian workman, he would have to brush himself up a great deal. When an English navvy is paid by results, he works as well as his colonial brother, but when he is not, he does not.

Mr. Cookson thinks a proper understanding could be brought about at once, whereby the hours of workmen could be shortened to the profit of themselves and of their employers, if there was a system by which employers allowed their *employés* to participate in the profits of their industry. This he advocates not at all on philanthropic grounds. He says in nearly all cases where participation in profits is the rule, the object is to get more work done at a slightly increased cost, the whole question being regarded from a purely commercial aspect.

Mr. Cookson went down to Portsmouth lately, and watched the men in the dockyards. He came to the conclusion that out of fifty men employed twenty were always idle. About 40 per cent. of the *employés* were always dawdling about, only perhaps for a minute or two at a time, but these wasted minutes count up to hours. Referring to the controversy in the *Times* concerning bricklayers, Mr. Cookson maintains that whereas an English workman only lays 300 bricks a day, in Australasia, where a bricklayer's wages are from 9s. to 10s. a day of eight hours, he is expected to lay an average of 1,000 bricks:—

Not long ago an American secured a contract for the construction of some dock works in England, which included the laying of many millions of bricks. He employed British workmen, but being unable to do the work profitably, he was reluctantly obliged to import his labour from the States, and although he paid the American workmen a higher rate of wages than was expected by the British workmen, his profits were materially increased. Here in Great Britain we must come up to the standard of energy displayed by the workmen of the outside world, or reconcile ourselves to losing a large proportion of our trade. There is no alternative.

Mr. Cookson's article, which is very well worth careful consideration both by workmen and employers, concludes with a warning word as to the impossibility of our holding our own in competition not only with the Germans and Americans, but even with our colonies, if the British workman persists in refusing to do his best. Mr. Cookson is evidently firmly convinced that the British workman dawdles, and unless dawdling is done away with, we are done for. Mr. Cookson, it is interesting to note, has worked not only as a contractor, but for six months he made the experiment of living and working as an ordinary labourer. He says:—

It was after reading Walter Besant's delightful book that, some fifteen years ago, I determined to put his ideas to a practical test, and I did so by working alongside colonial labourers for six months. I have never regretted that most interesting and instructive experience. It helped me to understand working-men, and determine whether a man deserved to be appreciated or otherwise.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Anglo-American Magazine.—59, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. Dec.

The Foot Markham and His Work. H. Maxm.
The President's Message. The Editor.
The Genesis of Anarchy. E. Ridley.
Conservative Pessimism in England. S. J. MacKnight.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Jan.
Essex Brasses illustrative of Elizabethan Costume. Illus. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous.

The Heart of Queen Anne Boleyn. Illus. Sir W. H. D'Oyly.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 1s. Jan.
Westminster Cathedral. Illus. W. R. Lethaby.

The Plantin Museum, Antwerp. Illus. R. P. Spiers.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 2s. cts. Dec.
The Rights of Men. W. A. Northcott.
Publishers and the Postal Department. Gen. C. H. Howard.
The Co-operative Association of America. Rev. H. Vrooman.
Christian Leadership and Economic Reform. J. Buckley Bartlett.
Revolutions in Religious Thought during the Nineteenth Century. B. O. Flower.

Evolution and Theology. Walter Spence.
Dame Fashion's Thumb. Marion Gertrude Haines.
Capital and Labour. Dr. George W. Carey.
Medical Freedom; a Conversation. Dr. A. Wilder.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Sir Thomas Lawrence. Illus. G. D. Leslie and F. A. Eaton.
Rothiemurchus. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Dr. George A. Fothergill. Illus. H. W. Bromhead.
Hugh Cameron. Illus. E. Pinnington.
Sgraffito for Wall-Decoration. Illus. H. Sumner.
Etching:—"St. Paul's from the River" after H. Dawson.

Artist.—27, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. Jan.
A Sketching-Club, 1855-1880. Illus. M. Hardie.
Moreno Carbonero. Illus.
C. R. Ashbee and the Guild of Handicraft. Illus.
Elementary Art-Training. Illus. Celia Levettus.
Supplement:—"Auguste Rodin" by Gutzon-Borglum.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WOKING. 5s. Jan.
Education in India and Moral Training. D. Duncan.
The Indian Civil Service as a Career. W. Egerton.
Agricola Redivivus. A. Rogers.
Unity of Coinage for the Empire. A. McMillan.
The Religious Orders of Morocco. Dr. E. Montet.
British Dominion in Eastern Africa. H. Bindloss.
The French Missions to Siam. Pinya.
Anglo-India Miniaturists. A. F. Steuart.
The Pelasgians; a New Theory. L. C. Innes.
Siam's Intercourse with China. Contd. Major G. E. Gerini.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Dec.
Expansion through Reciprocity. J. B. Osborne.
The Real Judge Lynch. T. W. Page.
Will Italy renew the Triple Alliance? R. Whitehouse.
Literature and the Civil War. H. A. Beers.
Maeterlinck and Music. E. Newman.
Lord Mansfield. John Buchan.
The Resources of the Confederacy. W. G. Brown.
A Plea for Crabbe. P. E. More.

Badminton Magazine.—WM. HEINEMANN. 1s. Jan.
The Motor-Car Question. A. C. Harmsworth.
Golf in 1901. Illus. H. S. C. Everard.
The Shot-Gun. L. H. De Visse Shaw.
Tobogganing in England. Illus. Mary C. Fair.
The League System of Association Football. A. R. Haig-Brown.
A Day after Pig in Corsica. Illus. W. K. Robertson.
Horses and the War. Capt. T. T. Pitman.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Frauds on Bankers.
Banking in Great Britain and Ireland in 1901.
The Home Railway Shareholder. C. H. Grinling.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Jan.
On the Heels of De Wet; the Birth of the Brigade.
Fact and Fiction in Ireland.
With the Boers round Mafeking.

Among the Fife Miners. Kellogg Durland.

The Anglo-Saxon Society Woman.

Lady Sarah. G. S. Street.

Guerilla Warfare; an Historical Parallel.

Musings Without Method.

British Settlements in the New Colonies.

Bookman.—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 2s. cts. Dec.

In the Days of My Youth. Emile Zola.

Christmas Carols. Illus. Annie Russell Marble.

Boston in Fiction. Illus. Contd. Frances Weston Carruth.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 2s. cts. Dec.

Failure of the Pan-American. Illus. Editor.

A Visit to Westminster. A. R. Carman.

Aftermath of the Royal Visit. N. Patterson.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. Jan.
Christmas Fun a Mile above Sea-Level in Switzerland. Illus. Ward Muir.

The Hôtel des Invalides and its Veterans. Illus. J. Boyer.

The Pipes of All Peoples. Illus. R. Machray.

Christmas at the 'Varsities. Illus.

London from the River. Illus. F. M. Holmes.

W. L. Wyllie. Illus. A. Fish.

Cassell's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Dec.
Town Refuse Disposal in Great Britain. Illus. W. F. Goodrick.

Petroleum in California. Illus. W. L. Watts.

Forced Draught. William H. Booth.

The Nile Dam at Assuan. Illus. A. J. Liversedge.

Wages and Labour in the American Steel Trades. William Garrett.

Unfinished Inventions. C. W. Scribner.

By-Product Coke Ovens. Illus. F. H. Crockard.

Scotch Pig-Iron and By-Products. H. Bumby.

Better Hours for Workmen. H. Allen.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Dec.

Reforms in Church Music. W. F. P. Stockley.

The Riddle of Existence. W. Sweetman.

The Genius of Rembrandt. Illus.

Preaching during the Renaissance. Rev. Lucian Johnston.

Father Tyrrell as an Apologist. Rev. J. McSorley.

Two Sanctuaries in Styria. Illus. Dom M. Barrett.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Jan.

The Mono-Rail. P. G. Craven.

The Land of Evangeline. Rev. R. Wilson.

New Guinea; the World's Darkest Island. J. Johnstone.

The North-West Frontier of India. R. T. Halliday.

The Great Canals of the World. G. A. Angus.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. Dec.

Reciprocity. Illus. George B. Waldron.

Venice Laces. Illus. Ada Sterling.

Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. Contd. E. E. Sparks.

Florence. Illus. James A. Harrison.

The Inner Life of Leonardo da Vinci. Illus. Adelia A. Field Johnston.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Jan.

The Growth of Missions in Western India. Rev. T. Davis.

Churchman.—STOCK. 6d. Jan.

China. Bishop Moule.

The Western Text of St. Luke. Rev. W. H. Dundas.

Commonwealth.—3, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS. 3d. Jan.

The Educational Crisis; Symposium.

The Industrial Programme. Miss C. Smith.

H. Rider Haggard on the Rural Exodus; Interview. H. A. Wilkinson.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. Jan.

Lord Rosebery and the Copperheads. E. T. Cook.

Anglophobia in Germany. Patrice Quis Exul.

The Social Abyss. C. F. G. Masterman.

The International Organisation of the Nation in Time of War. Col. F. N. Maude.

Literary Criticism in France. Edward Wright.

Back to the Land. C. W. Sorensen.

The Situation in Spain. John Foreman.

Where to get Men. Miles.

The Native Problem in S. Africa. Rev. J. T. Darragh.

Ruskin and Democracy. J. A. Hobson.

Do Trade Unions limit Output? Clement Edwards.

Our Unhappy Divisions in the Church; Symposium.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 15. Jan.
Thackeray in the United States. Contd. Illus. Gen. James Grant Wilson.
Rigby; the Eighteenth-Century Place-Hunter. Alex. Innes Shand.
A Londoner's Log-book. Contd.
Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. G. S. Street.
Shenstone; a Forgotten Poet. Rev. W. H. Hutton.

Crampton's Magazine.—TREHERNE AND CO. 6d. Jan.
The Cat; To-day and To-morrow. Louis Wain.
From Wycherley to Pinero. J. Forster.
Herr Georg Liebling. Baroness de Bertouch.

Crittle.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Dec.
Franz von Lenbach. Illus. Christian Brinton.
Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Watts-Dunton at "The Pines." Illus. W. Arm-
strong.
Johannes Brahms. Illus. H. Gale.
Anarchism in Literature. L. Strachey.
The Reviewer reviewed. Agnes H. Morton.

East and West.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING, HORNEY ROAD,
BOMBAY. 1 Rupee. Dec.
Education and the Unity of the Race. Prof. Ladd.
The West Influencing the East. K.C.S.I.
The Representation of India in the Imperial Parliament. Sir Robert Leth-
bridge.
Orientals and Occidental Ideals. T. Baty.
The Tragedy of Amboyna. K. J. Badshah.
An Appeal to Lord Salisbury. A Hindu Bhakt.
Marriage Forms under Ancient Hindu Law. G. M. Tripathi.
Indian Civil Service Examinations. H. G. Keene.
Criminal Law and Procedure in the West and the East. Sir John Scott.
Famine Literature. A. Rogers.
The Power and Beauty of Beggary.

Educational Review.—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK
AGENCY, LONDON. 1s. 8d. Dec.
My Schools and Schoolmasters. J. Swett.
Playground Education. Joseph Lee.
Educational Periodicals in England. John Russell.
What is a University? Frank Thilly.
Philosophy in the German Gymnasium. Gustav Uhlig.
Spring the Rod. J. P. Munroe.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 15. Jan.
The Prince of Wales's Appaal. K. Cooke.
The Rebellion in Cape Colony. Hon. C. W. Hutton.
The Oxford and Cambridge Sports. Percy M. Thornton.
The Railway Race to the Persian Gulf. With Map. Major Yate and
Charles H. Robinson.
Sketches in North-West Canada. Elizabeth Lewthwaite.
Britain's Meat Supply. Sir E. M. Nelson.
Compulsory Service and Its Alternative. Capt. Sir George Arthur.
The Non-Commissioned Officer. W. H. C. Baddeley.
Current Events in India. J. D. Rees.
Thirty Years in Australia. Contd. Ada Cambridge.
The Evolution of the Malay Archipelago. A. Campbell.
Continental Views on British Policy. Diplomatist.
Karakas at Work and Play. Rev. A. Perkins and Ethel M. Wall.
The Crisis in British Industry. C. J. W. Cookson.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 15. Dec.
The Growth of American Coal Exports. Illus. F. E. Saward.
British Lighting and Traction Plants. Illus. P. Dawson.
Gottlieb Daimler and the Petroleum Motor; Father of the Automobile.
Illus. P. Daimler.
The Apportionment of Office and Selling Costs. A. Hamilton Church.
The Installation and Organisation of the Victoria Works. Illus. A.
Lazimby.
The Gold-Dredging Fields of Eastern Russia. Illus. C. W. Purington and
J. B. Landfield, jun.
The Need for Fixed Electrical and Mechanical Standards. L. Allen.
Design and Action of the Rotary Converter. D. B. Rushmore.

Engineering Times.—P. S. KING. 6d. Jan.
The Handling of Imports into Great Britain. A. J. Henderson.
The Standardisation of Gas Engine Nomenclature. Albert Stritmatter.
National Industrial Association.
The Great Gokteik Bridge. J. H. Vines.
Some Unusual Locomotives. A. B. Edgewes.
Tractive Power for Light Railways and Tramways. H. Conradi.
Modern Marine Engineering. John Corry.

English Illustrated Magazine.—UNWIN. 6d. Jan.
Coming Home through Siberia. Illus. Mrs. Archibald Little.
Scottish Crown and Scottish Coronations. Illus. Agnes H. Brown.
Thackeray's London. Illus. Lewis Melville.
The Commercial Future of Palestine. Illus. I. Zangwill.
Autobiographical. Dan Leno. Illus.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. Dec.
Mozart. Illus. W. S. B. Matthews and Others.

Everybody's Magazine.—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 10 cts. Dec.
Flower-Growing. Illus. Edith Davids.
The Haunts of the Beaver. Illus. A. R. Dugmore.
Paul Déroulède; the Revolutionist. Illus. E. P. Lyle, jun.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Jan.
Prophetic Ecstasy. Rev. R. Bruce Taylor.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Lord Rosebery and Political Reconstruction. Calchas.
Some Traits of Mr. Gladstone's Character. James Bryce.
Russia, Germany, and Britain. Canon Malcolm MacColl.
Wordsworth. Arthur Symonds.
The "Either—Or" of Søren Kirkegaard. M. A. Stobart.
The Compulsory Purchase of Irish Land. Judge O'Connor Morris.
M. Delcassé. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
Higher Co-operation. G. J. Holyoake.
The Spirit of the Mafia. Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.
The Tangle of London Locomotion. Sidney Low.
Socialism and Bernstein. Austin F. Harrison.
The Struggle in the Philippines. H. W. Wilson.
Drink in England, the United States, France, and Germany. With
Diagram. J. Holt Schooling.
Staging in French and English Theatres. Georges Bourdon.
French Drama in 1901. René Doumic.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—NEW YORK. 10 cts. Dec.
The Brute in Captivity. Illus. F. C. Bostock.
The Redemption of Palestine by the Jews. Illus. I. Zangwill.
The Personal Appeal of the Volunteers. Illus. Gen. Ballington Booth.

Genealogical Magazine.—STOCK. 15. Jan.
The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms. Contd. A. C. Fox-Davies.
Genealogical Notes from an Essex Parish Chest. Mary L. Cox.
The Vale of the Red Horse.
The Hoaxing of Wales.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 15. Jan.
Public Readings in Ancient Rome. J. B. Firth.
The Ancestors of Charles Reade in the Civil War. Compton Read.
Zionism. Joseph Strauss.
Tom Duncombe's Bogus Speech. J. Sykes.
The Dabchick, or Little Grebe. A. H. Japp.
The Gothian Ideal. Alfred Jordan.
Every Man His Own Mage. Philip Fitzreimund.
Pot-Pourri from a Theatrical Library. Rowland Grey.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.
Sisterhood. Illus. Miss Flora Klickmann.
Miss Kate Greenaway. Illus.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 15. Jan.
A Girl's Year at the Mansion House. Illus. M. K. H. Green.
The Mary Datchelor School. Illus. Christina G. Whyte.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. Jan.
Minu's Marvels of Nature. Illus. J. J. Ward.
The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. F. D. How.
Cromwell. Lord E. Fitzmaurice.
Winter Butterflies. Illus. E. K. Robinson.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Jan.
An Afternoon at Rottingdean. Illus. H. M. T.
T. E. Brown; the Manx Poet. Illus. J. Joughin.
Book-Illustrating; Interview with Hugh Thomson. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
Robert Bridges. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes.
The Government of India; Interview with Sir Richard Temple. Illus. R.
Blathwayt.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—53, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
75 cts. Dec.
Theodore Roosevelt at Harvard. C. Guild, jun.
The Medical Supervision of Athletes. E. A. Darling.
James Bradstreet Greenough. G. L. Kittredge.
Actualities of the Three-Year A. B. Degree. A. B. Hart.
E. A. Sophocles. With Portrait. F. B. Sanborn.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. Dec.
Light from Exploration on Canaanite Civilisation. Col. C. R. Conder.
The Preacher in Relation to the New Expansion. Dr. J. Strong.
The Gospel Miracles and Modern Thought. Prof. J. B. Thomas.
William Wilberforce. Dr. W. C. Wilkinson.

House.—H. VIRTUE. 6d. Jan.
Interior Decoration. Illus.
Hexham. Illus.

International Monthly.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 15. Dec.
Gustave Flaubert. E. Rod.
Christian and Infidel in the Holy Land. Concl. D. C. Munro.
The Tariff and the Trusts. S. E. Payne.
The Political Theory of Machiavelli. W. A. Dunning.
The Middle West. F. J. Turner.
Johann Karl Bertram Stueve. P. Bigelow.
The American Dictionary of Architecture. M. Schuyler.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Jan.
Father Theobald Mathew. M. R.
Memories of San Marco. Eva Billington.
Anonymities Unveiled.

Journal of Political Economy.—P. S. KING. 75 cts. Dec.
Index Numbers and the Standard of Value. T. S. Adams.
Iron and Steel in England and America. J. Schoenhof.
Value in Its Relation to Interest. R. S. Padan.
Credit Currency and Population. D. Kinley.
Iron Ore Mining in Minnesota. J. Moersch.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELINER.
25. Dec. 16.
The Transvaal War and Its Lessons. Concl. Jean de Bloch.
Typhoid and Its Abolition. Dr. L. Canney.
India and Its Army. Concl. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Carter.

Lady's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Jan.
Paul Helleu, Portrait-Painter. Illus. Lenore Van Der Veer.
The American Girl in England. Illus.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 1s. Jan.
Queen Alexandra's Pets. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
Lady Motorists. Illus. A. Kenaley.
Lady Photographers. Illus. F. Miller.
The Duchesse d'Uzès at Home. Illus. Frederic Lees.
The Future of Society. Lady Jeune.
Do Ghosts appear? Symposium.
The Romance of Lace. Illus. Mrs. F. N. Jackson.

Leisure Hour.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.
Fifty Years of the *Leisure Hour*. Illus.
Magnates of El Moghreb. Illus. Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop.
The Mother of Parliaments. Illus. J. Henniker Heaton.
The Sword in the British Army. Illus. R. Simkin.

Lippincott's Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. Dec.
King Edward's Coronation. Mrs. Balloe-Lowndes.
The Best Books. Edmund Gosse.

London Quarterly Review.—CHARLES H. KELLY. 2s. 6d. Jan.
The Article "Jesus" in the Three Encyclopædias. Dr. J. Stalker.
Biological Facts of Inheritance. Prof. J. A. Thomson.
The Transformation of Burma. E. G. Harmer.
Alfred the Great. Prof. W. E. Collins.
The Oxford Peshito. Prof. J. Rendel Harris.
Robert Louis Stevenson. R. McLeod.
The Biographers of Wesley. T. McCullagh.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. Jan.
A Smuggler's Diary. W. H. Hunt.
Catching Mullet at the Land's End. Rev. John Isabell.
What We breathe. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
Col. Hutchinson; a Friend of Nelson. Horace G. Hutchinson.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Dec.
Michael Angelo. Illus. John La Farge.
William Platt. William Allen White.
Charles Bunn; Lost on the Rocks of the barren Grounds. With Map.
A. Bridle and J. K. Macdonald.
Tommaso Salvini. Illus. Clara Morris.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Jan.
English Statesmen and Rulers. With Portraits. G. W. Smalley.
Telegraph Talk and Talkers. L. C. Hall.
In and around the Great Pyramid. Illus. C. Moffett.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Jan.
The St. Louis of "The Crisis." Prof. Dixon.
Pater's Philosophy of Life.
The British Officer and His Foreign Critics. Lieut.-Col. Maude.
The Revival of the Gaelic Language. Stephen Gwynn.
Forecasts of the Future. J. Quail.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. Jan.
Arnesby Brown. Illus. A. L. Baldry.
Applied Art at Glasgow. Contd. Illus. W. M. Gilbert.
M. Chéramy's Art Collection. Illus. H. Franz.
Charles I. as Art Patron. Illus. F. Mabel Robinson.
Miss Kate Greenaway. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.
The Artists' Room at the National Portrait Gallery. Illus.
Goya. Illus.
The Mobilier National at the Louvre. Illus. W. Roberts.
Supplement:—"Morning" after Arnesby Brown.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLEET STREET. 2s. cts. Dec.
A Wonder-Working Church. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
Moslem Women in Persia. Illus. Mrs. S. G. Wilson.
Movements in 1901 toward Missionary Unity. Dr. J. T. Gracey.
Lessons from Recent Events in China. Rev. C. H. Fenn.
Christian Forces in the Turkish Empire. Contd. Dr. E. Riggs.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. Jan.
The French Associations Law and Its Administrators. Editor.
Arnold and Newman. Rev. J. Rickaby.
The Roman and the Early Gallican Liturgy. Rev. H. Lucas.
The Politics of English Catholics during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Rev. J. H. Pollen.
The Angelus. Rev. H. Thurston.

Monthly Review.—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Jan.
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THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.



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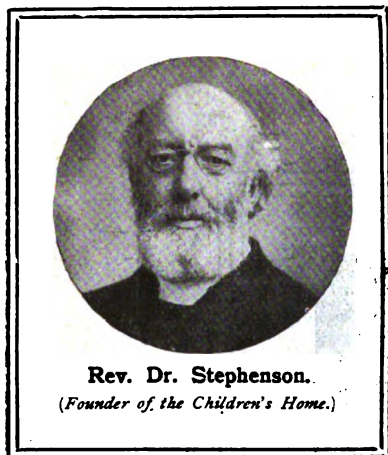
CHARLIE UP THE CHIMNEY.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

I.—“CHARLIE UP THE CHIMNEY.”

“A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU! With Charlie up the Chimney's Compliments.”

“Charlie up the Chimney” is the young gentleman whose portrait is the frontispiece of this article. The portrait was taken many years ago, and he has long since



Rev. Dr. Stephenson.
(Founder of the Children's Home.)

dropped the *sobriquet* which he gained in his early youth by trotting round from public-house to public-house and offering to entertain the company by a display of ventriloquism. Before he was ten years old he was in the habit of offering to hold a conversation with “Charlie up the Chimney.” The child was no Valentine Vox, but he had a

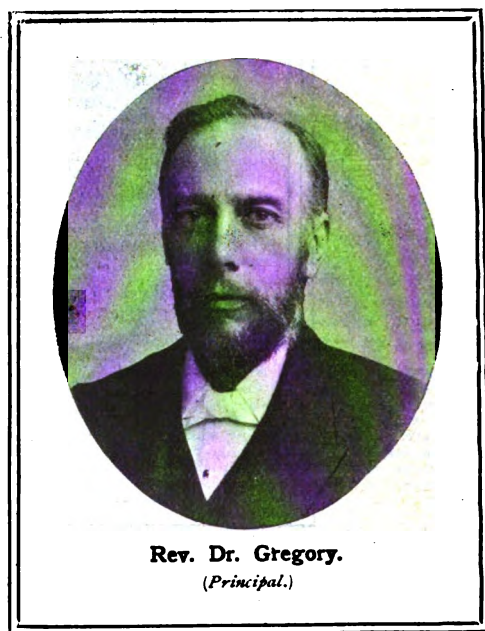
certain ventriloquial gift, which earned him many pennies with which he bought his daily bread. As for his lodgings, they cost him nothing, as may be inferred from the quarters which he was just vacating when he was photographed. When he was about nine years old his adventurous career came to a sudden close, for coming under the notice of Dr. Bowman Stephenson, of the Children's Home and Orphanage in Bonner Road, Victoria Park, he was rescued from the streets and adopted as one of the family in the Children's Home. There he was boarded, lodged and educated, and in due course launched upon the world. He is now a Captain in the Salvation Army, doing good work in the devoted band of consecrated evangelists who wear the uniform and obey the orders of General Booth. But although he has long since ceased to be known by the picturesque *sobriquet* which he brought with him to the Home, the story of his rescue and the photograph of his appearance as he was quitting his old lodgings for the last time are cherished among the innumerable pleasant associations of Dr. Stephenson's Home.

And so I have made bold to put a New Year's greeting into the laddie's mouth, knowing that it will be heartily echoed by the grown-up Captain Charles, to whom it is a constant source of quiet gratitude that, after all these years, the memory of his childhood should be useful in attracting attention to one of the most admirable of the great charities of our time.

The Children's Home and Orphanage was founded thirty-two years ago by the Rev. Dr. Bowman Stephenson. Like all such institutions it began in a small way. It has added nearly £1,000 a year to its income for every year of its life, and its balance-sheet shows total receipts of close upon £30,000 every year, equivalent to 3 per cent. interest upon a million of money. Although founded by a Wesleyan minister, and rightly regarded

as one of the glories of Wesleyan Methodism, it is a national rather than a denominational institution. To the utmost of its capacity the Home is as wide open to children of all denominations and opinions as that of Dr. Barnardo. At the present moment the Children's Home contains 1,200 inmates, who have found shelter, home, and training in the midst of surroundings that are pre-eminently home-like and, therefore, Christian. The great trouble with orphans, deserted children, and homeless wanderers is that they are without God in this world; that is to say, they have no one to love them. For, as there is the best authority for believing that God is Love, so it is no figure of speech to say that the homeless, unwanted child—friendless, parentless, and starving—is, if not without God in this world, at least without the manifested presence of God in its life. To gather these children into a warm, well-lighted, carefully tended home is in a very real sense to bring them into the presence—the manifested presence—of God. Hence every such institution which is founded by love, presided over by love, and which has love as its atmosphere, is a kind of new incarnation, God manifest in the flesh.

This being so, we can hardly better begin the New Year than by looking a little into an institution which is working such a daily miracle in the midst of so many lives, not so much in order to satisfy our curiosity, as to raise the important question whether each of us or any of us, or all of us put together, could not, if we put our minds to it, double its range of usefulness in the course of the next twelve months. It could be done with little difficulty if everyone whose eye falls upon these pages were to ask, “What have I done to bring the light and



Rev. Dr. Gregory.
(Principal.)

the warmth and the love of God into the lives of childrer who, being orphans or worse than orphans of earthl parents, seem also to be shut out for want of our helpin

care from that brooding love of the Divine Father which, from the very beginning of things, was never revealed save through a mother's love?"

II.—THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

"In my Father's house," said Jesus Christ, "there are many mansions." And in that respect it resembles the Children's Home, for although the Children's Home is always spoken of as one home, in reality it consists of eight separate institutions, one of which is in the Isle of Man, the other seven being scattered up and down the kingdom. The parent institution, which has at this moment 300 boys and girls under its sheltering roofs, is in Bonner Road, in the East of London. The branches must be sought in Lancashire, in Canada, in Farnborough, in Birmingham, in Alverstoke, and Chadlington. Of these, the Birmingham institution known as the Princess Alice Orphanage is the home set apart for children of Christian parents, while the Alverstoke branch is a convalescent home, to which two years ago was added a home for crippled children. All these institutions are governed on the same general plan. The governors are all men, and the heads of the houses all women. I asked Dr. Gregory, when I visited the headquarters, whether they suffered from the one constant source of trouble which beset all those who employ women. In nearly every institution or commercial house where women are employed, you no sooner succeed in training a woman so as to make a thoroughly valuable and useful assistant, than hey presto! she is snapped up and carried off to the altar, and although she may linger for a few months in the place where she has been trained to her work, it is only for a few months. Domesticity absorbs her; the cares of the household leave no room for the practice of a profession, and the unfortunate employer has to begin again the labour of Sisyphus.

I was greatly interested in hearing that the Children's Home, like the land of Goshen, which stood immune from all the plagues of Egypt, was entirely free from this almost universal affliction. Whatever the cause may be, the care of the children in the Home and Orphanage seems completely to satisfy the women who are employed in mothering them. This is the more remarkable because the Deaconesses, to whose training Dr. Stephenson is now specially devoting his attention, and who are employed in general mission work in connection with the Wesleyan Church, marry like other folks, whereas the Sisters who take charge of the children in the Home seldom marry. They do not seem to want to. The maternal instinct is so fully satisfied by the care of the orphans that a husband seems unnecessary. Probably a very large percentage of unmarried women would cease to sigh with unavailing regret at the thought of the husband who does not appear if they could be supplied as amply and as innocently with little ones to love and to cherish.

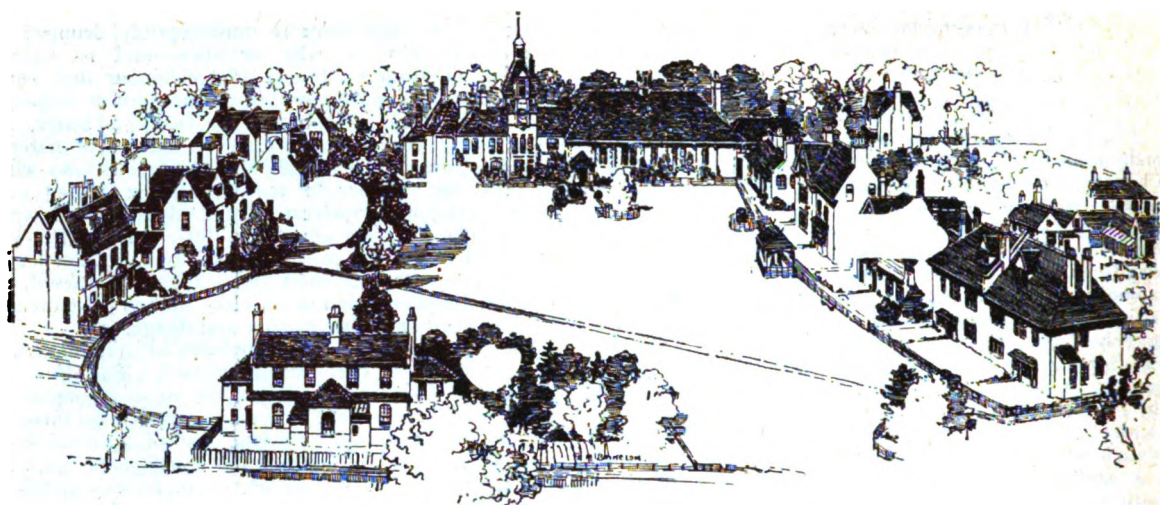
The great trouble in the Home is that the Sisters take their mothering much too seriously. They become so much attached to their little ones that there is almost a mutiny in the camp when it is necessary to transfer children from one Home to the other. Rachel rageth like a bear robbed of her whelps, and refuseth to be comforted. Discipline, however, must be maintained in all public institutions; and the Sisters in their bereavement must dry their tears as best they can and adopt some new-comer in place of the child who has been promoted to another home.

Another odd thing is that when these ladies enter the Orphanage they are always known as Sisters, but as the

years roll on this term is imperceptibly dropped—no one knows how or why or when—and is replaced by that of Mother. It is a title of honour that comes with years. In one case, one of the earliest helpers of Dr. Stephenson, who began by being a Sister, and after thirty years of service was accorded maternal honours, contrived to evade the Draconian laws which prevent the Mother in the Orphanage having more than a temporary interest in the children over whom she is placed. She adopted a little one as her very own, and as she has private means, and provides for the maintenance of the child (now a girl of fifteen), the relation between them is as close and as permanent as that between any other mother and daughter.

All this, however, is but by way of introduction to some account of the institution itself. The Rev. Dr. Stephenson has so long been regarded as one of the Fathers in Israel that it requires an effort of the imagination to realise that, as with the rest of us, there was a time when he was a young man. Thirty years ago, while still in the fervour of his early youth, he was appointed junior minister of the circuit which had the chapel in Waterloo Road, close to Waterloo Station, as its headquarters. He was a very acceptable preacher, and gathered round him many ardent spirits who asked for nothing better than to devote themselves, under his leadership, to the welfare of their fellows. The School Board had not yet begun to get into operation, and the streets were full of children who had never been gathered into school, and were growing up like wild asses' colts. Dr. Stephenson thought it was possible to do something with them. So, enlisting the services of a couple of youths, who are still in maturer years his devoted helpers, he took a room in a small street running from Waterloo Road, and began his Home with two children. The little one has now become a thousand, and in place of two forlorn urchins there is a well-dressed, well-trained family of 1,200 children in the institutions which grew out of that first germ of philanthropic effort.

For thirty years Dr. Stephenson was able to devote his almost undivided attention to the task of building up the Home. He was indefatigable. Not only did he look after every detail of the institutions which he founded, but he travelled restlessly to and fro, pleading for the cause of the children in every centre of population; preaching about them on Sundays, pleading for them on the platform on week-days, crossing the sea to Canada and the United States, everywhere rousing the hearts of his fellow-men and women to the needs of the orphans. Dr. Stephenson is a man of noble presence, of fervid eloquence, and of great personal magnetism. But, like other good men who have smaller families than his to support, he broke down with overstrain. He struggled for a long time, refusing to recognise the claim of his overtaxed nervous system for a little rest, till at last he bowed to the inevitable and handed over the superintendence of the Home to the Rev. Dr. Gregory. He is confining himself at present to the charge of a small church in Ilkley, and the direction of the Home for the training of Deaconesses. There were many who feared that when Dr. Stephenson was laid on one side the Home which he had created would suffer materially and otherwise. But orphanages seem to be different from other charitable institutions. There were the gigantic orphanages of George Müller, of Bristol, which were built up out of nothing by the faith of a single man. Behind Dr. Stephenson's orphanage there is one of the wealthiest and best organised Nonconformist Churches. Behind



Princess Alice Orphanage, Birmingham.

George Müller there was nothing in the shape of denominational support, and many who watched that nineteenth century miracle, which threw the Biblical story of the feeding of Elijah by the brook Kidron altogether into the shade, often expressed a foreboding fear as to what would happen when the one man upon whom everything seemed to depend went to his rest. But although George Müller has been dead now for some years the orphanages at Bristol continue to flourish. They are managed by George Müller's son-in-law, who has neither the name nor the personality nor the prestige of the original founder; but it does not seem to matter. And as it was with the Bristol Orphanages, so it is with Dr. Stephenson's Home.

III.—ITS NEW PRINCIPAL.

Dr. Stephenson was fortunate in his successor. In the Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, D.D., he found a man after his own heart. Dr. Gregory is a Methodist born and bred. His father was for many years the directing brain of the Methodist Book-Room. In the year 1879 he was President of the Conference. The Gregories for one hundred years had been devoted Methodists. Dr. Arthur Gregory was early brought to the work by the influence of the letters of Edward Denison and Fleming Stevenson's "Praying and Working," which left a lasting impress upon his mind. The Home had hardly been established in Bonner Road before young Gregory wrote to Dr. Stephenson expressing a wish to see something of life among the poor in the East of London. Dr. Stephenson sent for him and set him to work. Bonner Road in those days was pretty tough. The influence of Mr. Bradlaugh was then paramount in Bethnal Green. The majority of the people among whom he began to labour were not merely indifferent to religion; they were actively hostile. It was impossible for a Christian minister to go down the streets without being assailed with derisive cries and saluted in many cases by the foulest expletives from the girls and young Hoodlums who swarmed in the streets. Nothing of the kind exists in Bethnal Green to-day. The place is squalid and dull enough, but the streets are orderly. There is no crime, and the devoted missionary can go in and out of the lowest districts without insult. The blatant,

blasphemous Atheism of thirty years ago has disappeared.

It has not, however, been replaced by any widespread Christian fervour; the publican who carries on a thriving business under the sign of Bishop Bonner has known no diminution of custom, and the spirit of gambling is rife. Nevertheless, Dr. Gregory, who remembers Bethnal Green when he came to it first, thanks God and takes courage when he contrasts what was with what is.

There is a considerable contrast between Dr. Gregory and Dr. Stephenson, both physically and mentally, but for nearly thirty years the two have been personal friends, and although Dr. Gregory was more of a writer than an administrator, and expected to spend his life in the service of the Press rather than in the service of the Home, when Dr. Stephenson felt that the time had come for the choice of his successor he never hesitated for a moment as to who that successor should be. Dr. Gregory himself shrank from the position. His tastes lay in other directions; his physical health was by no means robust; he felt that the burden might easily prove to be greater than he had strength to bear. But Dr. Stephenson would take no refusal. He could not leave the Home which he had founded, he declared, unless he could leave it in the hands of one who was thoroughly in sympathy with the Home, trained in its traditions, and who would carry on the work on the old lines.

So it came to pass, much to his astonishment and against the counsel of many of his friends, that Dr. Gregory was established eighteen months ago as the Principal of the Children's Home and Orphanage, which formerly had been inseparably associated with the name of Dr. Stephenson. He is fortunate in having a capable colleague, or kind of suffragan, in the Rev. R. Bevan Shepherd, M.A., a younger man who holds the post of Vice-Principal, and who is able to relieve the Principal of much of the platform work for which he is now physically disqualified. The choice was a wise one, and has been so far abundantly justified by the results. Instead of the Home suffering from the change, its income last year was £2,500, higher than it has ever been, and the new century was opened by the liquidation of a debt which had for some time weighed heavily upon the institution.

IV.—THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

This is not, however, the only circumstance which makes the present position of the Home one of peculiar interest and considerable solicitude to those who are free to revel in its welfare. Every one, whether within or without the Methodist pale, has heard of the £1,000,000 fund by which the Wesleyans inaugurated the Twentieth Century. Mr. Perks, who is much more universally known and appreciated for his philanthropic than his political activity, launched the brilliant idea of raising a million pounds for this fund. His original design was unfortunately somewhat departed from, but the majority of the Conference believed it would be easier to raise the money by accepting larger sums from those who were in a better position, instead of limiting subscriptions to the single pound which Mr. Perks thought should be the maximum contribution. Twenty-five wealthy Methodists each subscribed £1,000, and one North Country Methodist plumped down the sum of £30,000. A quarter of a million goes to the erection of a church house; £300,000 to foreign missions; £100,000 to education. More than double that sum is devoted to the building of churches, and then, which concerns us most at present, £50,000 has been set aside for the Home and Orphanage. But it is strictly stipulated that the whole of the sum must be spent on the erection of new buildings, and not a penny of it is to be used either in paying off debt or in providing for the working expenses of the Home.

The immediate effect of this is that the grant of the Century Fund compelling the putting up of buildings costing £50,000 without any increased revenue entails an increased expenditure of nearly £20,000 a year. Each home, it is estimated, will cost about £1,200 to build, and the working expenses of each of such homes will average between £400 and £500 a year. The grant from the £1,000,000 fund would provide Dr. Gregory with forty new Homes, but they would all have to stand empty unless he could secure a permanent increase of revenue of £20,000 a year. Now as the present income of the

Homes is only about £30,000 a year, this entails the raising of a regular income of £50,000. This is the opportunity which lies before us. This is the task which Dr. Gregory has set himself to achieve.

Now there are many reasons why this sum should be raised. One of those reasons will appeal to Free Churchmen all over the land. It is a very remarkable fact that the number of Nonconformist children in the workhouses of this country is extremely small. Dr. Stephenson at one time made an elaborate calculation on the subject, and came to the conclusion, as the result of statistics which he had laboriously collected, that the maximum number of Nonconformist children in the workhouses of the United Kingdom did not exceed 1,500. It was his ambition so to develop the Home and Orphanage as to provide for the whole of these children. The Roman Catholics, to their honour be it spoken, provide for their children. A Roman Catholic child no sooner becomes chargeable upon the rates than it is transferred from the workhouse to one or other of the many homes which are established and maintained in working efficiency by their own Church. The State contributes to the maintenance of every destitute Catholic child 6s. a week. The average cost of a child in a workhouse is from 12s. to 13s. a week, so that the State makes a very good bargain when it hands over the responsibility to the denomination to which the children belong. The difference between the annual grant sanctioned by the Local Government Board and the actual cost of the maintenance and education of the children is about 4s. a week. This is raised by the subscriptions of the Catholics.

The same principle is adopted with slight difference in dealing with children who are made over to Dr. Barnardo or to the Children's Home. But Dr. Barnardo and Dr. Stephenson only receive on an average 5s. per head as against the weekly 6s. paid to the Catholics. But even with this sum it ought not to be impossible for Dr. Gregory to realise Dr. Stephenson's ambition, and secure every Nonconformist child from being in the workhouses of the



Lady Jeune.

President of the Young Leaguers' Union.



A View at the London Branch.

country. Closer investigation leads him to believe that the Nonconformist children in the workhouses of the land are even less than Dr. Stephenson thought, and he felt that it would be a disgrace to the Free Churches of this country that they should allow Nonconformist children to be brought up in the institutions of the State, where they can neither be mothered nor trained as children of Nonconformist parents ought to be.

It is true that in some workhouse schools the training of the children is as excellent as is to be found in any denominational Home. But unfortunately these are the exception rather than the rule, and it is generally admitted that the training of children in workhouse schools leaves very much to be desired. Granting that 10 per cent. or even 20 per cent. of the Nonconformist children in the workhouses of the land are well looked after, the remaining 80 or 90 per cent. suffer moral and material deterioration from their environment. If this is the case, is it not a scandal and disgrace that what the Catholics, who are poor and few in number, are able to do out of the poverty of their resources, the wealthy middle-class Nonconformists should be unable to do, although the number of their children to be provided for is so miserably few? Dr. Gregory is of opinion that an additional £6,000 a year would enable him to take straight away all the Nonconformist children from the workhouses of the State, and to bring them up under the excellent moral, religious and domestic influences of the institution over which he presides.

Why should this not be done? There are 600 Nonconformists who would never feel poorer for a £10 annual subscription for this purpose. There are not only 600, there are 6,000; but it is not the ten-pounders who will do it. The sum is much more likely to be raised in 6,000 £1 subscriptions than in 600 £10 notes. Here is work which Free Church Councils will find waiting ready to their hand. It is much more important to rescue children of Nonconformists from the workhouse schools than it is to agitate for the disestablishment of the Church of England or to protest against the concession of a Catholic

University to their Irish fellow-Christians. All that is necessary is to bring the facts clearly before the attention of the Free Churches, and to stimulate them to this good work by the example of the Roman Catholics. The Papists may be very superstitious. Their priestcraft may be detestable, and their dogmas utterly opposed to sound evangelical doctrine; but they look after their children and save them from the workhouse taint, and in so doing they put to shame those who boast themselves of a purer gospel, and thank God daily that they are not subject to the priestcraft of Rome.

As I listened to Dr. Gregory's conversation I confess that I felt that a mission for the rescue of the 600 children would be one of the most beneficent tasks to which Free Churchmen could devote themselves. If the fact that there were so few of them was made generally known, and the importance of saving them from their present surroundings was preached about, even if for the moment disquisitions concerning the patriarchs or the Book of Leviticus were laid on one side, it would be well worth while. Some of the children might be adopted, others might be provided for in the Children's Home and Orphanage.

Speaking of adoption, I heard a good deal at the Homes concerning the happy results which have followed the supplying of children to childless couples. In one case in particular, the little baby whose portrait appears on this page had the good luck to be adopted when it was only three weeks old. They had consented to receive it in the morning. In the course of the day a lady drove up in her carriage and asked them if they could supply her with a child, the younger the better. Satisfactory inquiries having been made, the little three-weeks old girl was handed over to the lady, and is being brought up as her daughter, in a home where she enjoys every comfort and luxury.

V.—HOW IT MIGHT BE DONE.

Dr. Gregory objects, however, to limiting the scope of his work to Nonconformist children. What he cares about is the child, altogether irrespective of the denomination to which it belongs. The only reason for emphasising the 600 children in the workhouses is that this is a small definite task which every Nonconformist should realise, and which appeals to the healthy pride of Churches which may naturally plume themselves a little upon the fact that so very few of their children have to go into "the House." But what the mind of Dr. Gregory is much more set upon is the provision of adequate accommodation for the children who are clamouring for admission, but who cannot be taken into the Home because there is no room for them. He has a list at present of nearly 100 eligible cases, boys and girls, who are growing up more or less destitute, whom he would be delighted to take in if he had the space in which to lodge them and the money with which to buy them food.

Surely it ought not to be impossible to meet this need. If the existence of these children could be brought vividly home before the minds of well-to-do Methodist congregations—if they could be billeted out, so to speak, and each Church called upon in the name of the whole body to provide for its proportional quota of these children, something might be done. It is only because people do not realise that these children are growing up uncared for and neglected that they allow them to continue in their present deplorable circumstances. Ministers and congregations shudder at the thought of an additional



Adopted.



Ballacloan, Children's Home, Ramsey, I.O.M.



A Patient in the Cripples Home.

collection, and so the children clamour outside the door, and there is no one to take them in.

There are some of the carping and critical brethren who ask why Dr. Gregory and his helpers do not follow the example of George Müller and ring up the central telephone by means of believing prayer in the confident expectation that they will be switched on to some person or persons who will supply the need. Now Dr. Gregory, and Dr. Stephenson before him, have yielded to no one in their belief in the efficacy of prayer for cash down. But they have never been able to connect themselves firmly with the central telephone exchange of the universe so as to feel that they can rely solely upon prayer for the supply of their daily needs. They publish appeals; they advertise like Dr. Barnardo; and they take collections. They feel that it is part of their duty to work as well as to pray, and to bring the needs of their Home as a means of grace direct to the attention of their fellow-men.

Their records are full of marvellous instances of answered prayer; but usually they have an inward call to appeal for a definite amount of money before they formulate their requests. When they have a distinct and definite conviction that they are directed to rely not upon temporal means but solely upon believing prayer, then they pray. Of this the following instance was given me by Dr. Gregory:—

A few months after Dr. Stephenson's resignation the income of the Home had, in comparison with that of the previous year, decreased by a very considerable sum, and the most sanguine friends felt that they must expect to face a serious deficit on the year's income. The policy adopted was that of the best business principles of the Kingdom of God. At every branch of the Institution officers, children, and committee were called together for a day of prayer. The position of affairs was plainly set before the various assemblies, and the Principal specially impressed upon the children that he desired them to note: the assurance he was then giving that the prayers offered would be answered, that the income would not suffer, and that before very long he would call them together for special thanksgiving not only for an adequate income, but for the entire removal of the debt. The result has justified the forecast.

That meeting was held in December, 1900. Within three months the adverse balance had been swept away, and for the first time in its history the Children's Home had paid the year's expenses out of the year's income, and had actually a small balance to the good. In a few weeks further the floating debt was entirely discharged, and the promised meeting for thanksgiving was held on June 25, 1901.

It would be well if critics who counsel Dr. Gregory and his helpers to follow George Müller's example were themselves to give them a friendly lead by offering to do a little praying on their own account, instead of leaving the task entirely to a principal who has already much more work of this kind in hand than they have ever attempted even to share. I suggested to Dr. Gregory that in case such criticisms ever became formidable, it might be well to try an experiment, somewhat after the fashion of that suggested by Professor Tyndall, and set aside a district within which no advertisement should be allowed, and no direct personal appeals should be made, but those persons who would rely upon prayer alone would be given a free field for a couple of years to see whether their prayer alone would raise as much money as was realised by the existing system. But Dr. Gregory shook his head. He does not care for such experimental tests. Let those try them who may. For his part he will go on in the way in which he has already done so much.

VI.—WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Space fails me to describe all the admirable departments of philanthropic activity which have come into existence in connection with the Home and Orphanage. During the last year or two it has undertaken the care of a considerable number of hopelessly crippled children. A special house has been opened for them, which is already overcrowded, and applications from those outside are coming in daily. In order to meet this necessity it is proposed, as soon as adequate funds are secured, to put up a building which will accommodate at least one hundred cripples, with special class-rooms and workshops. A crippled child costs much more than a child

who has the full use of its limbs. Many of them are so hopelessly maimed that it will never be possible for them to earn a living; but it is hoped that many of the children at Chadwick House may be in the end taught to do something to support themselves.

Dr. Gregory also wants to secure provision for a children's hospital which is ultimately to accommodate one hundred patients. This scheme has not yet obtained formal sanction, but that is only a question of time.

A considerable number of the children in the Home are illegitimate, and the care of these unfortunates is in the hands of a Committee consisting chiefly of ladies, among them Mrs. Gregory. In addition to the care of the girl-mothers, the Committee is looking after many other girls, who have never gone wrong in the sense in which the words are generally used, but who have faults of temper or disposition or other bad habits which render them incapable of taking and keeping a place until they have been thoroughly trained. There are a great many incompetents in the world, and a great many lame dogs who require to be helped over stiles.

Another matter of importance is the further provision for boys and girls who have left the Home and are in situations in London or other large towns. Residential clubs need to be provided for these young folks, but they would, after initial expenses are met, be largely self-supporting. The Children's Home co-operates with a large number of other societies, especially the S.P.C.C., the Ragged School Union and the Police-Court Missionaries, from whom they receive a steadily increasing number of small criminals, charged usually with the appalling crime of being without proper guardianship, or, as in the case of one little lad of three and a half, lately admitted, of residing in a house frequented by prostitutes.

The Committee of the Home, although primarily Wesleyan Methodists, include representatives of the other Methodist Churches, and of late years the executive has added members of the Established Church, both clerical and lay, as well as Congregationalists and Baptists. It deals with destitute children, as I have already stated, without any sectarian bias. The majority of applications for admission of children have so far not come from Methodists, and the Committee in general steadily refuses to recognise that creed should take precedence of need in the case of suffering and woe:—

A recent and most hopeful addition to the income of the Home has been secured by the institution of The Young Leaguers' Union, a Society working

largely on the same lines as the Associations of young people connected with Dr. Barnardo's work, the N.S.P.C.C., and the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society. The first President was the Countess of Portsmouth, the present President is Lady Jeune. The Vice-Principal of the Home, the Rev. R. Bevan Shepherd, M.A., is Secretary of the Young Leaguers' Union, and has succeeded in greatly increasing its membership and its income.

Christmas is past and gone, but the New Year is still with us, and the Committee has devised a most ingenious collecting box, superior to any that I have ever seen. It is entitled "Old Times and New Times." On the outside there is a picture of Oliver Twist asking for more. You put a penny in the slit; it opens a spring; the side of the box falls open, and behold! a view of the children in the Home enjoying Christmas fare. About 25,000 of these collecting boxes were sent out this year. All of them do not come back, but the contents of those which returned in previous years averaged about 4s. each. It is to be hoped that this year, thanks to the clever arrangement by which the box opens the moment a coin is dropped into the slit, the average may be raised to 5s. This, however, is but a small matter, although illustrative of the ingenuity and thought that are bestowed upon ways and means.

What is wanted is something much more than ingenious collecting boxes. That is a more vivid realisation of the needs of these unfortunates who abound in our midst, and a frank answering of the question by each of us as to whether we have ever done anything for these lonely outcasts. Have we, have you, have I? It is a question which I would like to commend especially to the consideration of those who are not religious or orthodox and who do not profess any creed or cult. Tom Paine used to say that his religion was to do good. There are thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of

people who contribute to no collections, who belong to no Church. They are not drawn upon in any of a hundred and one ways by which the ordinary church or chapel goer is milked. Why should they not devote at least as much money every year to save these little children as an ordinary church-goer pays every year for his pew rent? That is a very simple question, but the more you consider it the more difficult it is to find any answer. The careless, the indifferent, the non-church goer ought to have a fund available for altruistic service, and if we could but tap this fund all the destitute orphans in the country would be in clover. Is it not worth while to try?



Christmas Box (open).

TRAVEL AND RECREATION.*

THE MILLENNARY OF BRIXEN, IN TYROL.

LAST October a very interesting *fête* was held in the quaint old town of Brixen, in Tyrol. On October 7th, 1901, the town celebrated its one thousandth birthday. This ancient town is the Bishop's seat, and wherever the eye turns far up to the wooded slopes there is a constant shifting of scenery of the lower mountains, dotted with churches and settlements, castles and farms, baronial mansions and fortified strongholds. Brixen is situated about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, and numbers about 6,000 inhabitants. It is not only a popular summer resort and tourist station, but, owing to its mild and salubrious climate, well adapted as a spring and autumn residence. Very recently it has even been tried, successfully as a winter health resort.

The cathedral, which was lately renovated, completed in 1754, is a noteworthy building, as is also the historically interesting little Japanese church. A well-known hydro-pathic institute conducted on the Kneipp system has been established some years ago by Dr. von Guggenberg. In order to get some conception of the landscape of the Brixen region, one of the elevated points in the vicinity must be resorted to. In every direction there is something to be seen: the sublime and the pleasing, summer pines and smiling vineyards, ancestral castles and Alpine ravines. Almost the most interesting part is the town itself, with its narrow streets, its gabled houses, and quaint old passages. It was there that on the 26th and 27th of October the rare *fête* of

a one thousandth birthday took place. The rush of visitors from all parts of the world was enormous, and among the principal visitors was the Archduke Eugene, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army in Tyrol, and the intrepid, anti-Semitic, clerical mayor of Vienna, Dr. Lueger. The principal event was the historical procession which passed through the streets of the city and represented its history from 901 to 1901. The procession was opened by heralds in the colours of the coat-of-arms of Brixen. In the year 901 King Louis III. presented Bishop Sacharius of Seben with the royal demesne of Prichsna, and from this time the development and history of Brixen

dates. At the head of the procession came the first inhabitants, builders and serfs of the demesne, mainly agricultural labourers, herdsmen, fishermen, foresters, etc., all with their implements, accompanied by an ancient waggon drawn by oxen. All the costumes are representative of those worn a thousand years ago.

After this follow the first messengers of the Gospel of Christ, represented by Saint Cassian, who is

surrounded by the first inhabitants and some Roman soldiers.

Next the Knights of the Crusades, the aristocracy of the neighbourhood, who one and all followed the call to free the Holy Land from the fetters of the Turks; amongst these we see Berchgold from Neifen, and the Count Albert of Tyrol (1218). In the next part of the procession the connection of the Dukedom of Brixen



The Trade Guilds of Brixen.

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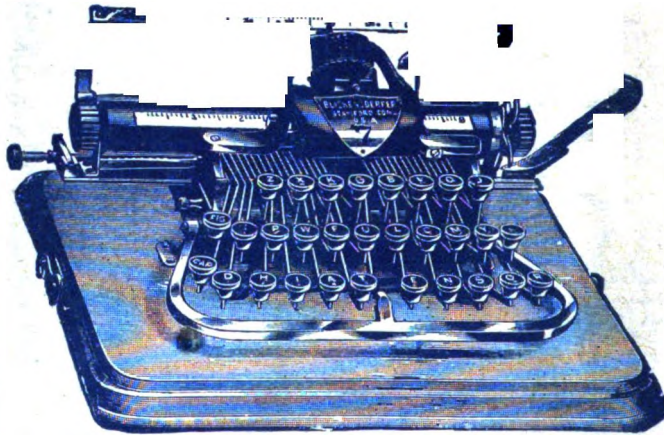
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CONTENTS

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PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

CHARACTER SKETCH:

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SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUNICIPALITY.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SOME ARTICLES

	PAGE
Exciting Hatred against Germany	154
Mr. Chamberlain's Opportunity	156
In Praise of Germany	157
The South African Settlement	159
The Nemesis of Massacre	161
The Kaiser's Children	162
A Mystic on a Motor-Car	163
A Methodist's Humour	164
Shooting the Rapids—by Women	164
The "Never-Never" Land of Opal	164
Was the Ultimatum Justified in Law?	165
The Best Food Product of the Earth	166

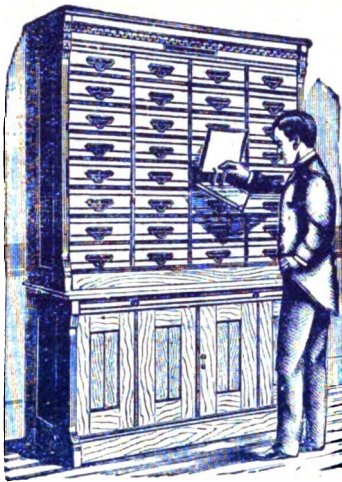
REVIEWED.

	PAGE
Glimpses of John Richard Green	166
The British Academy of Learning	167
Two Artists—In Memoriam	167
German Mistress and Maid	168
Canada and the United States	169
Is Paris Healthy?	170
American Inferiority in Science	171
England and Russia in Persia	172
Indian Famines and their Remedies	174
Is an Invasion of England Possible	175
Beautiful Memories of Browning	176
How to be Healthy and Strong	177

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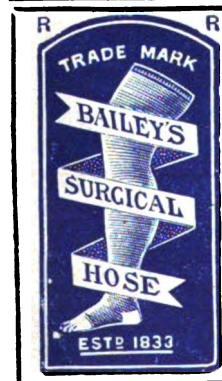
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The Belle
of
the World's Ball.

month,
one of
the most

significant indications of the trend of the new century, is the sudden decision taken by the Kaiser to send his brother Prince Henry on a personal mission to the United States. All the world is a ballroom, in which the various States are perpetually changing and choosing their partners. During the nineteenth century, Columbia, a staid Puritan maiden, sat retired in her Western alcove, a spectator rather than a participant in the festive dance of the other guests. But no sooner does the new century dawn than the quondam staid and

demure, retiring Puritan maiden undergoes a transformation as great as that of Cinderella in the fairy story, and leaving her modest retreat she is recognised

be given out that the ordering of the yacht in America was an indication of the friendly sentiments with which he regarded that country. Then at the end of last

to meditate mournfully upon the superior charms and attractions of youth. The visit of Prince Henry is but the first of a long series of missions which will leave the Old World for the New, of which let England take good heed.

Prince Henry's
Mission.

It is curious
to note the
genesis of

this mission. Last year the Kaiser, recognising the fact that the American yacht-builders are the best in the world, ordered a racing yacht to be constructed by an American builder. Finding that the anti-American bias of his subjects was introducing some fret into the relations between the Fatherland and the Republic, he caused it to



[Photograph by]

[Russell and Sons.]

Prince Henry of Prussia.



Lustige Blätter.]

In Defence of the Union.

VENEZUELAN MOLE CASTRO: "Such insolence of the eagle—as if there was no scarecrow there!"

month it appears to have dawned upon the Kaiser that there was a possibility of the reunion of the English-speaking races. Almost immediately afterwards the bitter feeling which the Boer War has engendered between England and Germany exploded in the debate in the Reichstag on Mr. Chamberlain's insults. The Kaiser seems to have thought that the circumstances were propitious for the delivery of a great stroke of state policy. He invited Miss Roosevelt to christen his yacht, and by way of adding solemnity to the occasion he despatched his brother, Prince Henry, with a glittering suite of admirals and other officers, to visit America on the occasion and pay his respects to the puissant ruler of the New World.

John Bull's Reminder.

To John Bull the attempt of the Kaiser to flirt with a lady whom Mr. Bull was beginning to regard as the destined mistress of his household is not altogether agreeable. No one cares very much to see a rival prosecuting a suit under his own nose; but the rivalries of different suitors, as every experienced matchmaker knows, are often among the most potent influences which bring incipient matrimonial unions to a head. As for the lady, she always prefers to have

two strings to her bow, and for a time we may expect to find that America is very much preoccupied with the attentions of a new suitor. John Bull, however, has no intention of abandoning his vantage ground, of which a curious instance has been afforded by Lord Cranborne's answer to Mr. Norman as to the part taken by England in supporting the United States during the Spanish War:—

No communication was made after the war had actually begun, but before the war proposals were made "which seemed to the British Government open to objection as having the appearance of putting pressure on the Government of the United States, and offering an opinion as to their attitude"; and with these overtures they declined to associate themselves.

It is as if John Bull grumbled when he saw the beginning of the Anglo-German flirtation: "I don't buy my yachts or send my princes to pay court to your President, but you must never forget how I stood your friend when you were fighting the Dons." It is a natural grumble, but gratitude is a much more potent force when it is an expectation of favours to come than a reminder of services already rendered, and it would not be well for us to bank too much upon what we did for America during the Spanish War. There is another reason for not putting too much reliance upon the services which we were able to render to the United States four years ago, because we have already somewhat cracked our credit by exaggerating the value of the services in question.



North American.]

[Philadelphia.]

KING EDWARD: "Build the canal! Why, certainly; you may do anything you please."

A Popular Myth.

The popular legend in the United States is that the coalesced despots of Europe at one fateful moment had made up their minds to send their

allied fleets across the Atlantic and hold back the Americans from Cuba. But just before they put

this felonious project into execution John Bull stood forth and addressed the despots aforesaid in melodramatic language, exclaiming, "Do it at your peril. But if you cross the Atlantic you will find the British fleet fighting side by side with the Americans." Whereupon the coalesced despots instantly turned tail, the coalition broke up, and the tyrants of the Old World abandoned all hope of saving Spain from her doom. It is a very pretty story, but it is a mountainous myth, built upon the most shadowy foundation of fact. The truth is very simple. Lord Salisbury's Government; in 1898, when the war broke out, made no secret of the fact that, although they were willing to unite with the other Powers in friendly offices to avert the threatened war, they would do nothing that was opposed to the wishes of President McKinley and his Ministers. After the war broke out, there was an incipient movement at

Vienna in favour of some concerted intervention, but it was promptly nipped in the bud by the bold bluffing of the American Ambassador at Vienna, who played the Anglo-American card for all that it was worth, and a good deal more. So adroitly and boldly did he suggest the possibility that Britain and America would act together, that the project was promptly dropped.

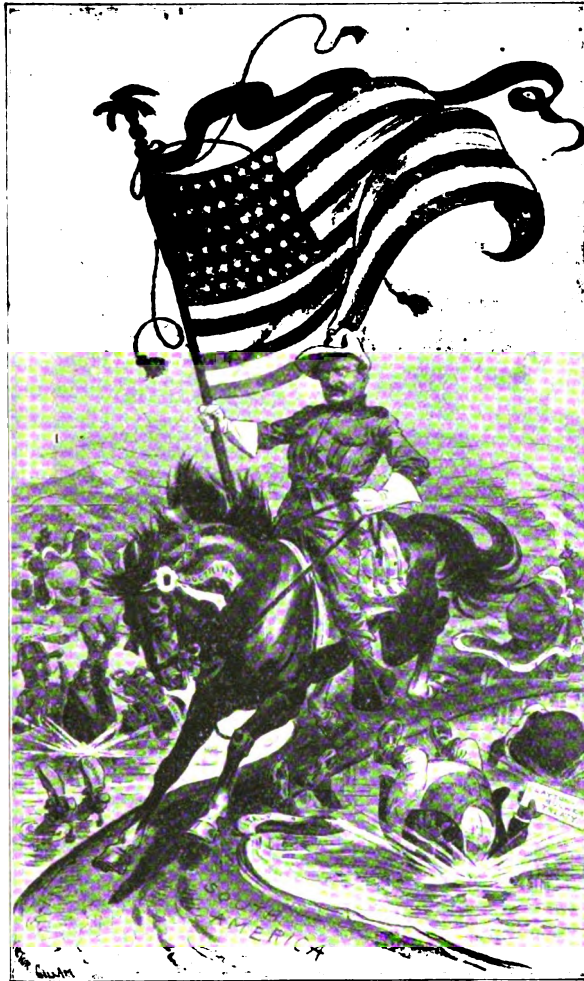
The United States, therefore, never was confronted by any European coalition, and Lord Salisbury certainly was never put to the ordeal of having to threaten to use the British fleet on behalf of the Americans. While, therefore, we are entitled to such credit as belongs to us for friendly disposition,

it is a gross imposture to build up upon this the legend of Britannia covering Uncle Sam with her shield while he was engaged in liberating Cuba.

Prince Henry's
Mission
and the
Monroe Doctrine.

Prince
Henry's
mission,
it is de-

clared, is purely of a friendly and personal nature, but it is difficult to dissociate it altogether from the trouble which is brewing between Germany and Venezuela. The Americans made it perfectly clear that if the Germans wish to punish the Venezuelan Republic by seizing La Guayra, they would not invoke the Monroe doctrine in order to forbid any such punitive expedition so long as the Germans expressed their readiness to clear out as soon as they had attained their object. For the moment the Venezuelan question is in abeyance, but it is difficult to think that Prince Henry would cross the Atlantic without taking occasion to inform himself as to



[Judge.]

A True American Rough Rider.

"Nothing could be more definite and emphatic than Mr. Roosevelt's reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine. It is, he reminds the world, a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandisement by a non-American Power at the expense of any American Power on American soil."—*Daily Paper.*

[New York.]

the precise limits which the sentiment of the United States will allow of German intervention in the affairs of South America. The conversations will, of course, be unofficial, but may be none the less important on that account, and it will be well if Germany learns through Prince Henry's mission the wisdom of following the English example and letting

Uncle Sam have his own way on the Western Continent.

Giving in
with
a Good Grace.

If the Germans wish for an object-lesson in and a brilliant example of the art of making the best of things, they have not far to seek. The congratulations in the King's speech and the declarations of the speeches in Parliament upon the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty afford an astonishing example of eating a leek and pretending we like it. The decision to abandon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was sound, and was approved by the sober and reflecting people in this country, but before the surrender was finally accepted the very men who are now describing it as a brilliant triumph of British diplomacy were



[Minneapolis Times.]

The Moral of the Isthmian Canal.

WELLER MORGAN: "Beware of vidders, Samivel."

ready to have invoked the sacred principle of international law, and to have inflamed the passions of the ignorant multitude in order to defend the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty at all odds against the nefarious designs of Uncle Sam. That we have taken so reasonable a view is probably due as much to the fact that we are fast by the leg in South Africa as to any other cause. The Americans are a shrewd people, and although it goes very much against the grain of popular sentiment to stand by and see the African Republics done to death by the British Empire, they have a keen appreciation of the disadvantage at which it places us when it comes to be a matter of international bargaining.

The Isthmus
of
Panama.

The war in Central America continues to rage both on land and on sea, but these battles of choughs and crows attract but little attention compared with the decision of the experts at Washington

to recommend the construction of the Isthmian Canal through the Isthmus of Panama rather than through that of Nicaragua. Last month opinion was all the other way. It now appears that this was only a matter of bargaining. Uncle Sam did not want to pay more than eight millions sterling for the unfinished canal at Panama, and he therefore made believe very seriously that he would adopt the Nicaraguan route. His calculation proved sound, for no sooner was the Nicaraguan route decided upon than the French syndicate controlling the Panama stock lowered their prices, and consented to sell for ten millions. It is not yet finally settled, but everything seems to point to the fact that the bargain will be concluded, and that if ever the canal is cut it will be through Panama.

The
Threatened
European Attack.

The fact that the despatch of Prince Henry has been decided upon in the same month as that in which Mr. Chamberlain and Count von Bülow crossed oratorical swords across the Continent may have been merely a coincidence, but, if so, it is one of those coincidences which—to quote the familiar phrase—gives one furiously to think. The Kaiser, to those who have met him in the friendly unreserve of private life, has never disguised his conviction that sooner or later the Old World will have to meet the New World in arms, and according to the same authorities he has regarded it as a main object of his statecraft to secure the support of England for a European alliance. But he is a versatile man is the Kaiser, and it appears to have occurred to him, especially with a Chamberlain premiership looming darkly on the horizon, that, after all, it might be possible to disarm the awakened suspicion of the Americans, and convince them that Germany is a better friend of theirs than Britain. If this were his purpose, Mr. Chamberlain must be credited with having given him a very pretty opening. It would be much easier to get the Germans into line with the Americans than it would be to secure their support for an alliance with the empire of Mr. Chamberlain, for the experience of last month has afforded a conclusive demonstration to the Kaiser and all outside observers that Mr. Chamberlain's calculation is sound that an English Minister has only to be insolent to the foreigner, and to be abused by the foreigner, to find all his shortcomings condoned by his countrymen, who will forget all their dislike of a Minister who first irritates his neighbours and then defies them.

What
Mr. Chamberlain
said.

This is a dangerous doctrine to teach the great military States of the Continent, but who can deny it is the truth? Those who would wish to deny its truth will find it somewhat difficult to explain away the events of last month. In the month of October Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Edinburgh, in defending the British Army from the accusation of having employed methods of barbarism in South Africa, used the following words:—

We find, I think, that the time is coming when measures of greater severity may be necessary; and if that time comes, we can find precedents for anything that we may do in the action of those nations who now criticise our "barbarity" and "cruelty," but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria (some reports say Armenia), in Tongking, in Bosnia, in the Franco-German War, we have never even approached.

Mr. Chamberlain was probably as much surprised as anyone at the furious passion which this reference to the Franco-Prussian War produced in Germany. With one consent all Germans declared that Mr. Chamberlain had insulted their army, and from one end of Germany to the other the Germans rose to make indignant protest against the calumniator. This indignation was very natural and very proper. It was not as if Mr. Chamberlain had merely said that we had acted with no greater inhumanity than the Germans had done in their conquest of France, for that is not what he said. What he did say was far more irritating and offensive. To a nation which, from the highest to the lowest, knows that our armies have devastated the two Republics from end to end, laying waste the whole countryside, burning down houses, destroying dams, and even with remorseless savagery cutting down fruit-trees, what could be more insulting than to be told that up to the present our action had been extremely humane, and that if in the future we were

to go in for measures of real severity, we would be able to find precedents for worse things than any of those which we have already been guilty in the actions of German troops in France? It is possible to compare Lord Kitchener's methods of devastation with the conduct of the armies under General von Moltke, but what is not possible is to discuss the hypothetical acts of increased severity and savagery which Mr. Chamberlain had in his mind, which, however outrageous they were, were still to fall short of the action of German troops in 1870 and 1871.



Count von Bülow.

What
Count von Bülow
replied.

On January 8th the question of Mr. Chamberlain's speech formed the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag, to which Count von Bülow replied in a short speech which, in all the circumstances, must be considered as extremely moderate and reasonable. He said—what was perfectly true—that when a Minister finds himself constrained to justify his policy, he would do well to let foreign countries alone. "If, nevertheless, he wishes to adduce foreign examples, it is expedient that he should do so with the greatest circumspection, else there is a danger not only of his being misunderstood, but

also and without any such intention—as I will assume in the present instance and as I must assume in accordance with the assurances given me from the other side—there is a danger of hurting foreign feelings It was altogether intelligible that in a nation which is so closely bound up with its glorious army as is the German people the general feeling rose up against the attempt, and even against the appearance of an attempt, to misrepresent the heroic character and the moral basis of our struggles for national unity. The German army, however, stands far too high and its escutcheon is far too clean that it should be affected

by harsh judgments." He then finished by quoting the remark of Frederick the Great, who, on being told that some one had attacked the Prussian Army, said: "Let the man alone and don't excite yourselves; he is biting at granite." It is difficult to see what objection any sane and sensible person can take to a speech, most of which is the merest truism and the rest of which is by no means too severe a retort to Mr. Chamberlain's reckless provocation.

**More Firebrand
Throwing.**

Instead of accepting the reproof and rejoicing that the German Chancellor had restrained himself within the limits of prudence and moderation, the *Times* waxed wroth and roared, and was followed by most of our newspapers. As if enough mischief had not been done already by Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, the *Times* reprinted and emphasised their most objectionable features, and then, worst of all, it insinuated that Count von Bülow was lying when he intimated that he had received assurances from the other side that Mr. Chamberlain had no intention of hurting the feelings of Germany. As a matter of fact, Parliament had hardly assembled before Mr. Balfour was compelled to admit that Lord Lansdowne had, in the course of an unofficial conversation with the German Ambassador, made those explanations to which Count von Bülow referred.

**Mr.
Chamberlain's
Retort.**

Instead of allowing the matter to rest where it was, Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity of posing as a kind of Ajax defying the lightning for the delight of the British Jingo. Addressing a non-political meeting of the Birmingham Jewellers' Association, Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity to make a strongly political speech, in the course of which he referred as follows to the remarks of Count von Bülow:—

What I have said, I have said. I withdraw nothing, I qualify nothing. I defend nothing. . . . I will not follow an example that has been set to me. I do not want to give lessons to a Foreign Minister, and I will not accept any at his hands. I am responsible only to my own Sovereign and to my own countrymen.

The effect was immediate. Mr. Chamberlain, in a previous speech, had compared himself to Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Palmerston, the resemblance consisting chiefly in the fact that they were not well spoken of on the Continent. "It is therefore the duty," he said, "of all British statesmen, and it is the duty of the British people, to count upon themselves alone. I say alone, yes, in a splendid

isolation, surrounded and supported by our kinsfolk." The murmurs of the few saner and reasonable critics were drowned in the outburst of enthusiastic applause which greeted Mr. Chamberlain's reply. Canon Knox-Little, bent upon maintaining his evil pre-eminence, declared that Mr. Chamberlain had in a sentence annihilated the German Chancellor, and Lord Rosebery in a speech in the House of Lords took occasion expressly to associate himself with Mr. Chamberlain's rejoinder. Mr. Chamberlain's fixed idea, upon which he has invariably acted—that of appealing to the gallery by first insulting a neighbour and then striking a melodramatic attitude as the champion of his country against the hated foreigner—has never been more brilliantly or dangerously justified.

**A Chamberlain
Premiership.**

When Parliament met it was evident that the star of Mr. Chamberlain was in the ascendant, and that, as a Liberal member remarked to me, "If anything happens to Lord Salisbury, no power on earth will prevent Mr. Chamberlain being Prime Minister, if he wishes to have the post." At the present moment he is the man behind the throne, for Lord Salisbury, who is old and apathetic, exercises no control over his Cabinet, of which Mr. Chamberlain is now the governing spirit. It is a pleasant prospect for quiet people, and one that is calculated more than anything else to confirm our neighbours in the conviction that Mr. Chamberlain is as constant a menace to the tranquillity of the world as was the French Empire of the Third Napoleon. A few years ago it was common talk, constantly repeated and firmly believed at Westminster, that Mr. Chamberlain's fixed idea was to get into a war with France in order to crush the French Navy. To-day the same people are declaring that if Mr. Chamberlain should ever be Prime Minister, his chief object would be to destroy the German Navy before it can be made strong enough to challenge conclusions with us upon the seas. It does not matter very much what Mr. Chamberlain wants. He is the type of the men who appear on the stage of history when an empire is ripe for destruction. His faults of temper, his blank ignorance as to the forces with which he is dealing and the resources he has at his command, provide the first elements necessary to attract the thunderbolt of divine vengeance. I hope that we are not marked for destruction, but certainly a Chamberlain Premiership would seem to many, even among his own party, ominous of coming doom.

**The
Opening
of
Parliament.**

The King and Queen opened Parliament in due state on January 16th. The King's Speech contained little calling for remark beyond a significant allusion to the Conference seeking the abolition of the sugar bounties, a remark which was held by some to foreshadow a design on Mr. Chamberlain's part to introduce the system of countervailing duties which has long been demanded in the interests of the sugar planters of the West Indies, an estimable body of men, no doubt, but hardly numerous enough to justify the sacrifice of the welfare of all the sugar-consumers of the Empire. The debate on the reply to the Throne in the House of Lords was marked by speeches from Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, which threw but little light on the situation.

**The
"Lib. Imps."**

In the House of Commons the speeches on the opening night call for slight remark. The first event of interest this Session was the attempt made by the members of the Front Opposition Bench to frame an amendment to the Address which would unite the party and challenge the policy of "unconditional surrender." The framing of the amendment represents what it is to be hoped will be the last effort made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to conciliate the little group of Milnerites who have paralysed the Liberal Party for the last two years. The amendment runs as follows:—

Humbly to represent to your Majesty that this House, while prepared to support all proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war in South Africa, is of opinion that the course pursued by your Majesty's Ministers, and their attitude with regard to a settlement, have not conduced to the early termination of the war and the establishment of a durable peace.

"Supporting all proper measures for carrying the war to a successful close" was introduced to secure the support of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane and the handful of men who follow them, who are now popularly known as the "Lib. Imps." Their conduct on the present occasion was impish in the extreme. The immediate effect of forcing C.-B. to introduce this paragraph into the amendment was to deprive it of the support of the whole of the Irish members and of the small but earnest group of British members who have from the first opposed the granting of supplies for the prosecution of what they believe to be an unjust war. From a thoroughgoing, straightforward and fighting point of view the acceptance of this clause was the selling of the soul of the Party to the Devil, in return for the vote of the "Lib. Imps." But when the amendment came to be voted upon Mr. Asquith was confined to his house by sickness, and Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane refused to vote.

**Mr. Chamberlain's
Score over the
Liberal
Imperialists.**

This result was brought about by Mr. Chamberlain, who made a speech which, though in form conciliatory and even pacific, was in substance absolutely fatal to any kind of negotiations. In vain, says the Old Book, is the net spread in the sight of any bird; but Mr. Chamberlain has taken far too shrewd a measure of the men with whom he is dealing to disguise the operation of laying the net with which he caught the Liberal Imperialists. They had accepted with enthusiasm the Chesterfield programme. Mr. Chamberlain put his foot down heavily upon every positive proposition which Lord Rosebery had made, but all that is forgotten in the surprise and delight of his change of tone. When the highwayman says, "Your money or your life," the Liberal Imperialists vow that they will resist him to the death; but when the highwayman in dulcet tones says, "Will you oblige me, gentlemen, by handing over the contents of your purses, otherwise it may be necessary to proceed to extremities," they are lost in admiration of his conciliatory tone, and pay up without demur.

**Two
Incidents
of
the Debate.**

The debate was characterised by two incidents, one humorous, the other painful. The humorous feature was supplied by the unexpected advent of Sir William Harcourt as the exponent and eulogist of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield programme. The painful episode was Mr. Lloyd-George's attack upon his leader. Mr. Lloyd-George is a very eloquent man, who has done good service in opposing this criminal war in South Africa. He never spoke better, partly because he never spoke more briefly, than when he attacked the amendment because of the clause introduced into it for the purpose of getting the vote of the Liberal Imperialists. At the same time he might have abstained from attacking his leader with a ferocity which recalls the methods of barbarism which they both condemn when adopted in South Africa.

**The Cause
of
Ireland.**

The afternoon was devoted to a somewhat purposeless and desultory discussion upon British interests in Persia, which left us at the end pretty much where we were at the beginning. Two nights were consumed in the discussion of Mr. Redmond's amendment on the Irish question, which was brought to a close by an emphatic declaration by Mr. Morley in favour of Home Rule. It is evident that the Irish question will bulk very largely in the House this session. It is a question that will not "down." The Irish are united in a disci-

plined phalanx; they have at their head one of the ablest Parliamentarians of our time; and they are encouraged by the fact that at last the question of compulsory purchase of Irish land has driven a wedge into the hitherto solid group of Ulster Unionists. The Irish Attorney-General made a very significant admission in the debate that there was no serious crime in Ireland, and yet the Irish Secretary had to defend the revival of the Crimes Act, which had not been put in force in Ireland for nine years.

Immediately after our last number had gone to press I received a copy of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech with his preface, in which he said that a good deal of spade work must be done if the impression produced by his Chesterfield speech was not to be allowed to evaporate. But the difficulty is that, while we are all ready to place our spades at his disposal, he will not give out any more specifications for the work to be done than those contained in his Chesterfield speech. Now the Chesterfield speech is an immense disquisition *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. We all swear by it, and everyone of us interprets it according to his own wishes. But if Lord Rosebery is going to save his country in this crisis, he must not only be the architect who draws up specifications of work to be done, he must either set the men to work as foreman or appoint some foreman whom we can recognise as his authorised representative.

**The
South African
Situation.**

The news from the seat of war in South Africa presents little change. Lord Kitchener continues steadily building blockhouses on all the lines of railway, and recording every week the progress of the process of attrition by which we persist in that ancient method of barbarism of making a solitude and calling it peace. The pursuit of De Wet continues without any more satisfactory results than heretofore. The inglorious monotony of the remorseless application of methods of barbarism has been diversified by one of those acts which, more than any other, has roused the indignation of mankind. Scheepers, a young Boer commandant, who had displayed remarkable ability and daring courage in the invasion of the Cape Colony, was taken prisoner when suffering from a painful disease which rendered it impossible for him to mount his horse. He was taken from the hospital to a court-martial and tried and condemned to death on the allegation that he had been guilty of seven murders, presumably of blacks whom he had regarded as spies, and treated as



Westminster Gazette.

Spade Work.

NURSE C.B.: "Now then, Edward and George, take a spade each of you, like good little boys, and go and work all together in the garden."
FIRST BOY: "I don't mind taking a spade, but I'm not going to dig with some of those other boys."
SECOND BOY: "I won't dig unless I can dig where I like."

such. His execution provoked a storm of protest both in Europe and America, for the execution in cold blood as a criminal of a general whom the accident of sickness enabled his enemies to make prisoner appealed much more to the imagination of mankind than the wholesale slaughter of the battlefield.

**Peace! Peace!
when there
is
no Peace.**

Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Prime Minister, suggested to our Government that they should permit the dispatch of a Hollander Commission to South Africa to tell the Boers that the game is up and that they had better give in. What is necessary is that there should be an armistice and liberty of communication permitted between President Steyn and the Generals on the one hand, and the Cabinet of President Kruger on the other. It is possible that if once an armistice were agreed upon the war would never be recommenced. On the other hand, we have seen no sign of any change in the fixed resolution of the Boers to refuse all terms which do not start with a recognition of their right to exist as independent Republics. Grant them that and they will make almost any concessions we ask. Deny them that and they will go on fighting till their last cartridge is fired, when they will bury their guns, refuse to take any oath of allegiance, and remain in sullen readiness for the time when the Outlanders of Johannesburg or the German Empire may need their help to eliminate the Imperial factor from South Africa. This being the mood of the two parties, it is difficult to see what chance there is of peace.

**Continental
Alliances.**

It would almost seem as if the foundations upon which European peace have reposed for a quarter of a century are being removed. Count Bülow startled the Reichstag by treating the Austrian Alliance as if it were a matter of comparative indifference, and at the same time acquiesced cheerfully in Italy's flirtation with France in the Mediterranean. M. Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador at the Quirinal, has adroitly profited by Lord Salisbury's dawdling and indecision to supersede the Anglo-Italian understanding, on which our safety in the Mediterranean has hitherto been held to rest, with a Franco-Italian understanding by which, in exchange for a free hand in Tripoli, Italy becomes France's very good friend elsewhere. The German Tariff Bill is compelling Austria to consider the possibility of an alliance with Russia. In the Balkans Russia and Italy are believed to have come to an understanding. Unless this process of decomposition is promptly arrested, we shall soon be face to face with a new political firmament in Europe, in which all former things have passed away, and all things have become new.

Our Isolation.

Hitherto we have been a kind of fifth wheel to the coach of the Triple Alliance. To-day that position is lost. We see Europe reconstituting itself under a Franco-Russian-Italian understanding in which we have no part, and at the same time, if we may believe enthusiastic eulogists of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, we must regard as the fixed point of German policy the destruction of the British Empire. Chamberlainism has therefore, in less than six years, left us without a single friend in Europe, while the only ruler who will consent even to be civil to us is declared to be merely masking his fixed resolve to deal a deadly blow at our vitals. The curse is coming home to roost.

**The Return
of the
Empress to Peking.**

The Chinese Empress and her puppet Emperor have at last returned to their desecrated capital, where, to their great delight and surprise, they discovered that the foreign devils had left undisturbed a buried store of £12,000,000, which before their flight they had hidden in the ground. Foreign Ambassadors, our own included, have been haranguing the Emperor, and rumours are once more rife that the Manchurian Convention is to be signed after all. Everything seems to point to the creation of a lasting Russian-Chinese understanding, which will leave no door ajar, let alone open, for mischievous intriguers to enter in.

**The
Coming Coronation.**

London is already beginning to hum with preparations for the Coronation. The King has definitely decided that he is to be crowned on June 26th, and that the procession through London, which will follow the last Jubilee route, will take place on the following day. Westminster Abbey is to be closed to the general public, and the interior given over to the carpenters and labourers whose labour is necessary to provide accommodation for the multitude that will attend the Coronation of the first English-speaking King who has ascended the throne since England lost her primacy among the nations of the world. One amusing and unexpected corollary of the Federation of Australia has been in the discovery of the various Australian Premiers that they are no longer of the same rank as the Premier of New Zealand. The Premier of the Federation of Australia and of Canada and the Premier of New Zealand will attend on the same footing, while the Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales, Queensland, and South and Western Australia will occupy back seats. Almost every week fresh announcements are made as to the plenipotentiaries who are to attend from foreign countries. Mr. Whitelaw Reid has been once more selected as special representative of the American Republic at a great Royal function. He is very popular with Royalty, and these trips as special plenipotentiary will probably console him for the fact that he has never been the United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

**The Claims
of
the Aged.**

The development of public opinion in the direction of Old Age Pensions has reached a new and promising phase. Ever since the negative finding of Lord Rothschild's Committee on Pensions in 1898, in which the Government seemed to acquiesce, the cause has derived its strength from sources outside the arid area of Party strife. The initiative of New Zealand and the leadership of Mr. Charles Booth first roused the working classes of Great Britain to take up the matter on their own account. A series of unanimous conferences held in the chief industrial centres of the land crystallised early in 1899 into the National Committee of Organised Labour for the promotion of pensions for all. This Committee, most ably voiced by its Organising Secretary, Mr. Frederick Rogers, has succeeded in convincing the labour world of Great Britain that the only satisfactory or really practicable solution of the problem is to make a pension the civil right of age as education is already the civil right of childhood, and

as the protection of life and property has long been the civil right of all subjects of the State.

This independent action of the British working man seems from the first to have caused Mr. Chamberlain no small uneasiness. In its earliest stages, on the eve of a great conference in Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain was moved to appoint a Select Committee to devise help for the aged deserving poor. But neither the appointment of this Committee, nor its elaborate proposals to discriminate "desert"—and at the same time to punish thrift that had dared to save as much as 10s. a week for its old age with exclusion from the pension list—availed to shake the unanimity with which British labour pressed the demand for universal pensions. Then the Colonial Secretary tried to pour ridicule on the whole movement. It was "striving for the moon." It was an utterly impracticable proposal. No person of common sense would support it. He knew his working men; and he knew decent, honest, thrifty working men would never consent to indiscriminate pensions! Merely to propose it was "an insult to the working classes of this country." Nevertheless, the "decent, honest, thrifty" working men went on steadily voting in their most representative councils in support of the principle which Mr. Chamberlain had derided as an insult to their intelligence. The Trade Union Congress reaffirmed its conviction. And last spring the Co-operative Congress voted with solid unanimity in favour of universal pensions.

**A Bait
for
the Friendly
Societies.**

The only important body of the working class which had not yet yielded to the logic of Mr. Booth was the Friendly Societies; and large numbers of the rank and file in these societies were known to be entirely in accord with Trade Unionists and Co-operators. Mr. Chamberlain apparently felt bound to save for himself, if he could, a following amid the Friendly Societies, and hold out to them special inducements. His blandishments seemed to awaken a response.

**Co-operators
and
Trade Unionists
in Council.**

But the Trade Union Congress was on the alert. Again affirming its former decision, it resolved last autumn to invite the Co-operative Congress and the Friendly Societies to unite in a triple conference on pensions. The Friendly Societies Conference was unable to receive the invitation until its annual session next spring. But the Co-operators cordially and at once acquiesced. Accordingly between 400 and 500

duly accredited delegates of Trades Unions and Co-operative Societies met in the Memorial Hall on January 14th and 15th. The result was awaited with no small interest. Would the lure offered to the Friendly Societies, the promise of a Government subsidy, have its effect on these "decent, honest, thrifty" men—the very pick of British Labour? Would it weaken their grasp on the principle their Congresses had severally affirmed? The debate soon showed that this unique and composite Conference was as unanimous and resolute as any that had deliberated the question. It declared as one man for universal pensions and for pensions on a non-contributory basis. The solitary gentleman who spoke and voted to the contrary made only more evident the determined purpose of the assembly. The proceedings reflected great credit on British Labour. No one watching the debate will soon forget its chivalrous readiness to concede even to fallen womanhood its civil right to a pension along with the rest. The absolutely straight way in which it was argued and assented to that if we discriminate against the prostitute we must discriminate against the men who share her guilt, forms something like a landmark in moral progress. The Conference declared for 5s. a week, available to everyone at sixty years of age, and instructed the Parliamentary Committees of the two Congresses to draft and promote a bill embodying the principles adopted. The result was a great triumph for Mr. Booth. It was as clear a rebuff for Mr. Chamberlain. A slighting reference to the Colonial Secretary, which fell inadvertently from the lips of one speaker, though immediately withdrawn, elicited a most significant demonstration. It made perfectly evident the fact that though Mr. Chamberlain may be idolised by City men, he is, to say the least, neither loved nor trusted by the flower of British working men.

The Panama - Nicaragua controversy, Isthmian Railway. In my last issue, in writing of the Panama - Nicaragua controversy, I spoke of the new railway which Sir Weetman Pearson is constructing across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as a "ship-railway." Sir Weetman's firm write to inform me of a fact which I ought to have known: that their railway is merely an ordinary standard-gauge railway, differing only from other enterprises of the kind in that it will be equipped with special terminal facilities for the transshipment of cargoes. The idea of building a railway for carrying the ships themselves was abandoned many years ago. I am glad to make the correction, as the enterprise as it is is remarkable enough without making it quite so revolutionary.

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 1.—New Year's Messages exchanged between President Loubet and the Tsar ... Belgian census returns give population at 6,693,000 ... Mayor Low and other New York city officials formally enter office ... The second Australian Test Match begins at Melbourne ... United States Cabinet appoints the International Banking Corporation their agent to receive the Chinese indemnity payments ... Socialists in Brussels condemn barbarous treatment of the German Poles by Prussia.

Jan. 2.—The King accepts the sum of £200,000 from Sir Ernest Cassel for the erection of a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in England ... The Portuguese Cortes is opened by the King ... Two British cruisers leave Bombay for Koweit ... The Argentine Government accepts Chilean protocol ... Clyde ship-builders receive Specifications from Admiralty for two battleships, five first-class armoured cruisers, and two third-class protected cruisers ... Bengal Chamber of Commerce remonstrates to Indian Government against the Bill before Australian Federal Parliament stipulating that postal contracts shall only be given on condition that no coloured labour is employed on steamers ... Expedition against Aros results in capture of Loko.

Jan. 3.—The Lord Mayor entertains Marquis Ito at luncheon at the Mansion House ... Mr. Stead entertains Marquis Ito at tea ... The Bulgarian Sobranje is dissolved ... Bremen Chamber of Commerce condemn the Protectionist policy of the German Government ... The Kaiser asks that the daughter of President Roosevelt shall christen his yacht built in America ... Venezuelan revolutionists receive large supply of arms and the rising extends.

Jan. 4.—Rudyard Kipling's poem "The Islanders" appears in the *Times* ... Canadian Government decides to assist Marconi ... Question of State acquisition of railways in Japan is raised ... Australians win second Test Match by 229 runs ... Marquis Ito lunches with Lord Salisbury.

Jan. 5.—The King confers the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Marquis Ito ... The King approves of a service dress for war in the Army and instructions appear in Army Orders ... Pan-American Congress decides that acts of anarchism are to be considered as political offences.

Jan. 7.—The Chinese Emperor and Empress Dowager return to Peking and enter the Forbidden City in State; foreigners allowed to look on ... Marquis Ito leaves London for Paris ... Prebendary Hannah appointed Dean of Chichester.

Jan. 8.—Various disturbances are reported at Newchwang between American and British men-of-war men and Russian soldiers; M. Lessar complains to Washington ... German Reichstag reassembles ... Serious railway accident in New York Central railway tunnel; 17 passengers are killed and 37 injured.

Jan. 9.—Marquis Ito is invested with the G.C.B. by Sir Ed. Monson in Paris ... Chinese customs returns for 1901 amount to £25,500,000 ... Nicaragua Canal Bill passes the American House of Representatives by 308 votes to 2 ... Amendment in favour of Panama route negatived by 170 votes to 10 ... Senate receives Mr. Choate's report of dock charges in London from President.

Jan. 10.—The Revenue returns in France for 1901 show a deficit of 111,000,000 francs on the estimates; 176,000,000 francs compared with 1900 ... Four important edicts are issued at Peking ... Meeting at Mansion House adopts resolutions applauding the provisional proposal by the Admiralty in August, 1901, for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve for the Navy.

Jan. 11.—Mr. Croker announces his retirement from the leadership of Tammany; Mr. Lewis Nixon succeeds ... The Kaiser telegraphs to President Roosevelt, announcing the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia on the occasion of the launching of the German yacht ... The King of Denmark announces his readiness to permit the amending of the Icelandic Constitution ... The new Norwegian State loan of 35,000,000 kroner is concluded with a Scandinavian Banking Syndicate ... Prince Gong informs Mr. Conger that no further contracts affecting

the railway concession in Kwantung of the American China Development Company shall be granted.

Jan. 13.—Lord Roberts makes presentation to Q Battery at Woolwich.

Jan. 14.—New silver coinage proclaimed: crown, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopence, penny ... Conference on Old Age Pensions opens at Memorial Hall ... Russian Budget shows excess of expenditure over revenue of 140,000,000 roubles, which is made good from the Reserve Fund ... The Session opens in Paris. M. Deschanel is re-elected President of the Chamber ... Mr. Barton and the Federal Parliament protest against charges against British army made abroad ... Petition to the King for the incorporation of a New British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies published ... *S.S. Braemar Castle* runs aground near Cowes; mails and passengers safely

~ Nur nicht ängstlich! ~



Klaederdatsch.

[Berlin.]

Russia, England, and Turkey, and the Question of Koweit.

landed ... Mr. Whitelaw Reid appointed as U.S. Special Envoy for the Coronation; Mr. John Morgan, secretary; Gen. J. H. Wilson (army) and Capt. Clark (navy) ... Prince Henry of Prussia will represent Germany at the Coronation ... The Belgian Parliament reassembles ... The Chinese Government protests against Chinese Exclusion Act in America, and threatens reprisals in the commercial treaties now under consideration.

Jan. 15.—The King inspects detachments of the Guards leaving for South Africa ... The Labour Committee of the French Chamber adopt M. Barry's report requiring a weekly day of rest for all workmen ... The number of British soldiers in India who accept the bounties for further service is 16,662 ... The metal workers of Barcelona decide to continue their strike.

Jan. 16.—The King opens Parliament in State, accompanied by the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales ... Blue Book on South Africa is issued ... Guards leave London for South Africa ... Explosion occurs at Nobel's dynamite works in Cornwall; 3 killed ... A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P. for Galway, is issued ... The Common Council of the City decide to present Mr. Chamberlain with an address.

Jan. 17.—An Irade authorising the signature of the Baghdad Railway convention is issued in Constantinople ... Blue Book on Refugee Camps issued ... The Pan-American Congress passes a resolution adhering to the principles of arbitration laid down by the Hague Conference ... Third Australian Test Match begins at Adelaide.

Jan. 18.—The Paris Municipality grants a fifty year monopoly of gas supply to a company ... Dr. Krause is sentenced to two years' imprisonment ... The West African mail steamer *Lagos* wrecked near Madeira; mails and passengers saved.

Jan. 19.—Queensland is declared free of plague.

Jan. 20.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Committee presented to Congress is unanimous in favour of the purchase of the Panama Canal from the French Company for \$40,000,000 ... The Sugar Bounty Conference re-assembles at Brussels ... There is a naval battle in Panama Bay between insurgent and Government vessels, three ships sunk, the Governor of Panama killed ... Australian Privy Counsellors invited to the Coronation.

Jan. 21.—Resolution protesting against any increase in the Imperial tea duty passed at public meeting in Colombo ... The French Senate by 184 votes to 53 endorses the decree making attendance at Mass optional in the Navy ... Debate on Foreign Affairs in French Chamber, M. Delcassé replies to criticism.

Jan. 22.—Memorial services for Queen Victoria are held ... Celebration of the King's Accession ... Spanish Minister of Finance introduces a Bill giving note-issuing power to the Bank of Spain ... The Confirmation of Canon Gore as Bishop of Worcester takes place at Westminster ... The King of Italy confers the highest Italian decoration, the Annunziata, on Marquis Ito ... The Foreign Ministers in Peking present their credentials to the Emperor and Dowager Empress.

Jan. 23.—The discussion of the Foreign Office estimates in the French Chamber. ... The Baghdad Railway Convention is signed at Constantinople.

Jan. 24.—The Treaty ceding the Danish West India Islands to the United States is signed at Washington by Mr. Hay and Herr Brun ... Mr. Clark, of Missouri, introduces a joint resolution recording the sympathy of Congress with the South African Republic ... Senator Morgan prepares a report for Congress on the Inter-oceanic Canals ... Mr. Seddon expresses his amazement that the War Office should accept a contract for Argentine beef ... The Prince of Wales starts for Berlin.

Jan. 25.—Canon Gore's Consecration as Bishop of Worcester is deferred pending legal proceedings.

Jan. 27.—An explosion of stored dynamite takes place in a subway in course of construction in an underground railway in New York; seven persons are killed and nearly 100 injured ... Interpellations on the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and an understanding as to Korea are brought forward in the Japanese Diet ... Representatives of 200,000 Poles residents in Chicago, U.S.A., hold five mass meetings protesting against Prussian cruelties in Polish provinces ... Lord Curzon telegraphs to the Government asking it to refrain from imposing an increase of duty on tea ... The Prince of Wales is present at the celebration of the Kaiser's birthday at Berlin.

Jan. 28.—The Dowager Empress of China receives the Diplomatic Body officially ... The number of persons on famine relief in India is again increasing; it reaches 208,000 ... The French Chamber adopts a Bill proposing to spend 600,000,000 francs on the construction of new canals and the improvement of old waterways, etc. ... The Sugar Conference again meets at Brussels ... The debate on the Philippine Tariff Bill is resumed in the American Senate ... The House Committee reports favourably on the Pacific Cable proposal, the cost not to exceed 10,000,000 dollars, and the work to be entrusted to the Army and Navy Departments.

Jan. 29.—The French Chamber discuss a Bill, supported by the Government, for fixing an eight hours day's work in mines.

Jan. 30.—Peace rumours continue to be discussed by the European Press ... Mr. Barton announces that he is prepared to give preferential treatment in the shape of rebate duty to British goods carried in British ships. ... A Blue-book is published on the mines and native question in the Transvaal.

War in South Africa.

Jan. 1.—New industrial and commercial enterprises are being promoted at Johannesburg and Pretoria under British auspices. Foodstuffs, even the luxuries of life are plentiful.

Jan. 3.—The *Star* newspaper recommends publication in the presence of Lord Milner and many leading men of the Rand ... Lord Kitchener reports the capture of General Erasmus east of Ermelo ... A column of Scots Greys are cut off by the Boers near Bronkhorst Spruit; they lose seven killed and ten wounded.

Jan. 6.—Details of the action at Tweefontein are now to hand ... Lord Kitchener denies the report circulated that two intelligence officers named Steere and Keer have been shot by

the Boers near Warmbaths ... In the Eastern Transvaal Major Valentine and 18 men are killed and 5 officers and 28 men are wounded.

Jan. 8.—Brabant's Horse is disbanded after twenty-six months service ... The Commander-in-Chief consents to increase the Imperial Light Horse Brigade ... Major Paris captures a laager of women and children near Carolina ... The second gun taken at Brakenlaagte by the Boers is recovered.

Jan. 10.—The War Office decides to raise fresh Infantry Companies of Volunteers to serve in South Africa.

Jan. 13.—Lord Kitchener reports that Colonel Wing intercepted a letter which makes it certain that Boer General Opperman was killed in the engagement at Overwacht.

Jan. 18.—Major-General Wynne suddenly leaves his command in Cape Colony and leaves for England ... During the past fortnight 18,000 men from England and some 5,000 horses disembark at Table Bay, and proceed north.

Jan. 20.—The New Zealand Government raises a further contingent of 1,000 men for South Africa. ... Lord Methuen overtakes a Boer commando near Boschpoort, and after a running fight of eight miles captures the whole laager and takes 24 prisoners.

Jan. 21.—Colonel Terner captures a commando of Boers in charge of grain, stock, and 80 wagons near Ladybrand.

Jan. 22.—A party of twenty-five Imperial Yeomanry are surprised at Lindriquespruit, and obliged to surrender after a stubborn resistance ... The blockhouse system is now complete from Klerksdorp to Zeerust ... Commandant Beyers forces his way into the Concentration Camp near Pietersburg, and carries off a large number of surrendered burghers.

Jan. 25.—The National Scouts capture Commandant Hans Botha and eleven armed Boers near Welverdiu.

Jan. 26.—Lord Kitchener reports that General B. Viljoen and two of his aides-de-camp have been captured near Lydenburg in the Transvaal.

Jan. 27.—The Governor of Natal announces that for the future all Natal rebels will be tried by court-martial.

Jan. 28.—At a fight at Abraham's Kraal Lieut.-Colonel du Moulin is killed with eight men of the Sussex Regiment, and seven men wounded.

Bye-Elections.

Jan. 24.—Owing to the retirement of Mr. Brodie Hoare (C.), Hampstead, a bye-election is held in Hampstead, with the following result:—

Mr. T. Milvain (C.)	3,843
Mr. G. F. Rowe (L.)	2,118

Conservative majority

Jan. 28.—Owing to Mr. Mark Oldroyd's retirement, a bye-election takes place at Dewsbury, with the following result:—

Mr. W. Runciman (L.)	5,669
Mr. J. Haley (C.)	4,512
Mr. H. Quelch (Soc.)	1,597

Liberal majority over Conservative

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

Jan. 16.—The King in person opens the second session of his first Parliament, he reads the Speech from the Throne. Lord Harrowby moves the Address, and Lord Lytton seconds. Speeches by Lord Spencer, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Lansdowne.

Jan. 27.—Cremation Bill read a second time ... Lord Wemyss moves a resolution on the vigorous prosecution of the War; speeches by Lord Welby and Lord Raglan. The Bishop of Hereford deprecates the resolution, which, however, is carried.

House of Commons.

Jan. 16.—The Commons as usual repair to the Upper House to attend the ceremony of the opening of Parliament ... Afterwards the King's Speech is read from the chair, Colonel H. McCalmont moves the Address to the King, Sir E. Vincent seconds the motion ... Speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour, Mr. W. Redmond, Sir W. Harecourt, and Mr. Chamberlain.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Balfour explains, in reply to questions, that in an unofficial conversation between Lord Lansdowne and the German Ambassador it was understood no charge of barbarity had been brought by Mr. Chamberlain against the German, or any other, Army ... The debate on the Address is resumed ... Dr. Macnamara moves an amendment on the Housing Question; speeches by Captain Norton, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Long ... Mr. Macnamara's amendment is negatived by 153 votes to 123 ... Mr. Lewis moves an amendment for Home Rule in Wales, which is negatived by 164 votes to 117.

Jan. 20.—Debate on the Address resumed; Mr. Cawley moves an amendment on the means taken by the Government to bring about peace; speeches by Mr. McKenna, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Labouchere ... Mr. Dillon moves amendment to Mr. Cawley's condemning the methods by which the War is carried on; his amendment is lost on a division by 283 votes to 64.

Jan. 21.—The debate on Mr. Cawley's amendment to the Address is resumed: speeches by Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; on a division the amendment is negatived by 333 votes against 123.

Jan. 22.—Debate on the Address: British interests in Persia; speeches by Mr. J. Walton, Lord Percy, Sir E. Grey and Lord Cranborne; Self-government in local affairs: speeches by Mr. Pirie and Mr. Ritchie.

Jan. 23.—The debate on the Address resumed by Mr. J. Redmond, who moves an amendment on the Irish Land Question; speeches by Col. Sanderson, Mr. Wyndham.

Jan. 24.—The debate is resumed on Mr. J. Redmond's amendment to the Address; speeches by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Healy, and Mr. John Morley. The amendment is lost by 103 votes.

Jan. 27.—Mr. Brodrick states that the number of the widows and orphans of officers and men who have died in South Africa is approximately as follows:—Officers' widows, 162; children, 245; men's widows, 3,519; children, 4,600 ... Debate on the Address resumed by Sir J. Dimsdale, who moves an amendment regarding the National Telephone Company; speeches by Mr. Lough, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Hanbury. The amendment is negatived by 227 votes against 139.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Balfour states that communications had been received from the Dutch Government which were under the consideration of the Cabinet ... Debate on the Address: the national food supply, speech by Mr. Gerald Balfour. Malta, speech by Mr. Chamberlain.

Jan. 29.—Address: Parliamentary representation. Destitute aliens. The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne is agreed to without a division.

Jan. 30.—The new rules of procedure are explained by Mr. Balfour ... Mr. Long introduces the Bill for establishing a Water Board to manage the supply of water within London and the adjoining districts.

SPEECHES.

Jan. 1.—M. Széll, the Hungarian Premier, at Budapest, on the relations between Hungary and Austria ... M. Barrère, at Rome, on the Franco-Italian relations ... Mr. John Redmond, at Dublin, on the United Irish League.

Jan. 5.—Mr. John Burns, in London, on London Problems.

Jan. 6.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on charitable funds and their uses, trades unions, and the crisis in British industry ... Lord Londonderry, at Chester, on Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech.

Jan. 7.—Sir Edward Grey, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Liberal Party and the Chesterfield speech ... Count Metternich, at Hamburg, on the commercial relations between Germany and Great Britain ... Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, at Cricklade, on the Leadership of the Liberal Party.

Jan. 8.—Count von Bülow, at Berlin, on Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech and the European situation ... Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the needs and position of the University there ... Mr. John Redmond, at Dublin, on the United Irish League.

Jan. 9.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at Bristol, deprecates legislation as a cure for drunkenness ... Sir Robert Reid, at Skipton,

on Lord Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield ... Lord Milner, at Johannesburg, on the Situation as he sees it in South Africa ... Mr. Bryce, at Aberdeen, on the lamentable lack of foresight in the Government ... Mr. Barton, at West Maitland, Australia, on the policy of his Federal Government ... Mr. Winston Churchill, at Blackpool, on Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech ... Rev. Dr. Gow, in London, on the lack of interest in education among all classes of the English nation.

Jan. 10.—Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on Parliamentary Procedure ... Mr. Leonard Courtney, at Liverpool, defends his position and of those who consider the conduct of the Boers to be patriotic ... Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg, in Berlin, on Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech.

Jan. 11.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, defends his previous speech made in Edinburgh ... Mr. Balfour, in Manchester, on the House of Commons ... Mr. Wyndham, at Belfast, on the Government's Irish Policy ... M. Waldeck-Rousseau, at St. Etienne, France, reviews the situation during the existence of his Cabinet.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.]

The late Sir Ashmead Bartlett, M.P.

Jan. 13.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in London, on Liberalism in London and in the House of Commons, Lord Rosebery's position and peace in South Africa ... M. Meline, at Remiremont, France, on Moderate Republicanism ... Sir William McMillan, in Sydney, criticises Mr. Barton's tariff proposals.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Asquith, at Henley, on the prospects of the Liberal Party ... Mr. Barton, at Melbourne, on the valour of the soldiers of the Empire ... Mr. Seddon, at Wellington, expresses indignation at the allegations made in Germany regarding the British troops in South Africa.

Jan. 19.—Mr. John Burns, at Battersea, on the political situation both in South Africa and in this country.

Jan. 20.—Lord Rosebery, in Edinburgh, contrasts the days of Gladstone with the present position of the Liberal Party.

Jan. 22.—M. Cambon (French Ambassador), at New York, on the hope of the future being in the principles proclaimed at The Hague Conference.

Jan. 25.—Mr. Seddon, in Wellington, on the War Office meat contracts ... Mr. See, Premier of New South Wales, at Sydney, on Army meat contracts.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"—BURNS.

THE beginning of each new year is a perpetual challenge to the caricaturists of the world to represent in pictorial form the mood in which their public enters upon it. It is very curious to note the different point of view of the caricatures of the various nationalities. As usual, by far the most elaborate New Year's cartoon is supplied by *Il Papagallo*, whose artist has conceived the idea that the Year 1902, with a hammer of liberty, will explode the bomb of the Italia Irredenta to the no small dismay of the whole of Europe, with the exception of the Italians and those who hope to profit by the explosion. In contrast with this Old World cartoon, exulting in the prospect of a Continental convulsion, we may reproduce an American appreciation of the situation from *Puck*, in which President Roosevelt figures as the Man at the Helm. Mr. Gould's New Year's cartoon reflects the melancholy mood of the British Liberal contemplating the position in which we find ourselves at the beginning of the year.



Puck.

[New York.]

1902 Finds the Helm in Safe Hands.



Westminister Gazette.

[London.]

FATHER TIME: "Humph! I wish I could have dressed you differently."



Il Papagallo.

The explanation of *Il Papagallo's* cartoon is always supplied in Italian, French and English; the English version is fearfully and wonderfully made:

"The impatient children expect end are delighted because the year 1902 strikes the fatal bomb. For the fear all the people run away, and for the crack idea many body are amazed with panic fear. They think, therefore, for the freedom future, who would diminish the persecutions against the redeemables, who will carry progress and civility. Certainly all the world will imitate the year who go in precipice."

[Bologna.]



Simplicissimus.]

Germania as a Living Skeleton.

A cartoon in *Kladderadatsch* represents the new-born year as an infant to whom the Powers, disguised as fairies, bring their gifts. John Bull brings South Africa; von Bülow the customs tariff; the Tsar the Korean question; and Uncle Sam, whose nose is almost as long as his beard, handles the Philippines.

Another German cartoon from *Simplicissimus* represents Count von Bülow as the clown in a country fair, who, standing by the German Eagle chained to the baboon of Militarism, introduces his new tariff, with its heavy duties upon food-stuffs, as the "first appearance of the hunger Artiste Germania, known as the Living Skeleton."

The caricatures in France confine themselves for the most part to the Boer War. *Le Grelot* represents Lord Kitchener with a bloody butcher's knife on the right of the King, and Mr. Chamberlain on the left, who present as New Year's gifts to his Majesty three coffins of women and children, which they assure him have been forwarded direct from the concentration camps. The inscription runs:—"As a New Year's gift, Sire, permit us to offer you these boxes, which have come direct from the Concentration Camps!"

Willette, in the *Pied de Nez*, publishes on the 3rd January, as his prediction for the year 1902, the reconciliation of English and Boer achieved by the execution of Mr. Chamberlain.

This brings us to the cartoons about the war, of which the supply never fails. For the most part, English cartoonists leave the subject alone. One of the grimmest of the cartoons is that from *Kladderadatsch*, which represents Father Time sitting by the hour-glass, the sands of which are victims of the South African War. It is entitled "The Hour is up."



Pied de Nez.]

[Paris.]

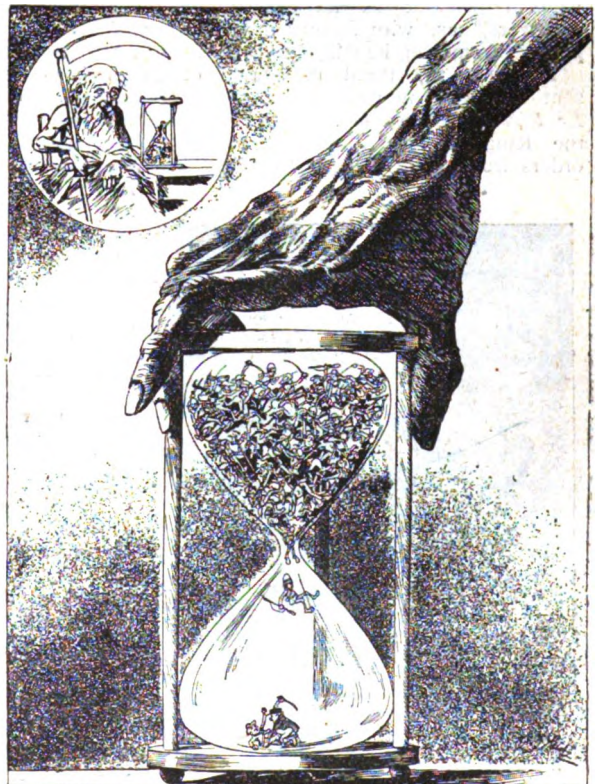
A French Prophecy for 1902.



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

The father puts so many presents in the poor child's cradle, that he—and others too—gets quite unhappy about it.

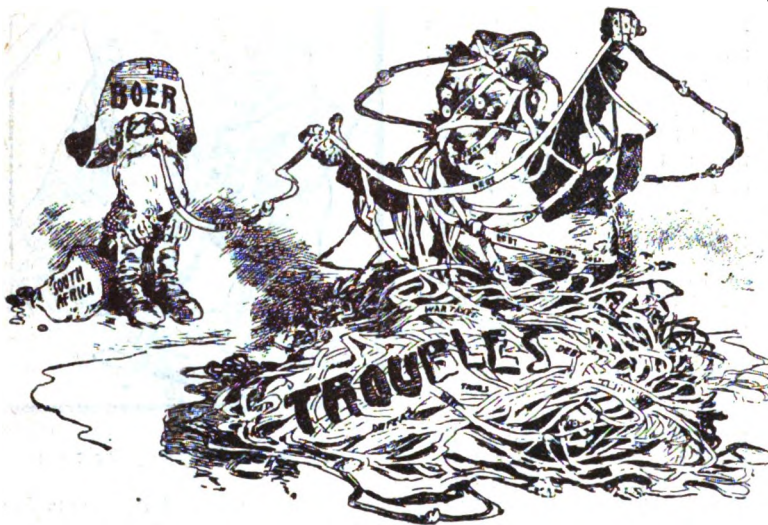


Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

And again we say: Peace on Earth!

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[Plain Dealer.]

How an Old Hand at Empire-building may also have his Troubles.

JOHN BULL: "Bless me! I never saw so many knots and tangles."

[Cleveland.]



[Minneapolis Journal.]

De Wet the Lion-tamer.

The American point of view is represented by the cartoons in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the *Minneapolis Journal*.

The Republicans of Switzerland seem to share the opinions of the citizens of the Western Republic in the scepticism with which they regard the optimistic assurances of English Ministers. The cartoonist of *Nebelspalter* portrays "the English peacock as he appears in the eyes of European observers," as, with feather after feather of his gay plumage plucked from him, he still tries to strut as proudly as before.

There is the usual instalment of cartoons which represent the King in various attitudes more or less disrespectful. *Le Rire* represents Mr. Chamberlain as the tailor preparing the King for the approaching coronation, and receiving orders from His Majesty to make his train 50 centimetres

longer, as it is necessary to raise the prestige of England in the eyes of the world. Another represents the King on his knees piously praying for the destruction of the Boers. A Dutch cartoon represents the King and John Bull looking with admiration at a Christmas-tree, the decorations of which represent the trophies of the war in the shape of Boers swinging from the gallows. He is asking, "Where is De Wet?" The other side of the picture is entitled "There is De Wet," and represents a spurred top-boot which has just sent John Bull sprawling on the top of the Christmas-tree.



[Register.]

The New Year.

[Cape Town.]

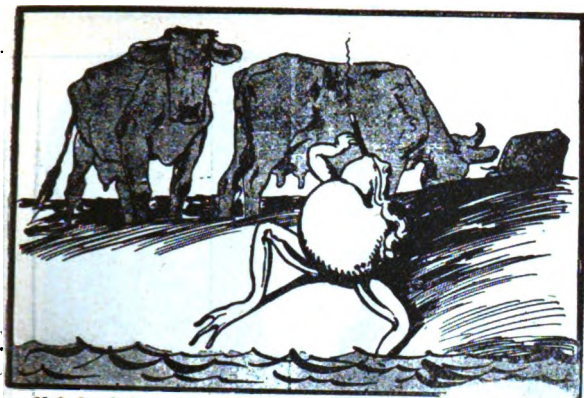


[Simplicissimus.]

[Munich.]

No need to be surprised that our cow pines away. Our workers bring her fodder and our defenders milk her.

The German tariff, of course, continues to occupy the attention of the German caricaturists. *Simplicissimus* publishes a cartoon entitled "The German Empire-cow," which would have gladdened the heart of Cobden and the Free Trade League. Hunger-smitten peasants carry huge loads of fodder for the consumption of the cow, while her teats are drained dry by the Army and the Navy.

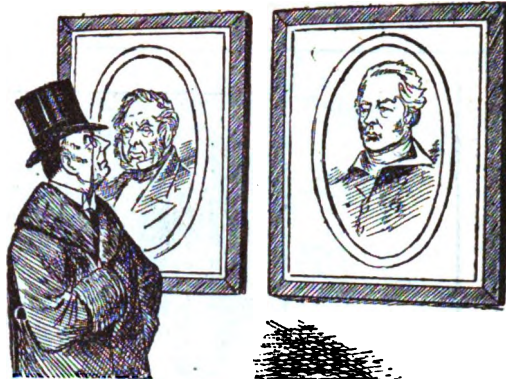


Nederlandsche Spectator.]

[The Hague.

The Frog and the Ox.

Mr. Chamberlain, as usual, figures conspicuously in the cartoons. His speech, in which he compared himself to Pitt, Melbourne, Wellington and Palmerston, has naturally provoked the risibilities of the world.



Westminster Gazette.]

Mr. C. (apostrophising portrait of William Pitt): "It's wonderful, William, how much alike all we great Ministers are. You were hated in Europe in your time as I am hated to-day."



Moonshine.]

The Champion,

"I withdraw nothing. I qualify nothing. What I have said, I have said."

It is always to Mr. Gould, however, that we turn for the most striking and original cartoons upon current politics, and on this occasion he is quite equal to our expectations. In fact, the most effective of the anti-Chamberlain cartoons was Mr. Gould's upon the Colonial Secretary's famous declaration to the Birmingham jewellers.

The *Nederlandsche Spectator* has a vigorous cartoon in which Mr. Chamberlain figures as the frog in the fable, which bursts itself in the effort to puff itself out to the size of the ox.

The famous exchange of retorts between Count von Bülow and Mr. Chamberlain has not been adequately dealt with by the caricaturists. *Moonshine* expresses the British jingo view better than the German view is expressed by *Kladderadatsch*.



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

An Ill Original Trick.

"It's too bad to feed my Joey on granite like this."

WHAT I HAVE SAID.

"I appeal to the impartial public opinion of Europe and America, which has approved of the action of the Government in preferring justice to revenge, and the best interests of South Africa to the vain pursuit of military glory." — BIRMINGHAM, June, 1881.

[DEFENCE OF THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE BOERS AFTER MAJUBA.]

"The House of Lords has become, so far as the majority is concerned, a mere branch of the Tory Caucus, a mere instrument of the Tory organisation, and the House of Lords does what the Tory wire-pullers of the Tory Party suggest." — HANLEY, October 7, 1884.

"I am a Liberationist. I would free the Church, whether in England, in Scotland or in Wales; and my opinion on the subject is strengthened by my belief that the appropriation to the service of a single sect of funds which were originally designed for the benefit of the whole nation is an injustice." — GLASGOW, September 15, 1885.

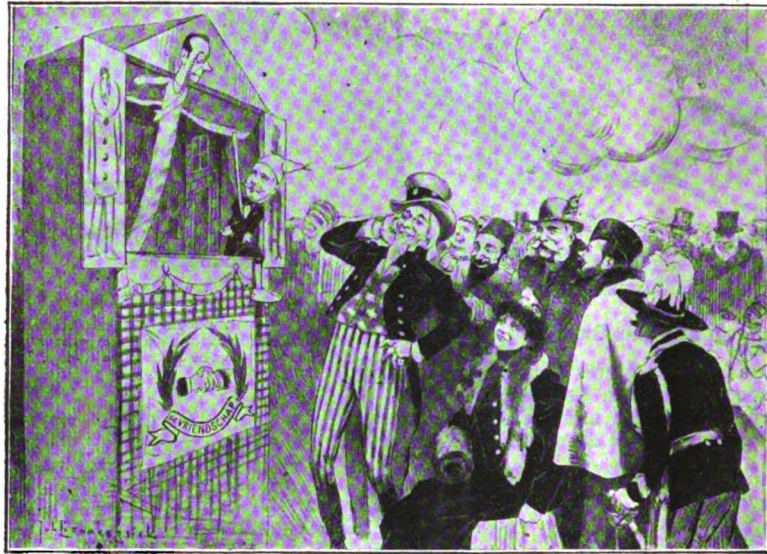
"I was a Home Ruler long before Mr. Gladstone." — DINGWALL, April 19, 1887.

"My (Old Age Pensions) proposal, broadly, is so simple that anyone can understand it." — HANLEY, July 12, 1895.

Westminster Gazette.]



"What I have said, I have said." — Mr. Chamberlain



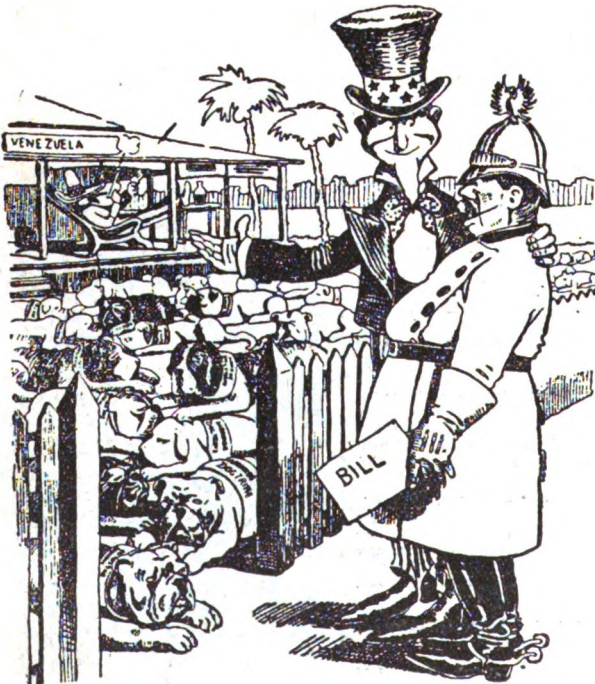
Amsterdammer.]

The Bülow-Chamberlain Controversy.

An international Punch and Judy show.

The interchange of amenities between Berlin and Birmingham seems to have had the singular result of leaving both parties equally well satisfied with the part which they played in the controversy.

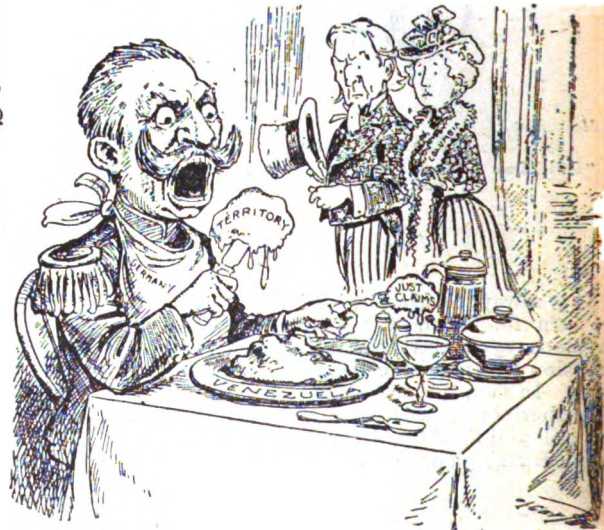
Leaving the war in South Africa, we come to the threatened war in South America. The two cartoons reproduced here date from a period antecedent to the announcement of Prince Henry's visit. They express in rude but vigorous fashion the uneasiness with which American citizens regard the threatened despatch of German ironclads to collect the claims of German subjects against the Government of Venezuela. The Kaiser's difficulty of getting at Venezuela, when the front yard is filled with a whole pack of Monroe Doctrine dogs, is one which no one will appreciate more than the Kaiser himself.



Record-Herald.]

[Chicago.

UNCLE SAM (to Germany): "By all means go ahead and collect your bill, only don't tread on the Monroe Doctrine dog."



Minneapolis Times.]

"Don't eat with your knife, Bill!"

The German Venezuela Question.

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One of the daintiest little pictures in last month's comic papers was the charming group in Delft ware, by which the *Lustige Blätter* endeavoured to suggest that the Dutch Queen and her husband were friends once more.

The American caricaturists are already beginning to poke fun at the Coronation festivities. Davenport, in the *Journal*, objects to the despatch of any American special envoy.



In America there is to be seen a revival of hope as to the pacific solution of the controversy between Labour and Capital. The press being largely in the hands of the employers, yields to the temptation in America, as it does in Britain, to suggest that the trade union agitator is the *causa causans* of all the mischief.



I bring this month's selection of caricatures to a close by a clever but sarcastic *Bulletin* dig at Lord Hopetoun, and an Indian cartoon devoted to the forming of a platform for the recent Indian National Congress. The cartoons of the *Hindi Punch* relative to the Indian National Congresses year by year are republished in the form of a pamphlet, and give a very comprehensive idea of the work accomplished.

** For other Cartoons see advertisement pages.



CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE LATE M. JEAN BLOCH.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE death of M. Bloch is little short of a European misfortune. It is not four years since his very name was unknown outside the Slavonic world. But last month the announcement of his death caused universal regret through both hemispheres, while to the very wide circle of those who had the privilege of working with him in the cause of peace it occasioned the poignant regret which is only felt at the loss of a dear and valued friend. M. Bloch was a Polish Jew, who rose from the ranks, and in so rising enabled the outer world to form some idea of the vast reservoir of human virtue, capacity and genius which lies below the surface of that great Slavonic and Semitic lake. Of course we all admit that in every race there may be such persons, but it is one thing to recognise the possibility of their existence, and it is altogether another thing to realise as a fact, of which we are constantly cognisant, that amidst these dim, unnumbered millions are living men who in all essential human attributes may compare with any, and are superior to the immense majority of other nations. M. Bloch was such a man, and it is a comforting and consoling thought that among his countrymen, both the Poles and the Jews, whose names we never hear in the Western world, whose life-work will remain for ever hidden from us, there are probably numbers of others as gifted, as industrious, as admirable as he, although no syllable of their names has ever reached the ears of the Western world. Hence I am delighted to have an opportunity of paying a tribute to my dear friend, not merely as a friend and fellow-worker in the greatest of all causes, but as a fine type of humanity which exists all unnoticed and unknown in that vast region which was once the Kingdom of Poland.

I.—AT ST. PETERSBURG.

I met M. Bloch for the first time on my visit to St. Petersburg in 1898. He was staying at the Hôtel d'Europe, and I called at the Russian capital on my way to Livadia. I was naturally much interested in him, because I had gone to Russia in order to see the Emperor about the Rescript, which it was popularly believed owed its origin to M. Bloch's interview with the Emperor. In those days M. Bloch was not much at home in English, and preferred talking German ;

but he made great progress in mastering the English language, and when he visited England to lecture before the Royal United Service Institution last summer, he was able to converse almost as fluently in English as in any of the other languages which he had at his command. I described him in an article, which I subsequently published in my book on "The United States of Europe," as a Russian Cobden ; and as all my subsequent intercourse only deepened these first impressions, I think it may be well, now that he has left us for ever, to reproduce here some of the passages from the account of our first meeting :—

I have called him the Russian Cobden, because he reminds me in many ways of that most famous of all the English economists who were also statesmen. He possesses an engaging exterior, a great persuasiveness, and he is absolutely dominated by his conception of the truth, which he devotes his life to study and to teach. M. Bloch is not a Free Trader, although he is not a Protectionist of the ordinary type. His resemblance to Cobden does not lie in the particular economical doctrine he professes, so much as in the originality and simplicity of his mode of thought and his absolute certainty that he has struck the root of things. He is like Cobden in being an international man, in taking wide views of things, and yet in always standing four-square upon the solid facts and materialities of life. "Give me figures," he said to me ; "let me see the facts ; it is no use discussing abstractions ; we should always see how they work out." What Free Trade was to Cobden, a conception of the approaching extinction of war is to M. Bloch.

It did one's heart good to hear M. Bloch expatiate upon the immense possibilities that lay before the social reformer who had at his disposal even one-tenth of the sum now lavished on armaments, which, if he be correct, have now attained dimensions which render it impossible to use them. Mr. Chamberlain in his early days, when he talked of ransom and shed tears over the wretched condition of the serfs of the soil, would have found himself in absolute accord with this bold assailant of the bloated armaments of the modern world. Not even John Burns of Battersea could have spoken with more passionate earnestness in describing the horrors

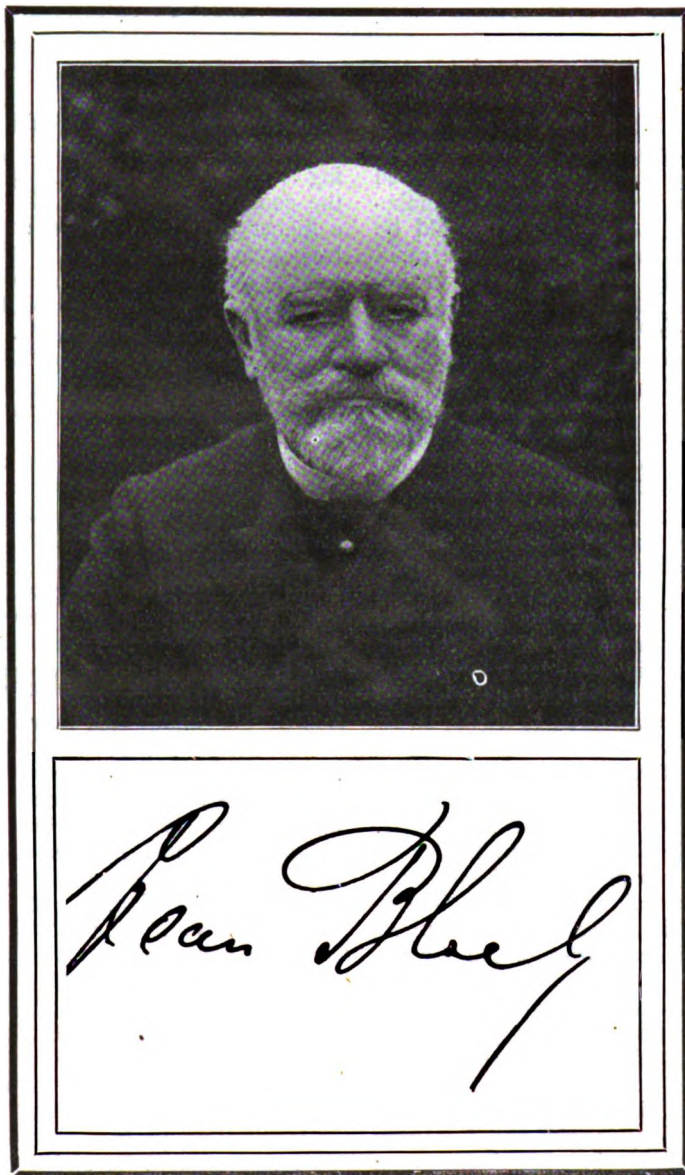
of the extreme and squalid poverty which abounds beneath the gilded crust of our boasted civilisation. I could have counted my visit to Russia well spent if only it had brought me into personal living relations with so remarkable a man as M. Bloch.

II.—AT THE HAGUE.

I next met him at the Hague, where he was, in many respects, much the most remarkable figure. He took up his quarters at Scheveningen, while I was staying at the Villa Pax Intransitibus, lying half-way between the Hague and Scheveningen. I had therefore ample opportunity of studying this remarkable man at very close quarters, and no one among all the representatives of the foreign nations who were present at the Dutch capital was more interesting or more worthy of attention. Unlike most of the diplomats who met in the Huis-ten-Bosch, he had very clear and definite ideas as to the scientific basis of the Conference. M. Bloch was not a peace man in the ordinary sense of the term, and although he was on friendly terms with all the representatives of the Peace Society that flocked to the Hague, he occupied a position quite distinct and apart from them all. He had devoted the last eight years of his life to the study of the question of the changes which modern science and the growing complexity of the social organisation had brought about. He had arrived at the conviction, which he had embodied in his great work on the Future of War,

that in the modern world war had become an impossible arbiter of international disputes. He was an advocate of a permanent Court of Arbitration, not so much because of any abstract hatred of war or any theoretical devotion to the principle of arbitration. He was firmly convinced that war had become impracticable, and this being the case it was an absolute necessity to provide some other method by which nations

could settle their differences. Hence he took very little interest in many of the questions which occupied the attention of the Congress. In the discussion on the rules and customs of war he took no interest whatever. Neither did he concern himself in the least with what may be called the ethical arguments directed against resort to war as a means of settling disputes. His position, which he was at all times ready to maintain against all comers, was that in the modern world nations could not go to war with each other without entailing a dislocation of the social fabric which would bring about a general cataclysm. So many versions have appeared of his views that it may be worth while to set forth quite briefly the thesis which he went to the Hague to maintain, a thesis which has not been in the least degree impaired by the fact that the British Empire immediately after the Hague Conference plunged into a war with the Dutch Republics. When M. Bloch talked about war his mind was constantly preoccupied with the one war with which Europe has been menaced for the lifetime of



a generation. That was a war between the two Alliances—the Triple and the Dual. Is it possible, he asked himself, for Russia and France to fight to the finish a war with Germany, Austria and Italy? He never maintained or suggested that it would be impossible for the British Empire to make war upon a handful of farmers in South Africa, or for the United States to make war in the Western Hemisphere. Always, when he spoke of war, he meant war on a great scale, in which modern armaments would be wielded by great States, bringing into the line of battle the whole of the armed manhood of their nations.

The problem that presented itself to him was—first, military, and secondly, economic. He demonstrated triumphantly that owing to the increased power which modern arms of precision, smokeless powder, etc., gave to the defence, it would be impossible for any modern army to achieve the rapid victories by which Germany overwhelmed the armies of the French Empire in 1870-71. The war of the future must necessarily be a war of entrenchment and defence of fortified positions, which could only be captured when the assailant had an overwhelming preponderance of force. If a war were to break out between Germany and France, or between Russia and Austria, it would be a kind of stalemate in which the armies would confront each other along an enormous front, in which the advantages would be so great for the defending force that it would be almost impossible for decisive battles to be fought. From the military point of view that was all that M. Bloch ever asserted, and as to the soundness of such a contention there is little difference of opinion among any military experts. That the war of the future will be a long war, a war of sieges between armies which would dig themselves into the ground, and hold each other in check, rather than a war in which the invader in a series of decisive battles would crush the forces of the enemy, and sweep triumphantly towards his capital, is generally taken for granted by the War Offices of all Powers. But from this premise M. Bloch went on to discuss the possibility of waging war of this protracted kind on such a gigantic scale and at the same time of keeping in motion the immense complex activity required to provide the necessities of life for the nations engaged in war.

Here he argued not as a military strategist but as an economist. He was upon his own ground, and by an immense array of figures, of which no one has ever ventured to impugn the accuracy, he succeeded in demonstrating the practical impossibility of the task. With the exception of Russia, none of the European States can feed themselves even in peace-time without great imports from beyond the frontier. To raise the necessary rations for the teeming millions of the Continent demands the uninterrupted labour of its whole able-bodied manhood and the purchase of vast supplies from beyond the sea. In a protracted war which would last for one, two or three years the whole of the able-bodied manhood of the

country would be in the trenches, doing spade-work solely of the military kind, and would therefore be unable to produce the crops and harvest the grain and attend to the stock necessary to provide the nation and the army with indispensable food. This deficiency of foodstuffs grown within the country could only be met by an enormous increase of imports, which it would be difficult to obtain without interruption from over sea, and which it would be almost impossible to pay for, owing to the fact that the operations of industry by which manufactured goods could be produced in payment for foodstuffs would be practically suspended during war. The inevitable result would be a great increase in the price of commodities, with a corresponding diminution of the purchasing power of the consumer. There would be both less food at a higher price, and at the same time there would be less means of paying for it. This would result in such severe privation as to provoke first discontent and then despair, which would culminate in revolution. Put in a sentence, M. Bloch's argument may be stated as follows:—A modern war must be a long war, and a long war must necessarily result first in starvation, and then in revolution. It is, therefore, indispensable to provide some means of settling disputes other than an appeal to a tribunal which could not give a decisive verdict before the costs of the procedure had reduced the litigants to bankruptcy and involved them in social chaos.

M. Bloch was so convinced of the soundness of his premises and the incontrovertible logic which led to his conclusions that he was often very impatient with those who persisted in regarding a great European war as lying any longer within the pale of practical politics. "War," he used to declare impatiently, "is a folly. It is nonsense, your war. You cannot make your war without entailing revolution, in which the State itself will disappear."

What the Hague Conference ought to have done, in his opinion, was to have addressed itself to an examination of this fundamental thesis, and to have registered the conviction that, war being practically out of the question, it was necessary to provide a tribunal whose decisions could at least be arrived at without entailing as a preliminary the utter destruction of the disputing States.

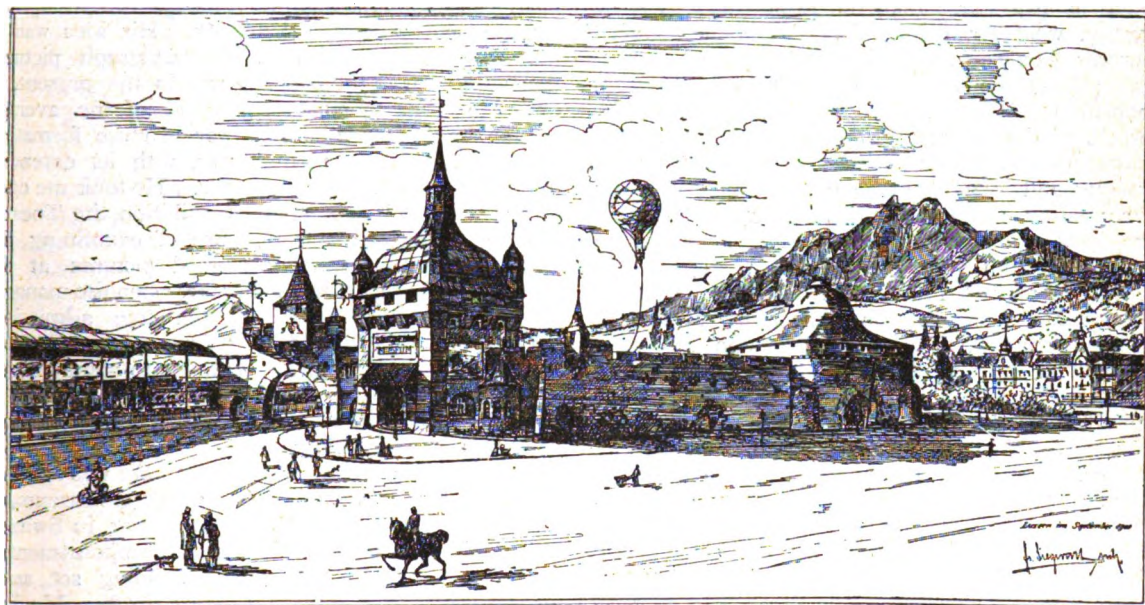
Holding this belief very firmly, he spared no effort in order to impress his ideas upon the minds of the members of the Conference. He gave them all copies of his book, and visited in turn all the leading plenipotentiaries for the purpose of enforcing his conclusions by personal argument. He was received everywhere with respect, and he undoubtedly produced a very deep impression upon many of the representatives of the Powers. At the same time he was to some extent in a hostile atmosphere. The military and naval experts who were attached to every delegation were somewhat impatient with his calm assumption that the advance which had taken place in the art of war had practically rendered war impossible, and many of the

older members of the Conference had not enough freshness of mind to apply themselves to a thesis which pointed to so radical a conclusion.

After distributing his book and personally canvassing the delegates, M. Bloch decided upon a more public method of advertisement. He took a public hall, and delivered a series of four lectures in French, illustrated by magic lantern views, which were very largely

possible fate for the intrepid lecturer, he finished his lectures and departed unmolested. The only basis for this report was a misrepresentation as to some of his comments upon the blunders of the Russian officers, to whose conversations he had referred.

M. Bloch won golden opinions everywhere. People thought he was a little opinionated, and perhaps too much a man of one idea, but he made



M. Bloch's War and Peace Museum at Lucerne.

attended both by the members of the Conference and by the general public. M. Bloch spared no expense to make those lectures attractive. A buffet lavishly supplied with champagne and all manner of fruit and refreshments was provided free at his sole expense, while he distributed among the ladies present the richest spoils of the gardens of Holland. Never before has any propagandist of peace accompanied his propaganda with such generous provision for the entertainment and refreshment of his audience. M. Bloch's lectures were among the chief social events at the Hague during the meeting of the Conference. M. Bloch was in despair over the faulty nature of his slides, but he put a brave face upon their manifold imperfections, and succeeded, despite all difficulties, in conveying a very clear conception of his fundamental doctrine to the minds of those who heard him. In the course of his lectures he expressed himself with considerable freedom upon questions which are very seldom discussed by Russian subjects in public, and an intimation was conveyed to him that he would do well to be more careful in his remaining lectures. M. Bloch, however, was in no way daunted, and despite ominous hints and rumours among the somewhat terrified Russians, who saw visions of Siberia as a

many firm friends and devoted disciples. Among these one of the most useful was Mr. Lavino, the able correspondent of the *Times*, and Admiral Fisher, who was immensely impressed with M. Bloch's way of putting things. Looking back to those happy days which we spent at the Hague before the war-cloud darkened the whole heaven, I can recall few pleasanter pictures than that of M. Bloch patiently, persistently, wearilessly expounding his great thesis that war will be no more, owing to the operation of natural causes. I still see his genial smile, and the kindly, patient persistence with which he would answer all objections and smooth away all obstacles in order to convince his listeners that the goal which eager hearts had longed for through so many centuries was actually at last within sight of a sceptical world. He stood as a kind of godfather of the Conference, and acted throughout as a herald of the approaching reign of peace. No doubt ever disturbed the calm serenity of his conviction, and if at times he marvelled somewhat at the obtuseness, indifference, and ignorance of those whom he sought to convert, no trace of this appeared in public. He was ever the apostle, zealous, laborious, willing to compass heaven and earth in order to make one proselyte.

III.—AT PARIS.

Hardly had we returned when the threatening war-cloud burst. M. Bloch was not at all disconcerted. He mourned over the folly of mankind, which brought about a bloody war immediately after the rising of the Conference of Peace; but there was a certain disdain in his tone when he spoke of the operations in South Africa, as if they could be regarded as 'real war.' Like the Lord Chancellor, he regarded what Dr. Conan Doyle calls the "great" Boer war as only a "sort of a war" from the very first, which afforded no test of the soundness of his main proposition. We had undisputed command of the seas. The disproportion of forces was enormous, and the operations in South Africa, although certain to be harassing and long, could be carried on indefinitely by a wealthy Power like England, whose finances were sound and who had the whole world to draw upon from which to feed her armies. At M. Bloch's request I published an English translation by Mr. Long of the concluding volume of his book on war, published in London by Grant Richards at 6s., as "Is War Impossible?" and in America by Doubleday and Co., entitled "The Future of War." The book produced an immediate and remarkable effect. It appeared just after our first disasters. One of the most enterprising of our newspaper editors telephoned me shortly after its publication, saying that he had sat up all night reading the book; that the real reason why we had suffered any reverses in South Africa at all was because our generals had not mastered their Bloch, and that he was so much impressed with this that he was sending copies out by that mail to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who were then on their way out to the Cape. That Lord Roberts profited by the book thus placed at his disposal by an energetic journalistic friend may be inferred from the fact that one of his first measures was to increase the distance between the files of a force advancing to the attack, first to five yards, then to ten, and finally to twenty.

After Lord Roberts had captured General Cronje and his army at Paardeberg, M. Bloch published another pamphlet, entitled "Lord Roberts' Campaign and its Consequences," which set forth in minute detail his calculations as to the difficulties which confronted the British army in attempting to crush the resistance of the Boers. M. Bloch never for a moment doubted that the British would be able to wear down the Boer forces in the long run; but if Ministers had taken his pamphlet as a text-book, and had ordered the War Office to prepare for the campaign on the assumption that M. Bloch was a prophet whose foresight could be relied upon, many of our subsequent disasters would have been averted. We should not, it is true, have been able to have declared the war over eighteen months ago; but that party loss would have been a national gain. M. Bloch was intensely interested in the war in South Africa. He followed it very closely, and was much gratified to find that

actual experience verified most of his predictions as to the results of the introduction of smokeless powder and long-range rifles.

I saw a good deal of M. Bloch in Paris during the Exhibition time, when he spent some time in the French capital with his wife and daughters. He had a special exhibit in the Peace Section of the Exhibition, and held one or two conferences on the same lines as those which he had held at the Hague. He was full of the idea of promoting a vigorous propaganda throughout Europe on the basis of his book. His idea was to have produced a series of cinematograph pictures illustrating war in the past and war in the present, in order to bring home to the mind of the average elector the difference between war in close formation at short range and modern war, with its extended formation and the long-range rifles. He took me once to one of the side-shows in the Exhibition, the Theatre of the Dance, for the purpose of examining the admirable lanterns which projected pictures at the back of the stage. I remember that when the manager knew who he was he offered him free admission. "Not at all," said M. Bloch. "I never accept a free pass. These people have their living to make as well as others."

He was always very liberal with his money, though he never wasted it, but was always punctilious in paying his way wherever he went. He was at that time full of the idea of founding a great museum, to illustrate the revolution in the art of war, in Switzerland and in London. It was a great disappointment to him that he had not a special building set aside for his use in the Paris Exhibition itself. He had gone to the expense of some thousands of pounds in preparing for this, and very reluctantly abandoned it, finding that he could not obtain the necessary accommodation. His one idea was to make people *see* things. He said: "They never will understand unless they see things with their own eyes," and it can easily be imagined how he hailed the cinematograph as an adjunct to his propaganda. His great idea at that time was that before any additional military expenditure was incurred by any of the Powers they should appoint a commission for the purpose of ascertaining how far the lessons of the Transvaal War rendered such expenditure a waste of money. Some steps were taken to support such a series of lectures in the United Kingdom under the auspices of the National Reform Union; but our public was in no mood to listen to lectures on the lessons of the war, and M. Bloch ultimately decided to postpone the series of lectures until he could inaugurate them by the papers which he read at the United Service Institution.

In Paris he was very busy looking into all the details necessary for carrying out the idea of his museum, which he had decided to found at Lucerne. He interviewed artists, spent a good deal of time in looking up opticians and manufacturers of cinematograph apparatus, and in making inquiries as to the purchase of all manner of weapons, ancient and

modern. His health was far from robust, but down to the very last he was a glutton for work. He threw his whole soul into the prosecution of his favourite study. He was a born propagandist, and, unlike most propagandists, had money at his disposal with which to carry out his propaganda. He wrote incessantly and voluminously in all languages. From his fertile pen articles appeared in English, French, German and Russian newspapers and magazines. He never for a moment doubted the fact that he had more clearly than any other man grasped the key, if not to the solution of the question of war, at least to the discovery that there was no solution, and that war itself was an exploded anachronism. I had the honour of having him as my guest at one of the parties at the Grand Cercle Républicain, when the International Union was founded, and he became one of the most important members of the Provisional Committee, of which Professor Richet was President. After dinner we had a long discussion, at which many members of the Inter-parliamentary Conference spoke, and among others M. Bloch. A certain divergence of opinion arose between M. Bloch and some of our French friends. They had been declaring against patriotism and declaiming that cosmopolitanism was the only true international doctrine worthy of civilised men. M. Bloch vehemently protested. He declared that he was an internationalist, but he was first of all a patriot, and he would not on any account allow it to be understood that he was any less devoted to his country because of his adhesion to the greater idea of cosmopolitan humanity. At one time this difference seemed likely to be so acute as to render it impossible for us to secure the harmonious co-operation of all present in the general idea; but M. Bloch, who was one of the most reasonable of men, was satisfied with his protest, and continued a member of the Committee till his death.

IV.—IN LONDON.

The last time I saw M. Bloch was when he came over to London with his daughter in May last year to lecture before the United Service Institution on the Lessons of the Transvaal War. I little thought, when I lunched with him at the Hotel Cecil, that it would be the last occasion on which I should have an opportunity of talking with the genial philanthropist, for philanthropist he was in more senses than one. The outside world knows him only as the prophet of the impending extinction of war, but in Warsaw he was better known as the advocate of all good humanitarian work. Night refuges, *arches*, and all manner of charitable and philanthropic institutions owed much to him, and when his will was read it was found that he had left the sum of £53,000 to the various charitable institutions which he had assisted in supporting during his lifetime. There was in him a great bond of sympathy with human suffering. He was ever eager and enthusiastic on behalf of education and of everything calculated to ameliorate the bitter lot of the poor. The Empress of Russia had consulted him concerning

the foundation of institutions for destitute children, and in the midst of all his propaganda on the subject of war he had drawn up an encyclopædic work on the subject in several volumes, in which all the available information was carefully compiled and placed at the disposal of Her Imperial Majesty.

His lecture at the United Service Institution, which was read for him, was a very ingenious but somewhat long-winded performance. With considerable tact M. Bloch took up the attitude of a defender of the British army against the hostile criticisms of the Germans. He maintained that, despite all Continental criticisms, the British army had done much better than any Continental army could have done in the circumstances. They were confronted with a revolution in the methods of war, and they had adapted themselves to the new conditions with greater rapidity than any Continental army would have done. Having thus adroitly ministered to British *amour propre*, he set forth with uncompromising fidelity the conclusions at which he had arrived. They were tolerably sweeping.

It was curious to watch the faces of the military audience as M. Bloch complacently demolished one branch of the service after another, and left us face to face with nothing else than what may be regarded as a Swiss army of mounted riflemen, equipped with the best weapons of precision and with a high standard of individual intelligence. The paper was discussed at an adjourned meeting, at the close of which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to M. Bloch, in which the good man created some amusement by heartily joining, not clearly understanding what was the motion before the meeting. M. Bloch was very well pleased with his reception in England, and took advantage of his stay in town to see several of our leading military authorities, and discuss with them the possibility of establishing his much-longed-for museum at Earl's Court. This, however, he was not destined to bring into existence, and the museum at Lucerne, the building of which is now complete, will probably remain as the only monument of his efforts in this direction.

M. Bloch was possessed of indomitable energy, of great mental capacity, and with the genius of his race for business he amassed a fortune as a banker in Warsaw, and did an excellent work in the construction of railways for the Russian Government. It was when he was accompanying the Emperor Alexander II. and his staff on their way to the seat of war in Bulgaria in 1877 that his attention was first turned to military questions. He found the best military authorities in Russia fully convinced that the war with the Turks would be short, and the whole army would be back in Russia in a very few weeks or months. M. Bloch had even then a better appreciation of the true state of things than the military experts, and the fact that they could blunder so grossly in estimating the chances of the campaign led him to reflect as to whether they might not be equally ill-informed as to the changes brought about in warfare

by the new weapons. This landed him in an inquiry of which his book on "The War of the Future" was the outcome.

M. Bloch was a voluminous writer, but it would be a great mistake to regard his books as solely due to his own unaided initiative. He made his books as he constructed his railways. He knew his objective, and having the means at his disposal he used them for the purpose of securing the assistance of those persons who could help him. He was a man of quick insight, with a clear eye for the essentials of the problems he was discussing. He saw things, and he wished to make other people see them. He travelled all over Europe, and interviewed all the authorities who could give him information on the subject which he had at heart. I remember discussing his book with General Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War. He said that M. Bloch was a very clever man, but he also had the advantage of the assistance of many other officers whose brains he knew how to pick. The popular idea that it was M. Bloch's book which led the Tsar to issue the rescript had sufficient truth in it to secure its general acceptance, but as a matter of fact the germ of the idea of the Conference originated elsewhere. That M. Bloch strengthened the determination of the Tsar to take action is undoubtedly true. He had tried to impress his ideas upon Alexander III., but although the Peace-keeper of Europe was well disposed to anything that tended to promise a cessation of warfare, he had not the quickness of mind necessary to grasp the full significance of M. Bloch's teachings. Not so Nicholas II. He listened for two long hours to M. Bloch, questioned him minutely upon the various points which he brought forward, and showed a firm grasp of the subject which astonished and delighted the veteran propagandist. The Emperor wished him to sit down, but M. Bloch said he could talk better standing up; but after holding forth for an hour, he had to rest a little, the Emperor gave him time to recover his strength, and then M. Bloch went on for another hour. If it had not been that I heard that story from M. Bloch's own lips, I should have doubted it. I could not imagine M. Bloch wearying in the exposition of his favourite theme in six hours, let alone one. When I remarked this to him, he said: "Yes, but talking to an Emperor is different from talking to other people."

And now the dear old man is gone, leaving a void in the propagandists of peace, which there is no one to fill. He has left £5,000 for carrying on peace propaganda, but no amount of money could adequately compensate for the loss of the personal stimulus and alert intelligence with which he followed every phase of the question to which he devoted his later years. His family life was singularly beautiful, and he was regarded with touching devotion by his children. He was a man in advance of his time, but no prophet was

ever more free from spiritual pride or the arrogance of superiority than M. Bloch. He has rendered great service in many ways, but apart altogether from his teachings and his writings, it was good for us all to see in him the high type of man which the Jewish race is capable of producing. Who knows whether among these dumb, unseen millions of Jewish Poles within the pale, there may not be many others able to act as the pioneers of European progress?

The following brief note of the chief events in his career reaches me from a valued correspondent in Warsaw:—

John Gottlieb Bloch was born in Radour, Poland, in 1836, of a Jewish family. His father was owner of a colour factory, but his childhood was spent in very poor conditions. He studied in the Warsaw Ducal school, and began his career as a clerk in a private banking house. Very soon after he was engaged by Count Hotynski as a book-keeper in the administration of his estates, and he showed such unusual capacities that he received from the Count a letter of introduction to some of the Petersburg authorities, and through their mediation he became contractor for the building of the Petersburg railway about 1860. In this undertaking he proved his organising and financial genius. The enterprise brought him a fortune. He then returned to Warsaw and founded his own banking house. Eager for knowledge and science, he did not fear difficulties, and went abroad to complete his instruction, studied foreign languages, and returned with new intellectual abilities. Then he became famous as a railway builder.

In 1865 he built the line of Lodz, a new industrial city, in the space of three months, then the railway of Libau, whose construction and exploitation cost so little that the Government confided to him the administration of the whole railway net uniting the Baltic with the Black Sea. He got the concession for the Terespol railway, and in 1882 he built again the Dombrowa railway connecting the Polish mining district with Warsaw.

The new railway net created a commercial and industrial movement in Poland, that had been hitherto exclusively an agricultural country, and in the rising economical epoch M. Bloch stands first in rank. He became the pillar of the sugar manufactories of the country and the head of the forest exploitations and the timber trade, he organised the Industrial Forester Society, and in his estate of Leczna, near Lublin, he showed himself as an agriculturist of the highest order. Besides, we see him President of the Exchange Committee and leader of the Warsaw Commercial Society. In 1883 he was raised to the nobility.

In his will, besides many charitable donations, M. Bloch bequeathed 50,000 roubles for the propaganda of peace, to be disposed of by his son Henry in conjunction with the International Committee of Peace at Berne. M. Bloch died on January 7th of paralysis of the heart. His decease is a heavy loss for Poland. Generous to the poor, he not only helped with money, but possessed the power to stimulate them on to work, and he was always ready to procure means for philanthropic and scientific purposes. He was thoroughly simple in his ways and of too great a soul to be ashamed of his former origin and of the friends of his youth. His early death evoked general regret, and thousands of mourners were gathered round to see his remains laid in their last resting-place in the Warsaw Protestant Cemetery.

M. Bloch left a wife, the daughter of another Polish millionaire and railway builder, Emily Kronenberg, an only son Henry, and four daughters married to eminent Polish gentlemen: Joseph Koscieski, Deputy in the Berlin Parliament; Joseph Weissenhof, a talented author; the late Count Holynski and the learned professor at the Cracow University, Dr. Kostanecki.

WIRELESS WONDERS OF THE FUTURE.

By Mr. H. C. FYFE, Royal Institution.

IN a lecture delivered recently at the Royal Institution, Professor J. A. Fleming indulged in a prophecy with regard to the lighting of our homes and offices fifty years hence. It was quite probable, he said, that all wires would be done away with, and that each room would be electrified in such a way that an electric lamp would light up immediately on being brought into it.

At the present day the main uses to which we put electricity may be summed up as follows :—(1) Lighting; (2) heating; (3) power; (4) communication.

Let us first of all deal with those wonders that have been accomplished—viz: Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony.

MR. MARCONI'S METHODS.

One constantly hears people exclaiming, "Well, I cannot imagine how it is possible to send and receive messages across space!" As many readers of this article have probably never seen the wireless telegraph in action, a word may be said about the apparatus.

Let us take an imaginary journey on the *Lucania* and see how she is able to talk with her sister-ship the *Campania*, although neither vessel can see the other. A wireless message is going to be sent from the "Transmitter" on the *Lucania*. This consists of a few cells, an induction or intensity coil, and two small brass spheres each fixed on a rod. When the current is sent through the coil sparks pass between the brass spheres, and these sparks give rise to electric waves which radiate out into space in all directions. To send messages capable of being read a "Morse key" is needed, just as it is in ordinary telegraphy; each letter of the alphabet on the Morse code is represented by a combination of dots and dashes, and the "key" is depressed for a long or a short period according to which letter is sent. Electric waves are now travelling outwards from the "Transmitter" on the *Lucania*, and far away, quite out of sight, is the *Campania*. Suddenly the attention of the telegraphist in charge of the instruments on the latter is called to his receiver; it has commenced to take down, in dots and dashes on a strip of paper, a message that has arrived across the ocean from an invisible and, as yet, unknown source. As he interprets the signals he learns that they have come from the *Lucania*, and he proceeds to send a reply to the distant liner.

How were the wireless messages received?

If a stone is thrown into a pond, circles will be formed on the surface of the water, which spread outwards to the edge. In the same way, if we make a disturbance in space, electric waves will be formed which spread through space. In the first case the wave travels through the water; in the second, it

travels through the ether. Electric waves, heat waves, light waves, and the Röntgen waves are now known to be similar in substance though different in degree. All these waves travel faster than do sound waves, therefore they must be propagated through some other medium than air, and this medium is known as the "ether." It pervades everything, and serves for the transmission of all the four different kinds of waves just mentioned.

The receiver on the *Campania* consists of a tiny tube of glass partially exhausted of air, into which two wires are set almost touching each other, but prevented from quite doing so by means of a tiny pinch of metal filings. Connected with the tube is a cell, and connected with this cell is a battery of twelve or more cells, which in its turn is connected with a post-office "relay" and a Morse printing machine.

Now, if these filings were absent, the wires in the tube would touch, the circuit would be completed, the bell would ring or the pointer would start. The filings in their normal state prevent the passage of the current, but when an electric wave falls on them they undergo a change, they are squeezed together, and the current flows through them. The telegraphist on the *Lucania* is breaking up his electric waves into dots and dashes, and every time a wave falls on the little tube the filings are affected, the circuit is completed, and the signal is recorded. In order to make the filings ready for the next wave, a small hammer is made to tap the tube and thus break the circuit.

So much, then, for the apparatus required for sending wireless messages through space. It is neither complicated nor very costly, yet it enables two people to send signals to each other even though they be two hundred miles apart.

THE LIMITATIONS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The question may be asked, What is to prevent wireless telegraphy from superseding land and ocean telegraphy by means of cables? The advantages of such a change would be inestimable. The laying of a wire or a cable to carry the current is an exceedingly expensive operation, and the copper wire itself is a formidable item in the bill. Almost all telegraph wires in Great Britain are overhead, and during the great storm of December last telegraphic communication was interrupted for weeks owing to the wrecking of the overhead wires. What a boon it would be if we could dispense with wires altogether, if no more land or submarine cables required to be laid, and if all messages could be sent through space! Now all this may quite conceivably come to pass, but at present there are serious obstacles in the way, and this is why scientific experts declare that wherever it is possible to lay a wire it is advisable to do so, and that the

proper field for wireless telegraphy is in cases where it is either inexpedient or impossible to lay a cable, as between ship and ship and between ship and shore. A few of the obstacles of the Marconi system may be mentioned :—(1) Its slowness; at present Mr. Marconi is unable to send more than twenty words a minute at the outside, but with modern duplex and quadruplex telegraphy 6,000 words are possible every minute over land wires and 2,000 words over submarine cables. It has been pointed out that the greatest number of stations Mr. Marconi can erect for transatlantic signalling would be ten stations on either side giving fifty words per minute. (2) Interruption from storms; on the coast of Cornwall Mr. Marconi has erected poles 200 ft. in height, in order to carry the collecting wires necessary for long distance signalling, and these are liable to be wrecked by storms. (3) Interruption of signals; electric waves travel in all directions, and thus messages intended for one receiver are liable to be "tapped" by another for which they were not intended. During the last Naval Manœuvres the wireless signals of one fleet were often either read by the enemy or rendered unintelligible by conflicting waves from various sources.

The ideal system is one in which every receiver will respond only to one particular transmitter. Experts declare that it is an absolute impossibility to secure this, and that universal wireless telegraphy is quite impracticable. Well, we shall see what we shall see!

TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES.

Mr. Marconi has been unable to transmit actual speech by the electric waves which he employs, and, so far as one can see, this is an impossibility with his apparatus. By means of the "Orling-Armstrong system" wireless telephony is quite feasible, and the writer recently had an opportunity of seeing this system at work at Hughenden. As it promises to be very useful in many circumstances, and as the apparatus is both cheap and portable, it merits a brief description here. The transmitting and receiving apparatus is contained in a small box, which is connected up by wires to two iron stakes, driven in the ground some little distance apart. This constitutes a "station," and at the other distant station are similar arrangements. The writer spoke into the transmitter, and the vibrations of his voice were carried at lightning speed through the earth to the operator at the other station, who repeated the message, thus showing that it had been received. You may drive the stakes into the ground wherever you like, or you may immerse them in water, and provided you have a receiving apparatus you can converse with any one up to distances of twenty or thirty miles. For longer distances more apparatus would be necessary, but the system would be the same. The inventors claim that they can so "tube" their instruments that any mixing up of messages or tapping of signals would be impossible. There should be a great future for such a method of

wireless telephony, especially in sparsely populated districts where telegraph and telephone wires do not exist. In many parts of the country private telegraph and telephone lines exist, and these are very costly; but now anyone can, for a small outlay, provide himself with a cheap and reliable method of wireless communication. The inventors also claim to be able to steer torpedoes, to work railway signals, and to do many other things by means of their system.

WIRELESS TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Waterfalls are now harnessed in many parts of the world for the driving of dynamos, and the current thus generated is transmitted over long distances by means of wires. The longest distance over which electric power is transmitted is 221 miles; this is in San Francisco, the power station being situated on the Yuba River. Mr. Nikola Tesla dreams of transmitting electric power over the whole globe. Waterfalls, such as the Niagara Falls, the Victorian Falls on the Zambesi, etc., would supply the power for making the Tesla oscillators. The export of power would then become the chief source of income for many happily-situated countries, as the United States, Canada, Central and South America, Switzerland, and Sweden. Whenever you wanted it electricity would be on tap; you would simply erect a pole and draw off as much current as you required. Chimneys would be abolished, smoke would be a thing of the past—for coal would be no more used—overhead wires would be superseded, and the clean and smokeless, wireless current would do all the work that is now done by steam, gas, and other engines.

"Men could settle down everywhere," says Mr. Tesla, "fertilise and irrigate the soil with little effort, and convert barren deserts into gardens, and thus the entire globe could be transformed and made a fitter abode for mankind."

WIRELESS LIGHTING.

Numbers of householders prefer to use gas for domestic lighting, as they do not wish to go to the expense of having their houses "wired." Perhaps in the future gaspipes and wires will be no more used. Power will be transmitted from waterfalls without wires, and our homes will be lit without the employment of wires. Mr. Tesla some few years back, showed at the Royal Institution how alternating currents of some 50,000 volts could be made to light vacuum tubes brought within their sphere of influence. At the close of his lecture Mr. Tesla remarked: "It is hoped that the study of these phenomena and the perfection of the means for obtaining rapidly alternating high potentials will lead to the production of an efficient illuminant." Perhaps, when Mr. Tesla can spare a little time from being interviewed by American journalists in search of sensations, or in endeavouring to send signals to Mars, he will be able to devote his attention to the realisation of this desirable form of illumination.

SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

About the Wireless Telegraph.

A NUMBER of journals deal with the feat of Marconi in sending the letter "S" from Poldhu, Cornwall, to Signal Hill, Newfoundland, on December 11th last by his wireless telegraph, but none give particulars of his new arrangement. The *Electrician* and *Electrical Review*, January 17th (London), express the view that a transatlantic wireless telegraph, with ten stations on each side, will not be able to compete with cables, even a single cable. Conjointly, according to the *Electrician*, they would only transmit fifty words a minute, or five words to each, and a good cable does better. Yet these ten stations on each side would exhaust the practical limits of "tuning" or syntonising the apparatus to keep the messages from interfering with one another. Moreover, they would render the wireless telegraph useless for vessels on the Atlantic, because their signals would interfere with those of the vessels. It remains to be seen whether this view will not be falsified by the further development of the system in the hands of Marconi, Tesla or others. The *Scientific American*, January 4th (Munn and Co., 361, Broadway, New York; 8 cents), gives photographs of Marconi and his kite at Signal Hill on December 11th, and in the number for December 28th an illustrated description of the Slaby-Arco system of wireless transmission used in the German army. For military work the receiver is a microphone and a telephone, as in the original wireless telegraph of Hughes, discovered in 1879, but not published for twenty years. Box kites are employed in raising the exposed wires or antennæ, and the whole outfit for a station weighs only thirty kilograms. The distance covered is about fifteen miles.

Potato Cure in Diabetes.

In diabetes the patient requires hydrates of carbon for his nourishment, and the problem is to find the best form for the purpose. Bread is allowed, but, as a rule, medical men, in spite of some protests, forbid potatoes. Nevertheless, M. Mossé, after five years of trial and research, concludes that potatoes are not only good in diabetes, but may be preferable to bread when given in the proportion of two and a half to three parts (by weight) of potatoes to one of bread. This result, according to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences (Gauthier-Villars, 55, Quai des Grandes Augustins, Paris), holds for nervous, pancreatic, and arthritic diabetes, and he thinks it owing to potash in the potatoes. Physicians, in forbidding potatoes, have looked to the amylaceous matter and overlooked the salts and water they contain. The proportion of water in potatoes is double, and the proportion of salts equal to, that in bread; so that with three weights of potatoes for one of bread the patient gets an equivalent of amylaceous and albumenoid matter with six times the water, and thrice the salts,

of which the potash forms carbonate of potash in the body, and acts as an alkaline cure, stimulating the weak glycolytic action in cases of diabetes. The regimen of potatoes should, however, be watched by a doctor, especially in the case of albumenuria, where potash increases the toxicity of the blood. The Vichy cure confirms the cure by potatoes.

Helps for the Blind and Deaf.

The blind rely on their sense of touch, as in the raised letters of a book for the blind, but such figures are fixed and give little or no idea of continuous movement—for example, the flight of a bird. M. Dussaud, of the University of Geneva, has, therefore, invented an apparatus which does for the touch what the cinematograph does for the sight. In the cinematograph the flight of a bird would be represented by a series of photographs passed before the eye so rapidly as to coalesce and show the movements of the wings in flying, and in the instrument of Dussaud the photographs are replaced by a series of embossed figures of the bird on the border of a revolving disc which passes between the forefingers of the blind person so fast that he can follow the movements of the wings. The disc is formed of two sheets of tin back to back, each embossed with the figures, and it is mounted on an axle. Of course the "moving pictures" thus produced are elementary, but they are an important step in the education of the blind. The apparatus is described and illustrated in *Cosmos* (5, Rue Bayard, Paris; 50 centimes) for January 11th, and the same number contains an account of M. Dussaud's new invention for curing deafness—the "audiometric amplifier." M. Dussaud is a philanthropist as well as a *savant*, and has devoted much time to the amelioration of the lot of all who suffer from deafness. His amplifier is proving beneficial in almost all cases of deafness, whatever the cause. It consists of two crystal cornets applied to the ears by a steel band or spring round the head. The cornets communicate by flexible tubes with a large pipe in which the sound to be heard is made. The best source of sound is a phonograph or graphophone, giving songs, instrumental music, or speech. The intensity of the sound can be graduated by screws compressing the flexible tubes leading to the cornets. By this means the hearing of the deaf is educated with graduated exercises. Suppose, for example, that the person cannot hear the vowel sounds of speech. He begins with music, which is gradually lowered as the hearing improves until he can distinguish the vowel sounds, then he is led on to syllables, words, and phrases. A card with the words or syllables marked on it enables him to teach himself, by shutting his eyes till he identifies the sound, and corrects himself with the card. After a few months of this training the hearing is much improved simply by the cultivation of the ear.

Restoring Broken Noses.

As a broken nose is unsightly and may injure the prospects of a person in life, the method of Dr. Gersunz, of Vienna, for restoring it to the normal shape will be welcome. It is quite simple, practically painless and harmless. The skin of the nose is first benumbed by cocaine, then a melted mixture of paraffin-wax and vaseline injected under it by a syringe, like that of Dr. Pravaz, and at every squirt the mixture is modelled by the finger. It solidifies at 36 or 37 degrees Centigrade, but for the hotter countries the paraffin of Dr. Eckstein, solidifying at 39 or 40 degrees, is preferable. The vaseline afterwards disappears, but the paraffin is encysted or incorporated with tissues and the cure is permanent. A slight irritation following the operation goes away in a few days. The method is described with photographs of a subject before and after treatment in *La Nature*, January 18th (Masson et Cie., 120, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris; 5d.), and it is applicable to other deformations of the body. The mixture may also be tinted with carmine to relieve the white of scars.

Early Frescoes.

On the walls of the grotto of Combarelles, near Eyzies, in the Department of Dordogne (France), a large number of drawings of extinct animals have been discovered by MM. Capitan and Breuil. They extend on both sides of the cave, at a certain height, for over one hundred yards, and are partially covered with the alabaster or stalagmitic deposit of centuries. They are cut or carved in the limestone to a depth of one-fifth of an inch or so, and some of them are also painted in black and red along the outlines, or in the head and other parts. The animals represented are chiefly the horse, the ox, the reindeer, and the mammoth. Of the horses two varieties are easily recognised, one large with a big head, the other small and fine. A cover on the back, a rude bridle and a halter, show that they were domesticated. The oxen are of a different shape from those of Europe now. The mammoths are either covered with hair wholly or in part, and have tusks curving upward in a marked manner. A human face, not unlike that drawn by a schoolboy on a slate, with dots for eyes and strokes for the nose and mouth, as well as a number of signs, including the letter M, arcs of a circle, and "cup-marks," or dimples, are also found along with them. Illustrations are given in the *Comptes Rendus* for December 9th.

A Microbe in Epilepsy.

M. Bra, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris (see *Comptes Rendus*, January 6th), announces the discovery of a micro-organism in the blood of epileptic patients in or about the period of attacks or "fits," not at other times. The microbes, under a microscope magnifying 500 diameters, appear as round discs or spots, and as little worms with serpentine undulations, which often adhere to the red globules of the blood.

A Serum for Typhoid.

Dr. Chantemesse has prepared an antitoxic serum for typhoid from the toxine of the bacillus of the disease. Some ten or twelve cubic centimetres are injected into the forearm with sterilised instruments, and, according to *La Nature*, December 21st last, act like a charm, reducing the fever and checking the development of the infection. The remedy is used along with the ordinary treatment for typhoid.

Ether in Engines.

The use of ether, as more volatile than water, in boilers for engines is an old idea, but only now has a practical engine of the kind been introduced. It is the invention of M. Desvignes de Malapert, and is illustrated in the *Scientific American*, January 4th, together with an ether motor-car. Some think the ether engine may work a revolution in machinery.

Culture in Peaty Soil.

A discovery of M. Dumont which may be useful in Ireland and Scotland, where peaty soils are common, is given in the *Comptes Rendus* for December 23rd ult. It is to add carbonate of potash, or matter able to form this by double decomposition, to the soil. The carbonate renders the humus nitrifiable, and favours the action of ammoniacal ferments or manure, making the soil fertile. A paper by MM. Deherain and Demoussy in the same number shows that truffles can be grown in peaty soil when lime and potash are added, and the soil is inoculated with garden bacteria.

Photographing in the Dark.

Many substances are known to emit rays able to act on a photographic plate in the dark, and Mr. W. T. Russell (*Nature*, January 2nd; Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's Street, W.C.; 6d.) gives results of experiments to show ordinary paper has this property, especially papers of inferior quality. A printed paper laid on a sensitive plate photographs itself. Printer's ink also emits the photographic rays. A paper not active can be made active by covering it with a plate of polished zinc on a card coated with copal varnish, or anything giving off hydrogen peroxide. *The Times* and *Daily News* give only a feeble impression, but the *Daily Mail* or *Daily Express* makes a good photograph.

The Smallest Fish Known.

Hitherto the cyprinodont fishes in the south of the United States have been regarded as the smallest vertebrate; but the U.S. Fish Commission have received specimens of a smaller from Lake Buhî, Luzon, in the Philippines. It is described in *Science*, January 3rd (The Macmillan Company, 66, Fifth Avenue, New York; 15 cents), as a new species of goby, only twelve or thirteen millimetres (about half an inch) long, nearly transparent, with a black chin, black spots on the back, and a black line on the tail fin. The *Mystichthys luzonensis*, or serinapan, as it is called by the natives, is caught in sheets, dried in baskets, and eaten with pepper and spiced herbs.

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE FIRST FAINT SIGNS OF A NATIONAL AWAKENING.

I.—MR. KIPLING'S WARNING.

IT is aye the darkest hour before the dawn, and most readers will probably regard the title of this article as a paradox. But it is not a paradox. Things were bad enough last month in all conscience. The malefic star of Mr. Chamberlain mounted to its zenith, while the Liberal Party fell into a confusion worse confounded by the hopeless, let us hope the last, effort made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to conciliate the irreconcilable and to secure common action between the apostates of Liberalism and the great bulk of the Party.

Nevertheless, there are signs that the darkness is breaking in the east; and although we are still far from the time when jocund day will stand tiptoe on the misty mountain tops, there are stray rays of light which justify us in quoting the familiar line:—

Far off the promise of his coming shone.

It must be admitted that, as it was once said of the bad hero, "his honour rooted in dishonour stood", so our hope springs from despair, and we salute the brightness of the coming morn because of the exceeding blackness of our present midnight gloom. What, then, are the signs which herald the coming of a better time—the beginning of a national awakening to a true sense of what all the butchery, bloodshed, and boasting of the last three years signify? There are two. First, the publication by the *Times* of Rudyard Kipling's rhymed philippic entitled "The Islanders"; the other the attention which is beginning to be paid to the Condition of India. Let us take these in due order.

II.—"THE ISLANDERS."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling landed in Cape Town last month, and a few days before he set foot in South Africa the *Times* published his poem, entitled "The Islanders." It is the first bit of writing that Rudyard Kipling has signed since his illness, which can, otherwise than by courtesy, be described as verse. It is good, vigorous doggerel, and worthy of the banjo bard of the Empire. Its publication has aroused a storm of indignation in some quarters. Mr. Price Hughes, for instance, in the *Methodist Times*, fairly exploded in wrath, and its publication was followed by a *mitraille* of scornful, contemptuous, and sneering comments in the Press. Nevertheless, if this proved nothing else, it showed that the shot had gone home, and that at last there is some chance of the mass of our people opening their eyes to the consequences of the mad debauch of drunken Imperialism in which they have been wallowing for the last three years. Nothing that Rudyard Kipling has written since the "Recessional" was quite so useful,

quite so true. He has regained somewhat of the prophetic fire which characterised him in the days before his genius had departed from him. Rudyard Kipling, from his point of view, is right. He, at least, is free from the delusion that you can eat your cake and have it, and that you can fool on with gunpowder and lyddite, or the still more dangerous explosives that lie in the heart of nations, without imperiling your very existence. In other words, we have now proclaimed by the Tyrtæus of the Jingoos what the friends of peace have in vain endeavoured to press upon the country ever since this criminal war began. When the Stop-the-War Committee issued their manifesto two years ago, after predicting that everything would happen which has happened, they finished up with a declaration printed in heavy capitals, that the inevitable result would be Conscription. Their placard flamed for a time on the hoardings, and was pooh-poohed as midsummer madness by people intoxicated with the heady wine of Jingoism. But now, after 100,000 men have been placed *hors de combat*, and £200,000,000 of money have been wasted, and an army of 250,000 men is still locked up in South Africa, Rudyard Kipling grasps his megaphone, and roars in the ears of the nation the same truth. His message in "The Islanders" is a savage warning that unless the nation adopts conscription it is doomed to perish. This is what Mr. Kipling says over and over again, with picturesque iteration and almost frenzied fervour; and Mr. Kipling is right, although he has omitted a third possibility. If the nation repents and turns from its evil ways, ceases to do evil, and learns to do well, and decides to live peaceably and sanely among its fellows, abstaining with horror from all thought of forcing its yoke upon unwilling subjects, then there is no need either for conscription or destruction. But if we do not repent, then we shall assuredly perish. Conscription is the logical corollary of Chamberlainism. If this nation is to place its destinies in the hands of a Colonial Secretary who never opens his mouth without insulting the great military nations of the Continent, and if the whole of the resources of the Empire are to be consumed in the prosecution of a war of extermination in South Africa, then the sooner we adopt conscription the better. This is Mr. Kipling's message, and it is a good message, and one which cannot be too persistently dinned into the ears of our people. The friends of peace would do well if they could obtain Mr. Kipling's permission to reprint "The Islanders" as a tract, and distribute it wholesale among the advocates of the war. They would not listen to us, but when they are



[North American.]

[Philadelphia.]

Rudyard Kipling and the British Lion.

told by their own chosen laureate that they are "Given to strong delusions, wholly believing a lie," they may possibly begin to admit that there is something wrong somewhere, and they had better reconsider their position before it is too late. How valuable "The Islanders" would be as a means of propaganda, may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Price Hughes declares that if the British Empire cannot be maintained without conscription, the British Empire is on wrong lines altogether, and must be revolutionised or perish :—

The extremest form of Little-Englandism would be preferable to any empire founded upon the blood tax. It would be better for us to leave South Africa altogether than to consent to an empire founded upon blood. Strong pro-Boer advocates have threatened us with this as the result of the war. If their prophecy comes true, we shall immediately be on their side. Compulsory military service must be resisted to the death. If necessary, we must all take a leaf out of the Quakers' book, and absolutely refuse either to be compelled ourselves or to allow our children to be compelled. How delightful it would be to thousands of us to do as the Quakers did rather than return to savagery. The one great step towards the millennium which the Anglo-Keltic race has taken is that no man shall be compelled to bear arms. At the cost not only of freedom, but of life itself, we should absolutely refuse to retrace that step. We must resist with all our might every step that even looks in the direction of the greatest political evil that the Devil ever invented—compulsory military service.

"The Islanders" opens by a description of the

position of England before the nation abandoned itself to the Jingo delirium.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, has changed all that by thrusting the nation into a war for which it had made no adequate preparation, for he adopted a policy of militarism without having made militarism the basis of our national organisation.

Britain embarked upon a policy of conquest without having adopted universal military service :—

Then were the Judgments loosened ; then was your shame revealed

At the hands of a little people, few, but apt in the field.

Instead of having an armed nation trained for war—

Your strong men cheered in their millions while your striplings went to the war,

Sons of the sheltered city—unmade, unhandled, unmeet—

Ye pushed them raw to the battle, as ye picked them raw from the street.

—we trained our horses for the racecourse and our dogs for the hunting-field, but we disdained to take the same pains with the men on whose valour we relied for the destruction of an indomitable nationality. It would be difficult to express more concentrated bitterness and savage scorn in shorter compass than Mr. Kipling has done in the following lines, which describe only too truly the way in which our people have carried on the present war :—

And ye sent them comfits and pictures to help them harry your foes.
And ye vaunted your fathomless power, and ye flaunted your iron pride

Ere ye fawned on the Younger Nations for the men who could shoot and ride !

Then ye returned to your trinkets ; then ye contented your souls
With the flannelled fools at the wicket or the muddled oafs at the goals.

Given to strong delusion, wholly believing a lie.

We saw that the land lay fenceless and we let the months go by : we waited for a miracle to save us, and lay "Idle, openly idle." Idle—except for boasting :—

and what is your boasting worth
If ye grudge a year of service to the lordliest life on earth.

What Mr. Kipling regards as "the lordliest life on earth" is the waging of war, which being interpreted into the plain and brutal realities of the present means the burning of farm-houses, the cutting down of orchards, the devastation of a country, and the doing to death of thousands of helpless women and children. If this be "the lordliest life on earth," would be interesting to know what more infernal work could be devised as an amusement in hell. Mr. Kipling has no doubt. He is bent upon prosecuting the war to the uttermost, and therefore insists that every single mother's son born in the islands must be compelled to spend twelve months of his life in the inferno of the barracks, in order that they may be ready for the work of slaughtering the fellow-men.

He tells us quite truly that the empire was devised by men, not by gods, and that by men it must be kept. In passing we may note with a melancholy smile Mr. Kipling's ideas that temperance and chastity are virtues likely to result from universal military service. Considering that one of the first essays Mr. Kipling published in an English periodical was a savage denunciation of the protests raised against the State provision of prostitution for the service of the Indian army, this allusion to chastity is quite touching. Unless the whole nation betakes itself to worship and practise day by day the art of war, we are to be invaded and subjugated by our enemies, even as we have invaded and are attempting to subjugate the Boers. Such, at least, seems to be the meaning of the following lines:—

But ye say: "It will mar our comfort." Ye say: "It will minish our trade."

Do ye wait for the spattered shrapnel ere ye learn how gun is laid?

For the low red glare to southward when the raided coast-towns burn?

Ligh't ye shall have on that lesson, but little time to learn.

And then in lordly scorn he describes the Islanders—that is to say, the whole British nation—as "arid, aloof, incurious, unthinking, unthanking, gelt." It is a nation of eunuchs; its "pride by insolence hastened, indolence purged by sloth."

"No doubt but ye are the people—absolute, strong, and wise," says Mr. Kipling with bitter scorn. Never has the man in the street or the Ministers in Downing Street been scourged with such scorpions as these. And the worst of it is that there is not a word too strong, too bitter for the truth. If this nation persists in its present evil ways, all the disasters which Mr. Kipling foresees will assuredly overtake it. We shall be cut off, and that without remedy. So it has been in the past, so it will be in the future, with all nations that forget God. Is it not written of old time that they shall be turned into hell?

III.—THE BURDEN OF INDIA.

Last month I published a brief review of Mr. William Digby's book on "Prosperous British India," calling attention to the challenge which it contained, a challenge which goes to the very root of things in relation to the Indian Empire. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, said last August from his place in the House of Commons:—

"I admit at once that if it could be shown that India has retrograded in material prosperity under our rule, we stand self-condemned, and we ought no longer to be trusted with the control of that country."

Now three years ago Mr. Rudyard Kipling addressed to the United States a remarkable poem of seven stanzas, entitled "The White Man's Burden," in which he divested the imperial vocation of the false tinsel and glitter with which it is too often associated, and revealed it in its naked austerity as a hard and thankless task performed under constraint of conscience and of God. Mr. Kipling's appeal seemed to me to reveal the influence of the



Minneapolis Journal.

The Pen Mightier than the Sword.

Anglo-Indian ideal of an Imperialism of sacrifice as opposed to an Imperialism of conquest. Mr. Kipling, I said, bids the white nations send forth the pick of their sons, that in the exile of remote provinces they may supply the wants of the conquered races. He bids them learn the lesson of unostentatious service, of frank unthreatening intercourse, and of untiring altruism. Police wars, campaigns against famine, the battle with pestilence, and the ancient sloth and stupidity, these were the arduous duties which he set forth before the eyes of the nations. He bid them all to—

Seek another's profit and work another's gain;

Take up the white man's burden, the savage wars of peace,

Fill full the mouth of famine, and bid the sickness cease.

I immensely admired this exposition of the Imperialism of responsibility, as opposed to the Imperialism of vulgar pride and military ostentation.

And now comes along Mr. W. Digby, with his portentous impeachment of our rule in India. If he is right, instead of filling full the mouth of famine and bidding the plague to cease, instead of acting as a terrestrial providence, saving the people from the consequences of their own ignorance and sloth, we stand accused of being little short of an infernal vampire, the net effect of whose rule has been to multiply the frequency of famine and to reduce the resources of the whole or a very large part of India by fifty per cent. Clearly, if Mr. Digby is right the admission frankly made by Lord George Hamilton is also right. If his impeachment can be sustained, then we have no right to continue in control of the

destinies of Hindustan, and the bottom is knocked out of our Imperialism. From such a tremendous conclusion I naturally recoiled, and in order to combat the premises from which such a deduction follows, I wrote the following letter to some three score of the foremost Anglo-Indians now in this country. I addressed it in the first instance to members of the Secretary of State's Council, to the Secretary of State and ex-Secretaries of State for India, the ex-Viceroy, to Governors of Indian provinces, and to others who have made a special study of the condition of India :—

Dear Sir,—I forward you herewith a copy of the January REVIEW OF REVIEWS, in which you will find an article on Mr. Digby's book on "Prosperous British India." In that article I have put as bluntly and clearly as I know how the question which Mr. Digby has raised, and which seems to me to go to the very root of the matter.

I am not concerned in the least with the details of Mr. Digby's indictment. He may be entirely wrong; but what I want to know is whether there is any justification whatever for his assertion that the net effect of our rule in India has been to impoverish our subjects and to render famine chronic. I address you as an expert who can throw light upon this subject, and I should be delighted if you could give me some solid assurance that in your judgment Mr. Digby is all wrong. If he is right, then—but I recoil with horror from such a conclusion.

Hoping that I may hear from you in reply to this inquiry for information.—Faithfully yours, WILLIAM T. STEAD.

As might have been expected, many have not answered, but it is evident, from the answers already to hand, that there is much more truth in what Mr. Digby says than any of us like to admit. The matter, however, is not one for me to express an opinion upon at this stage. I content myself with quoting the salient passages—I cannot quote the communications in full—of the letters which have been addressed to me. Mr. Caine, on February 11th, will raise the whole question of the condition of India by moving a resolution in favour of the reduction of the Indian army by 20,000 men, a proposal which commends itself to common sense, for it is obvious if at a time of such danger as that through which we have been passing the Indian army could be so liberally drawn upon for the prosecution of the war in South Africa, we must be maintaining an army much in excess of the normal needs of India in times of peace. This, however, is by the way.

Lord Northbrook declines entering upon the discussion, but "cannot at all agree" with Mr. Digby's contentions.

An ex-Cabinet Minister writes: "I suspect there is a great deal of exaggeration in Mr. Digby's statements, just as the optimism of the India Office in the House of Commons is always to be largely discounted. Two things are to be remembered. The population of India has vastly increased under British rule, and the soil has been more regularly and severely tilled. The real source of expenditure, which has been most pernicious and ought to have received far more condemnation at home, is military frontier expenditure."

Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

Sir George Birdwood, who dissents entirely from Mr. Digby, has promised to write me a reply for next month's REVIEW. He sends me meantime a report of some observations which he made recently at the Society of Arts, which, as he truly says, hardly bears out Mr. Digby's contention, which contention, however, he admits has now been raised in such a forcible manner as to demand a categorical answer. In his remarks at the Society of Arts he called attention to the evidence afforded by the worship paid by the Hindus to the Goddess of Prosperity, and, moreover, by the fact that the Breach Candy Temple of the three "suktees" is most poetical and emphatic evidence of the grateful and devout recognition by the Hindus of Bombay of the unprecedented material benefits in which they have luxuriated, not to say revelled, from at least 1708, under British rule. Without exception all these Hindu temples of Bombay are of joyous gods. Even the Saiva temples are of beneficent aspects of Seewa, or Kalee. This note of joy was the predominant characteristic of Hinduism, and of Hindu art, which is ritualistic art. It is clear and resonant throughout Gujerat and Kattyawar: and would appear to be increasing in volume over all Western India. Surely this is a fact of some political significance, and deserving of some consideration from English statesmen, and publicists, and politicians, interested in the intelligent, righteous, and sympathetic administration of British India.

Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

(Ex-Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Finance Minister).

I can offer no opinion of any value on Mr. Digby's conclusions because I have not seen his book.

For many years I have known his name as that of a very hostile critic of our Indian administration. I came some years ago to the opinion that he is one of the very, very numerous class who build their facts on their conclusions, not their conclusions on facts.

But, as I have said, I know nothing of his latest book.

India being almost wholly an agricultural country, whose people have every religious and social sanction to increase and multiply, and whose space, though very large, is limited, one would expect some pressure on the soil and on the wage fund. I have no reason to believe that the pressure is materially increasing; I should say it was better distributed, and further, that the gradual introduction of other industries assists in some measure in drawing superfluous labour from the soil. But the internal peace, so long assured to India under British rule, is a factor unknown in its previous history, and greatly favours both increase of population and the leisure which enables people to observe, and to appeal to others to observe, the less favourable effects of unbroken peace.

India is not one, but many. My personal experience has been mainly confined to Northern India. I

am confident that Northern India is prosperous, and its people, all classes taken together and averaged, at least as well off as they ever have been.

The commencement of a series of rainy-season failures, and therefore of fresh famine years, and of a great increase of taxation, largely due to temporary revival of frontier ambitions, has thrown India, and all classes of the population in India, back into some difficulties. But I believe that they are transient, and that the slow, steady movement towards a higher plane of prosperity has been resumed.

I should be glad to see some of the taxation, which was remitted in 1882-3 and resumed of later years by Lord Lansdowne, and, I think, Lord Elgin, now again abolished. The present so-called "surplus" shown in Indian Budgets is entirely due to the revival and retention of these old taxes, so strenuously condemned by the most competent of our Indian financiers to destruction in past years.

Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I. (late Resident at Indore and Hyderabad).

Sir Lepel Griffin has sent me a lengthy and very interesting reply, which reached me too late to do more than find space for one or two of its most characteristic sentences. Sir Lepel writes: "Mr. Digby's work, although it has much of both truth and interest, is, in its general effect and conclusions, an extravagant and grotesque caricature, and the masses of statistics with which he endeavours to support his arguments are, like all statistics, weapons which can be used with equal effect by either side. . . . The difficulties of the Indian problem are inherent in the character and habits of the people, and the best government on earth cannot affect them very largely. There is an agricultural population of 300,000,000, increasing every decade by twelve or fifteen millions. The railway and canal engineers toil after this ever increasing wave in vain. Every district reclaimed from the desert stimulates the fatal and melancholy fecundity. The increasing agricultural population diminishes the earning power of the individual cultivator and scarcity becomes chronic. Against this no human efforts, except in alleviation, are of any avail. . . . The only means to relieve the agricultural congestion are by emigration, and by the industrial and manufacturing development of India. Emigration is everywhere hindered by the selfish, illiberal and unjust policy of the British Colonies. As to industrial development, the Indian Government should recognise, as M. de Witte has done in Russia, that the infinite reproduction of the agricultural population spells only poverty and famine. In no direction has the Indian Government been so remiss and shortsighted as this. The India Office has always been, and remains, obstructive and reactionary, and the employment of all English and foreign capital has been obstructed and fettered in every possible way. A few millions devoted every year to this enterprise, including technical schools all over the country, would

soon show great results. But although the economical condition of India is full of difficulty and anxiety, there is no cause for the blackness with which it has been depicted by Mr. Digby.

Sir Richard Temple, P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
(Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

In general terms I should differ entirely from Mr. Digby's views regarding the condition of the Indian population. I believe that the very opposite of them could be demonstrated by facts and figures quite irrefragable.

The British Government, and indeed any human agency, has nothing to do with the coming of famines—in other words, the failure of monsoon rains in India. These calamities arise from causes which many regard as mysterious, but which the latest and most advanced science connects with spots in the sun.

What the British Government can do is to meet the crisis on its arrival, and that it does magnificently.

On the other hand, I have often wondered whether any western population would show the resourcefulness which the Indian population shows in enduring famine. You may have noticed from the Parliamentary debates year after year that the recuperative power of India after famine has been a matter for glad surprise.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn (Ex-Financial Commissioner of the Punjab).

Mr. Digby and I differ as to causes, but the fact is undoubted that our "system" has resulted in the passing of the assets of the masses into the hands of the astute few, and that consequently the masses have no famine-resisting power in them.

I have spent my whole service in India in trying to help the agriculturists of the Punjab, and an uphill fight it has been.

Each famine that has occurred has submerged more and more of the peasantry, and as famines have of late years been increasing in frequency and intensity, more than half of the agriculturists of British India—a few favoured localities excepted—are now in about as miserable a plight as human beings, not officially designated slaves or serfs, can be. Our "system" has disintegrated their ancient village commonwealths, involved a majority of the members in hopeless indebtedness, and transferred the proprietary or cultivating right in their best fields—the worst are worth little to usurers—to their creditors.

It is a strange irony that during the Victorian era under our well-intentioned, enlightened, and superficially impartial rule, our most extensive economic achievement has been the destruction of India's ancient village communities and the practical enslavement of half of their members, under a politically valueless class, who, up to fifty years ago, were the servants of their present servants.

The present Government of India has officially admitted the evils resultant from our "system," and has begun a series of experimental reforms; but the

opposition is strong, and in any case progress will be slow, and behind all is the discouraging fact that for more than seventy millions of the sufferers it is too late for any change of system to be beneficial.

Mr. Francis H. Skrine (Ex-Indian civilian, author of "Life of Sir W. W. Hunter").

Famine is due to the steady growth, under British rule, of a peasant proletariat, which is the outcome of the settled law and order thus ensured. India, in point of fact, is affording an instance of the workings of Malthus's "Law of Population" on a scale undreamt of by that amiable philosopher. The "checks" maintained by him are (1) war, (2) pestilence, (3) famine, (4) moral restraint. From the first the Empire is preserved by the strong arm of British authority, and the last is practically non-existent in a land where early marriage and the unchecked propagation of the species are inculcated as religious duties. Disease, in an epidemic form, and famine therefore come into play, and mock the puny efforts at prevention of our administrators.

You will thus see that famine is a necessary concomitant of our rule in India, *while the vast bulk of the population is what it is*, and that if India were vouchsafed a government after Mr. Digby's own heart, its plight would soon be as pitiable as at present.

Passing to the rationale of famine, I attributed its constant recurrence to the following causes:—

(1) A faulty distribution of the population. There are vast tracts with a population of 900 per square mile and upwards. The people are wedded to the soil, to which they cling like limpets, dividing and subdividing these patches of cultivation to meet the wants of their growing families. And these congested tracts are fringed with millions of acres which cry aloud for the plough. A wholesale measure of State-aided emigration would be immensely expensive, and be resented as tyrannical; and the void would be soon filled by the rising tide of new-comers.

(2) A marked decrease in the fertility of the soil. It is rarely manured—the cowdung which should enrich it serves as fuel—the land knows no rest or respite; the cattle starve for a third of the year and are miserably stunted and inefficient.

(3) The cultivation of food crops unsuited to climatic conditions. Rice, the staple of life over a great portion of India, needs rainfall at two periods of its growth; and this can by no means be depended on. Hence the recurrence of crop failures which call for the mechanism of famine relief.

(4) The thriftlessness of the ryot. More than half are in the moneylenders' hands, simply because they spend a year's income or more on some useless ceremony, in feeding hordes of idle Brahmans, and ostentatious entertainment of their relatives and neighbours. Such are the main causes of the poverty of the Indian agriculturist, and they will disappear only when he has risen to a higher plane of civilisation and citizenship.

A reduction in the cost of civil government and of defence, and a determination to do our best for India regardless of party politics and parliamentary votes at home; an attempt to make her self-sufficing by utilising her vast resources outside agriculture—these are among the reforms which would render her less susceptible to famine.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., K.B.
(formerly Press Commissioner of India).

I can claim, at any rate, to have shown my love for the subject, by the fact that since my retirement from the Indian Service I have spent no less than four whole winters in running up and down India, at my own cost and for my own pleasure, in order to watch its development; and as lately as the spring of 1897, I visited and minutely inspected nearly every famine camp in India, from Ráwal Pindi in the north to Madras in the south, and from Karáchi in the west to Calcutta in the east.

I can assure you that I honestly believe that, with the best of motives and notwithstanding a vast amount of conscientious and laborious research, Mr. Digby is very nearly, if not quite, all wrong. No one is better acquainted than I am with the extent of Mr. Digby's labours in the cause of humanity in India. But I think that very warmth of sympathy has, in course of time, succeeded in warping his judgment; and when he sees suffering in India—which exists in spite of all that British rule can do there—he thinks it exists *because* of British rule, and not merely in spite of it.

Figures can, we all know, prove anything; and I hope I shall not be thought rude if I frankly say that, in my opinion, the figures we so often see with regard to the "average income" of man, woman, and child, and so forth, are all rubbish, and mean nothing. I have lived in a rural district in Bengal, year in and year out, and I have lived in London; and I can say with absolute certainty that you can see and hear of more absolute misery and privation in a single winter's night in London, than you could see in a twelvemonth in Bengal.

I do not assert that Mr. Digby is *quite* "all wrong"—simply because in a task of such infinite magnitude as the British regeneration of India, some blunders must necessarily be made. I have always maintained that the Irish, or Gladstonian, system of land administration that has gradually been established since Lord Ripon's time in the Central Provinces, and to some extent in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, would prove disastrous to the one great industry of those Provinces, agriculture; and it seems to me that my predictions have been so far verified, that the famous "Three F's" have invariably been followed by a fourth—Famine—and that the intensity of the famines has been greatest in those parts, such as the Central Provinces, that have been most exposed to the tender mercies of the land-reformers of the Irish school. This and similar blunders have undoubtedly been

made in the utmost good faith, and in the full belief that they would benefit India; indeed, at least three or four of our ablest and most devoted administrators in India during the last twenty years have been land-reformers of the Irish school. Their mistakes have, in my judgment, somewhat marred the general results of British rule. But still, taken as a whole, I believe that that rule has produced, is producing, and will produce, results quite as beneficent as those which Mr. Harmer has shown us in Burmah—results for which we should fail to find a parallel outside the British Empire.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M.P.
(Ex-Bombay Civil Service).

I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion there is justification for Mr. Digby's assertion that the net effect of our rule in India has been to impoverish the masses of the people, and to render famine chronic.

We claim that a *prima facie* case has been made out. The Indian authorities reject our conclusions, but refuse the inquiries necessary to determine the facts. Also they refuse to make public the result of inquiries made by them in 1881 and 1887. We therefore claim judgment against them on the old maxim of evidence, that "in all cases in which a party, having the production of the best evidence in his power, refuses to produce it, a presumption arises that, if produced, it would be unfavourable to him."

Mr. A. P. Sinnett (Ex-Editor of the *Pioneer*,
Allahabad).

Mr. Digby's attacks on the government of India have long since come to be regarded by Anglo-Indian journalists as unworthy of attention. In these days they do not even get the honours of refutation. As for famines, read Hunter's "Rural Bengal," and get an idea of what famines were like in days before the British régime. Under native rule the people were left to perish by the million, and nobody cared. Now, whenever there is scarcity, measures of precaution are taken, and all the world hears of "another Indian famine." The loss of life now is infinitesimal, compared to what it used to be. As for "impoverishment," we have poured European capital into the country by scores of millions for public works and the establishment of factories, and we must have enriched India, instead of impoverishing it, to an extent that makes the "home charges"—of which such agitators as Digby always exaggerate the importance—a mere trifle in the balance. I believe, emphatically, after a long, close, and intimate observation of it, that the government of India is the best government in the world, bar none, whether we regard its moral inspiration or its efficiency as a machine.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (twice President of Indian National Congress).

I received last evening your letter of the 20th inst., with a copy of the *REVIEWS OF REVIEWS* of the 10th inst. I need not say how exceedingly grateful I feel to you for your interest in India.

You ask me "Whether there is any justification whatever for his (Mr. Digby's) assertion that the net effect of British rule has been to impoverish India?"

I am very sorry to say Mr. Digby is justified in his assertion that the net effect of our rule in India has been to impoverish our subjects and to render famine chronic.

The best thing I can do, I think, is to send you a copy of my "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India," as the information which I can give you about my views, and about actual controversies that have taken place between me and Indian authorities.

Mr. H. Stanley Newman (of the *Bombay Guardian Mission Press*).

Your review of Mr. Digby's book is right as far as it goes. Whatever inaccuracy or exaggeration there may be in some of Digby's details, his main contention is undoubtedly true, the net effect of our rule in India has been to impoverish our subjects and render famine chronic. In many other ways, such as education, eradication of heathen abuses, administration of justice, maintenance of peace between race and race in India, in public security we have conferred almost infinite blessings by our rule.

In one word, the sore is represented by absenteeism. Former rulers in India were tyrants, but squandered their resources in the country. Our administration is infinitely better, but it results in a perpetual drain of wealth out of India into England. Officials and merchants spend most of their incomes in England. The aim of Government officials (many of them excellent men in themselves) is not to die in India, but to come home and spend their pensions with their families in Cheltenham or Bournemouth. The charges come out of poor India. The Indian Government is a wonderfully elegant machine. To this we have added the magnificent network of railways, the delight of every one of us in India. By these we visit all the main centres in luxury. But who pays? The interest that every individual in India has to pay on this and other English enlightenments is 1s. 1½d. per head per annum, equal to three weeks' food, although two hundred millions of the people may never enter a train! It is this constant and increasing drain of wealth from India to England that is making famine chronic. The easiest remedy (not the only one) is efficient irrigation.

Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P.

Mr. Digby's is, as you say, an appalling book. Mr. Digby I know, and I greatly like. I believe he is absolutely trustworthy. Possibly something can be said on the other side, but I feel that we have a terrible responsibility for the condition of India. That responsibility, so far as I can see, is very imperfectly realised, if it is recognised at all either by the British Government or by the British people. Yet if empire—of which we hear so much—has any meaning at all, we should manifest some interest in these half-starved, inarticulate millions.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

EXCITING HATRED AGAINST GERMANY.

A QUESTION OF EDITORIAL ETHICS.

It is very seldom that I venture to raise a question as to the ethical responsibility of my editorial *confrères*. But an article published in the *Contemporary Review* this month compels me to commend the question to the careful consideration of Mr. Bunting, the editor of that excellent magazine. The article is entitled "Great Britain and Germany," and is signed "Ogniben," and is from beginning to end one long, persistent, almost malignant effort to excite passion and prejudice against Germany and the Germans. The thesis of the writer is that the whole German race, from the Emperor down to the Socialists, are possessed by the fixed idea that their national destiny is to destroy the British Empire.

This may be right, or it may be wrong, but is it wise, if we are threatened with so portentous a danger, to inflame popular feeling by such articles as this? Can an editor do the Devil's work better than by allowing an anonymous correspondent to stoke the fires of national hatred in this fashion? It may be said that the British nation requires to be worked up to a knowledge of their danger, and in the process of waking up we cannot be too particular, but must use whatever weapon lies at hand. But surely there are limits, and Mr. Bunting's contributor over-passes them when he says: "A cherished leader of German politics assured his people that our Government had apologised for mentioning German soldiers at the same time with our own, knowing that he was saying the thing that was not." In the same sentence "Ogniben" says "that ethics are seldom allowed to encroach upon the domain of politics in the Fatherland." It would seem, from the audacious use of this absolute lie, that ethics have little to do with contributions to the *Contemporary Review*. What Count von Bülow said was perfectly true. He never said that our Government had apologised for mentioning English and German soldiers at the same time. What he said was that he had received an explanation that Mr. Chamberlain did not intend to hurt the feelings of Germany by his remarks about German soldiers. The accuracy of this was substantially confirmed by Mr. Balfour in reply to a question in the House of Commons. The evil work of exciting national animosities and blowing upon the flames of race hatred attracts and destroys the energies of so many mortals of the baser sort that I profoundly regret to see the pages of the *Contemporary Review* disfigured in this fashion.

OUR CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

The force of "Ogniben's" article would have been strengthened rather than marred if it had been cleansed

from this flagitious appeal to national hatred. According to him Germany stands alone in Europe, without a single sympathiser at the present time excepting the butcher of the Armenian Christians. But a secret spell seems to be wielded over the fortunes of the British Empire by the statesmen at Berlin, in virtue of which our own Prime Minister is so metamorphosed as to be unrecognisable. Our attitude towards the Germans has been marked by almost humiliating forbearance and cordial friendship. We have given her more than all Continental Europe combined. Her trade and flourishing industries, carried on, it is true, with honesty, enterprise, and assiduity, have been built up on our own. But by his quixotic display of disinterested and costly friendship Lord Salisbury has defeated his own ends. The Teuton will never be satisfied; he will listen to no terms with the brutal Briton, whom he feels destined by Providence to supplant.

THE AMBITIONS OF GERMANY.

That it is the one steady aim of the German people to wrest from Great Britain her transmarine possessions is now as capable of demonstration as a sum in division. By shady devices intended to inflame ill-feeling between Russia and Great Britain Germany has forfeited the friendship and confidence of Russia, and now the next move of the Germans has as its object the estrangement of the United States from Great Britain. The first move in this direction is the visit of Prince Henry to President Roosevelt. "Ogniben" makes great use of an article published by Professor Delbruck in the *Preussischer Jahrbücher* of January, 1900, as to the ultimate objects of Germany. Professor Delbruck said that German public opinion would make no terms of any kind with ambitious Albion. It is Germany's turn to-day to make profit out of the martial bravery of the Boers, but a day will come when a powerful Germany, mighty on the sea, will stand by the Afrikanders. It is rather too bad, however, to pretend that Professor Delbruck is in any way an exponent of the Kaiser's ideas. The Professor was a friend of the Empress Frederick, but it is the first time I have ever seen him put forward as the organ of William II.

The conclusion of the whole matter, according to "Ogniben," is that we ought to set our house in order, and prepare for deadly war with Germany, a war which will be waged by the Kaiser the moment he feels that he is strong enough to take up the quarrel with advantage. What we have to do is to keep on the best terms with Russia and the United States, create a Customs Union for the British Empire, call together an inter-Colonial Parliament, and adopt a policy of decentralisation. These things constitute

the key of the situation and a programme for the future.

MASKED EXECUTIONERS.

It would be interesting to know why most spiteful articles which appear in the monthly reviews are nearly always anonymous. Perhaps it is due to the fact that men who do the Devil's work prefer to wear a mask for the same reason that executioners in olden times disguised their identity from the general public. It is rather remarkable that this month two articles, which are obviously written with the object of exciting hatred, passion and all uncharitableness between England and Germany, should both be from the pens of writers who are ashamed to sign their names. "Ogniben's" article I have already noticed, but here in the *Fortnightly* we have an article which would almost seem to indicate that our old friend "Diplomaticus" has come to life again under the pseudonym of "Pollex." "Diplomaticus" as a pseudonym was undoubtedly worn very thin. But why should Mr. Wolff be ashamed to sign his name—that is, if he is "Pollex"? Of course he may not be "Pollex," but the fact that he should be suspected of having written this article is only another reason why such essays should be substantiated by the name of the writer.

SOME BÜLOW DEFINITIONS.

"Pollex," whoever he may be, contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article intended to hold up Count von Bülow to ridicule. It is entitled "Bismarck en Pantoufles," and the writer takes an opportunity of saying the nastiest things he can invent about the fourth Chancellor of the German Empire. He is superficial, a dandy of debate, the Duc de Grammont of Germany, a Chancellor in Dresden china, whose superficial audacity is almost as much to be marvelled at as his essential and absurd feebleness. He is a *feuilletoniste* of a statesman, a clumsy juggler, and a shallow judge of circumstance and character.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY.

As the net result of this combination of all the vices and weaknesses, Count von Bülow is landing German foreign policy in a tolerably comprehensive bankruptcy. The negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Russia for common action against the German tariff would mean nothing else than the isolation of Berlin, the ruin of the entire Bismarckian system, and the premature termination of Count von Bülow's career.

According to "Pollex," Count von Bülow has publicly handled England in a fashion which no foreign statesman has indulged in for the last two centuries. "Pollex" fails to notice one or two things—first, that the Kaiser, whose man he is, and whose policy he must render possible, has made up his mind that he would allow no intervention against England on behalf of the South African Republic. Whatever the Kaiser's reason for this decision may be, the fact is undoubted. Every month that the war has lasted has roused continually increasing indignation on the

part of the Germans that they should be compelled to stand silently by and see this outrage perpetrated by the British Empire upon their kinsfolk in South Africa. Count von Bülow was bound, therefore, in order to minimise the Kaiser's difficulty of carrying out an African policy, to bring out into clear relief before the German public the advantages which the Kaiser had been able to wring from England, and at the same time to administer to Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues those digs in the ribs which no one can say they have not richly deserved. But it is monstrous to hold Count von Bülow responsible for anything more than the mere form of ministerial declarations. Take, for instance, the very first charge against him, that he brought in his Bill for doubling the German Navy immediately after the defeat of Colenso. Not even "Pollex" will argue that Von Bülow was the master mind who decided that *coup*. In like manner the repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's effusive proclamation of an Anglo-German alliance which astonished the world at Leicester must have been dictated by the Kaiser, and the same thing is true concerning the way in which Germany used the Anglo-German Chinese agreement for the purpose of strengthening her position with Russia and of satisfying German ill-will against England. Therefore, instead of attacking Von Bülow, "Pollex" is striking at the man who is behind Von Bülow, for all that Bülow can be said to be personally responsible for was the amount of mustard with which he served up his master's beef.

THE "ALLIANCE" DELUSION.

"Pollex" says that Von Bülow's speech upon the seizure of the *Bundesrath* was exactly such a speech as might have been expected had the British policy been an abject surrender extorted from a reluctant and hostile Power. But as a matter of fact was not this very much the case? In spite of the gravest warnings, we insisted upon stopping and searching a German steamer, and then being sternly called to account we ran away from our position and accepted without demur almost every article in the German contention. "Pollex" complains that the most distasteful exhibition of the Chancellor's pretty wit was when, on the debate following the visit of the Kaiser to the Queen's funeral, Von Bülow explained that the visit had no political meaning on the German side, but that if England chose to indulge in sentimental expectations on the subject, it would be absurd for Germany to rebuff her enthusiastic advances. "Pollex" declares that when he (Von Bülow) indulges in platitudes, England feels like Anna Karenina trying to live with her irreproachable and detestable prig of a husband. "Pollex" admits that Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech was a humiliating incident in Mr. Chamberlain's career. More exalted nonsense than the suggestion of a Teutonic - American alliance was never uttered by any public man. Von Bülow did not say anything approaching this in severity. He let Mr. Chamberlain down promptly, and made profit out of the Colonial Secretary's

blunder so as to strengthen Germany's relations with Russia. A few weeks later Count von Bülow revealed to Mr. Chamberlain and the world that the Anglo-German agreement touching Portuguese East Africa, upon which the Colonial Minister had laid mysterious stress, had been confidentially communicated to the diplomacy of St. Petersburg, and approved by Russia before it was signed.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S IMAGININGS.

His worst offence, however, was that he used the Yiang-tse Kiang agreement, which Lord Lansdowne had imagined was intended to turn the Russians out of Manchuria, as certifying nothing beyond England's permission for the Germans to enter the Yiang-tse Kiang Valley. But if Mr. Chamberlain will be so incredibly stupid as "Pollex" makes him out, and Lord Lansdowne persists in being so inconceivably simple, why should Count von Bülow be blamed because he has to explain what ought to be plain enough without any explanation?

The ugly significance of these articles is that they display a fixed determination on the part of an influential element in the Unionist ranks to excite against Germany the same irrational, uncharitable, pestilential sentiment as was the bane of our foreign policy so long when it was directed against Russia.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

JOE IS THE MAN OF THE EMERGENCY.

THE *Fortnightly Review* devotes its first article to a discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's chances of succeeding to the Premiership. "Calchas" writes clearly and well, has definite views, and expresses them with commendable clearness.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LOST CHANCE.

The thesis which he lays down is that Lord Rosebery has lost his chance. The Chesterfield speech was oracular beyond any of equal interest ever known in British affairs. It enabled everyone to interpret it after his own wish, and to maintain that it confirmed him in his prejudices, opinions and views. After the speech he might have put his back into the work and undertaken the organisation of a Chesterfield party, but he went back into his retirement, and one whole month full of psychological moments passed away. Though he probably retains the power to split the Liberal Party, and perhaps ought to exercise it, his opportunity for reconstructing a solid Opposition upon a Liberal Imperialist foundation is gone.

AMBIGUITY ABOUT IRELAND.

The fundamental weakness of the Chesterfield speech was the jejune ambiguity of the reference to the Irish question. We are face to face with the first clear-minded separatist movement in Ireland since the Fenians. Yet Lord Rosebery shirks answering the question whether or not he repudiates Home Rule root and branch. That question must be answered. If he repudiates Home Rule it would probably lead

him and his followers to a high, if not a controlling place in the Unionist Party. But "Calchas" recognises with despair that it is all nonsense to hope that Lord Rosebery could carry the Party with him in repudiating Home Rule. The Home Rulers are probably now more complete possession of the Party machine than they were in 1894. Gladstonians will withdraw nothing, qualify nothing, and defend everything in the past of Liberalism. So long as this situation continues the utmost Lord Rosebery can do is to convert the Opposition into a pair of Siamese twins with a difference—Siamese twins with their faces set in contrary ways, and full of the desire to walk in opposite directions.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS PREMIER.

This being so, "Calchas" dismisses Lord Rosebery as a possible man for the emergency. The only man for the emergency is not Lord Rosebery, but Mr. Chamberlain. For four years to come the most powerful Imperialist majority of recent times will be supreme in Parliament. It desires nothing more than to be strongly led. It contains within its ranks the Minister who in energy, tenacity, practical insight, and fighting force is almost infinitely superior to all other men in public life. The solution, therefore, to which "Calchas" points is the revitalising of the Unionist Party by the recognition that Mr. Chamberlain is its leader. The question before the country in the next three or four years is not between the Unionist Cabinet and a Cabinet drawn from the present Opposition, but between a strong Unionist Cabinet and a weak Unionist Cabinet. This alternative presents itself in the choice between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour as Prime Minister. He admits that there is prejudice against Mr. Chamberlain, somewhat of an intelligible, but mostly of a discreditable nature, among the Unionist Party. But if the Colonial Secretary is a person of hereditary title, it would not be possible to dispute his pre-eminent fitness to succeed Lord Salisbury. He won the General Election. With him the present Government could not stand, against him it is very doubtful whether any Government could stand for long. To the objection made by those who argue that Mr. Chamberlain cannot be spared from the Colonial Office, "Calchas" replies triumphantly declaring that as Lord Salisbury remained at the Foreign Office when he was Prime Minister there is no reason why Mr. Chamberlain should not continue at the Colonial Office.

To sum up the whole matter according to "Calchas" acting upon Lord Rosebery's arguments about national efficiency, Mr. Chamberlain ought to be Prime Minister.

A LIVELY and good-natured account of the way military officers administer law in recently conquered districts in South Africa is given by "Whitshed" in the *United Service Magazine*. He calls it "Administration in the Rough." He remarks on the surprise expressed when the "rough" tribunal refused to accept bribes of any kind.

IN PRAISE OF GERMANY.

At a time when many Scribes and Pharisees are doing their worst to stir bad blood between speakers of German and speakers of English, it is refreshing to come on the paper in *Scribner's* by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary to the U.S. Treasury. His subject is the American "commercial invasion" of Europe. He begins by saying that "industrially it is no longer the Old World. It is New Europe and Old America. It is New Europe, a land of undeveloped possibilities, abounding in opportunities for keen captains of industry. It is mature America, the exemplar of modern industrial methods, perfected mechanical ideas, and ripe economic polity."

After this strikingly felicitous opening the writer passes in review the situation in Austria and Italy, and comes to deal with Germany. Seldom has the heroic advance made by Germany within a single generation been more eloquently stated.

GERMANY THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

This is his picture of Germany, thirty-five years ago:—

A great plain covering the entire north and east of the country where small crops were grown at high cost and with great labour; a table-land in the south almost as barren; a few seaports, in only two of which was there entrance for vessels of the deepest draught; a large system of shallow rivers; fertile valleys in the south and west, but covering not over one-tenth of the area of the country; large deposits of low-grade iron ore; a coal area limited in extent with deep-lying seams from which came a product of poor quality; small deposits of copper, lead, and zinc; a large forest in the south; a small commerce; a manufacturing industry hardly worthy of the name; a disordered currency, a disorganised banking system, a deranged financial system, a confused foreign policy; a people divided into twenty-three States with only the tie of a common customs union, the coercion of the Prussian hegemony, and a common language and literature—such were the materials of thirty-five years ago, out of which modern Germany was to be constructed.

GERMANY NOW.

A population numbering 56,000,000, firmly united into a great national state; a system of internal communication the second largest in the world; a foreign commerce inferior only to that of England and the United States, which has reached out to the uttermost parts of the world in its conquest of markets, and has won its place in the face of long-standing commercial connections; a system of industry which has utilised to the full every resource the nation possessed, which has brought the waste places under cultivation, and by careful methods of scientific agriculture has developed the yield of the soil more than threefold, creating *de novo* the beet-sugar industry; a system which has quadrupled the production of coal and tripled the production of iron; which has developed the greatest chemical trade, the second largest electrical industries, the third textile, iron, and steel industries, and the second shipping system of the whole world; which has tripled the city population, reduced a large and threatening emigration to insignificant proportions, raised wages, increased the value of land, and tripled the revenues of the State; a strong, self-reliant, progressive, prosperous nation—such is modern Germany, the result of thirty years of nation-building.

Never before in the industrial history of the world, unless we except the victory of the same race in the Low Countries over the waves and tides of the German Ocean, has such success been achieved against such heavy odds.

"THE GREATEST NATION IN THE WORLD."

Germany, the writer points out, had none of the advantages which gave England and the United States so excellent a start in the economic race:—

Germany must needs dredge her seaports, deepen her rivers, supply her deficiencies in raw material by importation, import the machinery for her factories, and the technical skill to direct the machinery; build a railroad system to carry her manufactured goods long distances to the sea-coast; and when she has done all this must fight her way into markets which England and France had long since occupied. To do all this while guarding against invasion on both frontiers, and bearing a heavy burden of taxation and military service, to succeed with no other aids than those of the national genius for hard work and the national ambition for a great and commanding place among nations, and to win such success in the face of such difficulties, is an achievement before which both England and America should uncover in admiration and surprise. If the measure of success which a nation achieves over adverse circumstances is the test of greatness, then Germany is the greatest nation in the world.

This, from an American statesman, is high praise indeed. Germany, he concludes, will be "our keenest rival."

"Successors of the Telephone."

THE Twentieth Century promises to make heavier demands on the imagination than even the nineteenth with all its procession of scientific marvels. Mr. Walden Fawcett in *Harper's* writes on the "Successors of the Telephone," and goes on to describe a breath-taking series of sequels to Edison's revolutionary invention. He sketches the electograph which can despatch pictures at the rate of one inch a minute; the telephonograph which automatically records and reproduces telephonic conversations 2,000 times, if you will, from a single record; the wireless telephony of Prof. Collins, which transmits spoken words great distances through the ground without the use of a connecting wire; messages telephoned without wires across the Delaware river—a distance of fully a mile; Dr. Pupin's coils at frequent intervals in a submarine cable, which so strengthens the tones transmitted that men will be able to talk across the ocean quite distinctly; Dr. Gray's wireless telephony under water; and Col. Heap's topophone, a device for enabling observers to hear and to locate sounds otherwise inaudible through distance. The whole article constitutes a most vigorous exercise in the imaginative faculty.

THE story of Ruskin's early love and later friendship for the lady who became Lady Mount Temple is pleasantly related by W. G. Collingwood in *Good Words*. Ruskin fell in love with her in her maiden days at Rome, where he had gone under dread of consumption. "A few glimpses of a far-away beauty" made a man of him. He never saw her again for ten years, when she was married. He called her "Isola," because she was so unapproachable; but later he styled husband and wife respectively *philos* and *phile*, even "dear papa" and "dearest mamma." He signed himself their "devoted St. C."—either Chrysostom or Christopher, or both!

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Quarterly Review* for January contains a summary of the progress made in the South African War during last year. The article is chiefly historical, and does not contain much suitable for quotation, but it is accompanied by an excellent map showing the districts cleared, and lines of blockhouses. The writer calculates that each of the sixty-nine columns organised by Lord Kitchener accounts on an average for only four or five Boers per week. As to the exact number of Boers put out of action, the writer calls attention to the fact that in the thirteen months of Lord Kitchener's command from November, 1900, to December, 1901, only 5,838 rifles were captured, or only one-third of the number of Boers reported as put out of action. Even if the Boers have only 10,000 men still in the field, says the writer, at the present rate of capture it will take from one to two years before they are disposed of. He explains this by saying that at no time has the field-force been large enough for work, and comments on the remarkable fact that out of 350,000 men no men of commanding capacity have come to the front. The continuance of the war, he concludes, is wearing down our Army, as well as reducing the Boers; it is giving our rivals and enemies all over the world opportunities of injuring us; and, last but not least, in the eyes of the people of Europe and America, it is destroying our prestige.

MARTIAL LAW.

The *Edinburgh Review* continues to live up to its reputation for staid disapproval of the Government's antics in South Africa. In the January number is a paper upon Martial Law, which might cause anyone less reckless and ignorant than our present Ministers to think a little before they proceed any further in the creation of rebellion in South Africa. The reviewer takes by no means the extreme view against martial law which is held by many lawyers; but the fact that he admits that it is often necessary, and that it may have been necessary in South Africa, makes his condemnation of the actual course taken by Ministers all the more weighty. He begins by laying it down that martial law, according to the best authorities, is unknown to the law of England, and declares that no act of indemnity can cover unnecessary acts of violence and robbery. But if there is no constitutional power to proclaim martial law, says the reviewer, a Government which proceeds to such a step should only do so after having taken every possible precaution against its unjust administration, and a heavy responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Government:—

'Before we have martial law at a time when the Courts are open, a time of peace in contemplation of law, let it be clearly proved that the resources of the ordinary law are inadequate. It is to be hoped, and for ourselves we shall assume, that the Government have kept in view throughout not only the requirements of repelling invasion and stamping out rebellion, but also the importance of not unnecessarily depriving any subject of the Crown of the protection of that ordinary municipal law under which he is accustomed to live and move and have his being.

The reviewer blames the Government for not taking Parliament into their confidence as to the real situa-

tion which called forth the proclamation of military law. The argument that the soldiers advised it does not absolve the Government from responsibility. That rests upon the Ministry.

THE MARAIS CASE.

The reviewer deals in detail with the Marais case, condemning the decision of the Privy Council:—

That body appears to have treated the matter as though it were a concession by the military power that Courts are still allowed to sit and try certain classes of cases, and as though their jurisdiction were limited to what is thus conceded. We submit that to hold such a view involves a misunderstanding of the facts of the situation and the legal and constitutional position.

With all respect to the Judicial Committee we believe that the authorities which we have referred to justify us in affirming that while the ordinary Courts are open it is time of peace, and martial law is illegal, and that while the Courts are open every citizen is by law entitled to be saved harmless against the exercise of martial law. If he is arrested by the military power, it is without legal authority, and he is entitled to be released forthwith. We cannot understand how, in time of peace, the civil Court can recognise any authority of martial law. Those Courts are bound to give effect to all civil rights, and one of the first of these is security from illegal arrest. That a civil Court should, as the Cape Courts have apparently done, decline jurisdiction and refuse their aid to a subject of the Crown whose civil rights are invaded, because the Executive has issued a Proclamation of Martial Law, appears to us to be a *gran rifiuto* unworthy of those high traditions which have for generations been upheld by the judiciaries of all English-speaking nations.

It would have been far better, he says, that the officers of the Civil Power should have been prevented by *vis major* from executing the decree of the Civil Courts than that those Courts should ingloriously have struck their flag without an attempt to exercise their undoubted function of protecting the liberties and rights of the citizen. The reviewer might have added that the Civil Courts apparently never desired to protect any citizens, but welcomed military intrusion as an excuse for handing over the Dutch to persecution.

The writer points out that in 1715 and 1745 no rebel was tried or punished by martial law:—

In the case of prisoners taken in arms one can well imagine that it must be a distasteful duty for a gallant officer to try and condemn to death or penal servitude a man with whom he had a few days previously contended as an honourable opponent, albeit a rebel.

Unfortunately, there is no reason to "imagine" this, in view of recent events. But that is a detail. What is more important, the reviewer protests against the idea that military tyranny can deal satisfactorily with civil discontent. "The function of martial law is to suppress," he says, "and not to allay":—

There is a dangerous delusion involved in the common phrase of "stamping out" disaffection and rebellion. You may stamp them down and you may stamp them under, but stamp them out you cannot; so long as you apply your martial law you prevent them from raising their head or from hindering you from carrying to a successful termination the task you have in hand, and such a result may well justify your measures of severity; but below the fires smoulder unquenched, if stamped under, and the Government that is content to walk delicately upon the crust that has been ground into a seething quiescence by the iron foot of martial law will find before long that its path lies in truth and in deed *per ignes suppositos cineri doloso*.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

TWO COOL PROPOSALS.

(1.) KEEP OUT THE FOREIGNER.

FEW men have brought so much keen common-sense to bear on the South African question during its later stages as Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and I naturally turned with interest to his paper in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "A Violent Proposal." Mr. Greenwood refers to the extravagant expectation of an enormous boom in the prosperity of the Transvaal as soon as the War is over, and bases his remarks chiefly upon the statements of Mr. J. B. Robinson, who told us that the wealth of the country has not yet been scratched, that great stretches of gold-bearing land have not yet been touched, and that there are literally mountains of copper, silver, cobalt, lead, and diamonds. This is the great Eldorado which is being held up before the eyes of the world. As in our English autumn we see roof, ridge, and telegraph wire packed with seawardly attentive birds, so we may fancy these gentry of both sexes lining the strand on all the seven seas in readiness for flight to South Africa. Mr. Greenwood declares with uncompromising directness that he would not let any of these people land in the country. He would keep these people out by every possible means usual and unusual, and Mr. Greenwood has very good reasons for urging this adoption of a modified Krugerist policy upon the British Government. There is a slump in trade on the Continent. Thousands of German workmen are out of employment. If once the bars are down in South Africa and everyone can scramble for what he can take in that Tom Tiddler's ground of a Continent, the Transvaal will be submerged by hundreds of thousands of Germans. The German Government will do everything to encourage the German stream to South Africa. What Mr. Greenwood foresees is that three or four years after the last Boer has fired his last cartridge we shall be face to face with a dominant majority of non-English Outlanders, who will bring with them into the new country the bitterest possible dislike of the Government which has spent two hundred millions sterling in order to seize the Rand. A cynic the other day remarked pensively that he could imagine nothing better for humanity than the sudden conversion of the whole of the gold of the Rand into dry leaves, into which fairy gold is usually transformed in nursery legends. That would no doubt be a righteous penalty, but Mr. Greenwood's vision holds out a much richer prospect of retribution for unjust and causeless war. We shall then have spent our money and our blood in order to establish in the Rand a majority of those whose sentiments concerning England and the English finds accurate expression in the cartoons of the *Lustige Blätter* and *Simplicissimus*. This would be worse than losing the gold.

There is a great deal to be said in favour of Mr. Greenwood's plea from the point of view of common sense, but, as in the old time, it is probable that the

counsel of the wise shall be brought to nought in order that we may not escape the penalty due for our sins.

(2.) BRING IN THE CHINESE.

Mr. Leys follows up Mr. Greenwood's plea for excluding the foreigner by a vigorous argument in favour of importing thousands of Chinamen for the purpose of working the mines. He thinks that by the substitution of Chinese for Kaffir labour, there would be an additional profit of 5s. per ton, or 38 per cent. upon the cost of working the Rand mines. The non-dividend paying mines would become prosperous enterprises. The Chinese would be delighted to come; each Chinaman would be worth at least 5s. to 8s. a head in taxes to the Government, and besides, says the benevolent Mr. Leys, this solution of the Labour Question in South Africa by the importation of Chinese would prevent the Imperial and social iniquity of taxing the conquered natives of the country to enforce them to give up several months of the year the labours of all their able-bodied men to their masters.

THE HARVEST OF DRAGON'S TEETH.

Two papers in the *Empire Review* suggest what a terrible problem we have on our hands in South Africa, even if the war issue in victory for our troops. The Hon. Charles W. Hutton, member of the Executive Council and late Treasurer of Cape Colony, enlarges on the dangers of responsible government in South Africa. He exclaims, "Let England pause before delegating power to those who at heart are, and for many generations to come will continue to be, her sworn foes." He records that while "twenty years ago the Dutch Reformed Church was truly and thoroughly loyal," it now, through its ministers, aids and abets the rebellion. In conclusion he urges, "Surely the Crown lawyers of England can frame an enactment rescinding so much of the present constitution as the circumstances require, and substituting a government under the strong arm of Imperial rule!"

The other paragraph is much more ominous. It occurs in a paper by Charlotte Birch on "Openings for Young Women in South Africa." She says:—

Only people who have lately visited South Africa can fully realise the extent to which it is honeycombed with disloyalty, and only residents of long standing fully appreciate from experience or observation that every marriage between Boers and English means the preponderance of Dutch influence, and that the children born of such marriages are in education, feeling and in political sympathies entirely Dutch. This is the case whether an English woman marries a Dutch farmer or a Boer woman marries an Englishman.

Things have come to an awful pass when even inter-marriage between the two races—which is generally expected to act as an emollient of racial feuds—only extends the area of Dutch antagonism to our rule. This single fact—if it be a fact—is more decisive of eventual paramountcy in South Africa than all our armies and all our fleets.

M. BLOCH.

HIS CAREER AND WRITINGS.

THERE are only two men in London who knew the late M. Bloch intimately, who have worked with him, and who could converse with him in Russian. One is Dr. E. T. Dillon, of the *Daily Telegraph*, the other Mr. R. E. C. Long, of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Both contribute to the February magazines articles upon the deceased. Dr. Dillon writes in the *New Liberal Review*, Mr. R. E. C. Long in the *Fortnightly*.

M. BLOCH'S EARLY LIFE.

Dr. Dillon enters into most detail concerning M. Bloch's youth and upbringing. He says:—

"The first observation I made in life," M. Bloch lately remarked to me, "was that education, culture is the only passport to success; and as it was not bestowed upon me by others I resolved to obtain it for myself." In time—it seemed a long time to him—he accumulated money enough to allow him to fill in the blanks of a very meagre education, and for lack of facilities in Russia he set out for Berlin, where for three years he worked as hard as a student whose career depends upon the progress he makes in his university studies. To the acquisition of languages M. Bloch devoted a considerable portion of his time, and he was finally able to speak English, German, French and Russian, besides Polish, to write rapidly and correctly in the last four, and to wield with a certain rugged force, terseness, and even eloquence the supple language of Mickiewicz, in which he always preferred to speak. There is somewhat in this period of M. Bloch's life that reminds one of Mr. Rhodes's course of self-culture on his return home from another continent.

BANKER AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTOR.

Dr. Dillon says:—

Back in Warsaw again, this time in full possession of all the passports of success which were denied to the men of his race in Russia, M. Bloch found the problem of success easy of solution. He turned his attention in the first instance to railways, their organisation and working; and having mastered all the details by studying them at first hand, he published a work in Russian and in French, entitled "Russian Railways," which aroused the attention and obtained the approval of all competent critics, among whom were several members of the Imperial Government. This was his first public success, achieved after long and dreary years of toil and study, and it was the turning-point in his career.

Recognised henceforth as the foremost man in the railway world, he was entrusted with the construction of the Landvarovo-Romensky and the Ivangorod-Dombrovsky lines. He next organised the well-known company of the South Russian Railways, and having carried out these vast undertakings successfully, in the face of difficulties of which the west European has no conception, he was appointed manager-in-chief of a whole group of railways. The Imperial Government, alive to the importance of the services he had rendered to the State—for the lines in question possessed high strategic as well as economic importance—made him a member of the Learned Committee of the Ministry of Finances, a post which he retained up to the day of his death. For many years after this he was largely instrumental in drafting, amending, and proposing bills which were embodied later on in the legislation of the Empire.

HIS PRACTICAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Long indignantly combats the popular delusion that he was a dreamer and a theorist:—

It should hardly be necessary to explain that dreamers do not administer railways and finance empires. Yet this, to put it shortly, was the essence of M. Bloch's career. He was above all a man of work; secondarily only a publicist, and in both an embodied propaganda against dreams and delusions. When all Russia had succumbed to the impossible ideals of the Slavo-

philes, he was writing books to teach her that in honest finance and in better communications lay the only road to salvation. Though a sincere friend to the country of his birth, and connected by many ties with ultramontane Polish patriotism, he recognised the fact that in open provocation of their masters the present path of Polish prosperity does not lie; and he devoted his talents and his influence to establishing better relations with Russia by means of a movement which he lived to see attaining a very great measure of success.

HIS PRESCIENCE.

Mr. Long rightly lays great stress upon the extraordinary perspicacity with which he predicted, even in number and detail, the course of events in the South African war. When General Buller set out to relieve Ladysmith M. Bloch declared that the English would need a majority of four or five to one before they could break down the first line of the Boer defence. When Lord Roberts occupied Bloemfontein he published a pamphlet forecasting the future with prophetic accuracy:—

Yet from beginning to end it was a mass of cogent reasoning and confident prediction that the war, so far from being near its end, had hardly ended its beginning. Having passed in review the topography of South Africa, the character of its communications, its resources of food, and the character of its people, M. Bloch declared that after the regular warfare was over a period lasting for years of the severest guerilla warfare would ensue, which, in default of a formal peace, could only be ended by the hunting down of every individual Boer in the field. M. Bloch's conclusion was that there would be only one way to subjugate the Boers, and that was to build lines of blockhouses along the chief communications, to subdue the country district by district, and to rely upon patience and the attrition of years to do the rest. The causes of this, he declared, would be the vastness of the country, the peculiar military characteristics of the Boers, the difficulty of provisioning isolated British forces, and so on.

HIS BOOKS.

Mr. Long says:—

To summarise M. Bloch's publications even briefly would require a volume. The works in the possession of the writer, excluding his innumerable pamphlets, articles and contributions to the daily press of Russia, and his translated works, which he supervised in minute detail, fill some ten thousand—mostly quarto—pages. In 1875 he published in two volumes an important work upon the Russian railways, but most of which is purely statistical. Three years later appeared a more important work dealing with the same subject. This book, "The Influence of Railways upon the Economic Condition of Russia," occupies five quarto volumes, and describes in detail the effect of the newly-constructed railway network upon the whole social and economic organisation of the Russian people. In 1882, after another interval of three years, he had completed his "History of Russian Finance in the Nineteenth Century." This work fills four volumes, or fifteen hundred quarto pages, and is not a mere aggregation of columns of figures, but a history of Russia during eighty years of the last century, on every page of which may be seen the author's extraordinary knowledge of politics and finance. He produced, on the same vast scale, a work upon "The Comparative Economic Conditions of the Russian Provinces." He investigated the conditions of agriculture in Russia and Poland, and produced two separate works dealing with these subjects at a time when he was already occupied in writing his "Future of War." He began a great movement, which has since produced very beneficial results, by publishing a volume upon "Agricultural Banks in Russia and Abroad."

"The War of the Future" is not—as it appeared in English—a mere statistical survey of military and economic facts. It would have been much more appropriately entitled "A Cyclopaedia of Modern Life." In its four thousand pages may be

found in elaborate detail almost every fact of importance in the life of modern Europe. It contains what is probably the most compact and proportioned exposition of the moral, political, social and economic conditions of Europe to be found in any language. It describes in detail every pending or probable cause of international strife. It sums up everything, from the consequences of Bismarckism to the nutritive value of a Russian navy's food.

HIS SCHEMES.

While producing all these books—

He was still engaged with innumerable projects connected with his various studies. He contributed scores of pamphlets to the Russian, French and German press. He continued his relations with the Russian Ministry of Finance. He carried through a favourite project by creating a great museum of war and peace at Lucerne. He supervised the translation of his books, and designed hundreds of vast tableaux displaying pictorially the comparative conditions of war and peace. He followed the events of the South African War; and on the outbreak of the Chinese revolt came especially to England as the fountain-head of Sinology, advocating views which have certainly been justified by events, that Europe had nothing to gain and everything to lose by interference in Chinese affairs. He lectured at the Hague, in Paris, and in London, and drew up a vast scheme, extraordinarily perfect in detail, for a propaganda against militarism in Europe, a project which unfortunately he did not live to realise. His zeal for ideas never hampered him in his career of practical good. He taught the Russians the value of railways, of intensive agriculture, and of practical education, and thus did more than any other man to arrest the process of economic decay begun by the Emancipation. And, to his personal credit it may be added, at a time when Russia was a hotbed of corruption he acquired a large fortune without losing the reputation of an incorruptible man.

THE NEMESIS OF MASSACRE.

THE COLLAPSE OF "ABDUL THE DAMNED."

"ONE born in Turkey" gives, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, a most valuable survey of "the Turkish Situation." French intervention and the capture of Miss Stone have made Turkey and no longer China the Asiatic centre of observation. They advertise the collapse of the Sultan's policy. Since his accession in 1876 he has aimed at minimising European interference in Turkish affairs.

He had restricted "the capitulations" which gave foreigners right to be tried before their own consular courts. He had so worked that the form alone remained; the essence had been removed. The last step was taken last March, when the foreign mails were seized.

THE SULTAN'S APPARENT TRIUMPH.

Meantime a Moslem revival had been sedulously fostered. The writer is careful to acknowledge that in Asiatic Turkey, with 3,000,000 Christians among 15,000,000 Moslems, "the present Ottoman Government, with all its faults, has given to this Christian population a rude order, joined to a pitiless taxation, which is an advance on the past." Population, trade, wealth had increased:—

Abdul Hamid was never, in the eyes of his subjects and the Moslem world, so completely Sultan and Caliph as when Christian massacre (1895-96) led to no remonstrance from Christian Powers, and was succeeded, instead, by the abject defeat of Greece—a Christian realm.

Yet just after twenty-five years of apparently suc-

cessful rule, the Sultan's policy suffered ignominious collapse. The seizure of foreign mails was resisted by the joint action of the ambassadors of five Powers. The French occupation of Mitylene had, as its real motive, not the immediate and ostensible ground, but the termination of the Sultan's anti-foreign policy. The Sultan's policy five years ago had, it is true, greatly reduced European interference in Turkish affairs, and greatly increased imperial authority, but had done so without securing either a stable budget or an efficient administration.

AUTOMATIC RETRIBUTION.

The Sultan had, indeed, outwitted and circumvented the Powers of Europe over the Armenian massacres, but there were other, and more august, and more inevitable powers which had taken him in hand. In the words of the writer:—

Such prosperity as there was through the twenty years of Abdul Hamid's reign, which seemed prosperous, went to Christians. In all the cities where massacre came, it was the Christian and Armenian quarter that was thriving and rising in value. Armenian villages were waxing rich, buying land and renting it. Armenian bankers were making loans. When massacre fell in one city, not a signature was left known to Constantinople bankers. Western manufactures, which were ruining native handicrafts, were all handled by Armenians.

Beyond all refutation, the Sultan successfully prevented European interference or the punishment that was due. But great crimes of state bring their own inexorable penalty. For five years, since the last of the massacres, the Sultan visibly lost ground. Awful as is massacre, communities recover, if order is restored. Over the Armenian plateau this has never come. In all the empire a blight has fallen on trade.

Not merely has Turkey lost. Russia has gained. To the plateau on which dwells most of the Armenian village population "peace" has never come:—

Rape, rapine, and murder continue at intervals, neither trade nor farming can revive, land is sold for a mere fraction of its former value, and Government revenues shrink. A great stream of migration has poured into Russia, in whose border province, Trans-Caucasia, Sipyaghin, Russia's Minister of Interior, has recently, in a secret order, directed that 40,000 men be naturalized, refugees all.

Instead, when collapse comes, as collapse has, and the powers, one by one, demonstrate that weakness of the Empire, problems long postponed appear, as creditors haunt lesser lives in days of disaster.

MISTRUST AND PERSONAL RULE.

The Sultan has failed by trying to concentrate all power in his own hands. The old pashas may have been corrupt, but they were able. The grand vizierate had a record of distinction:—

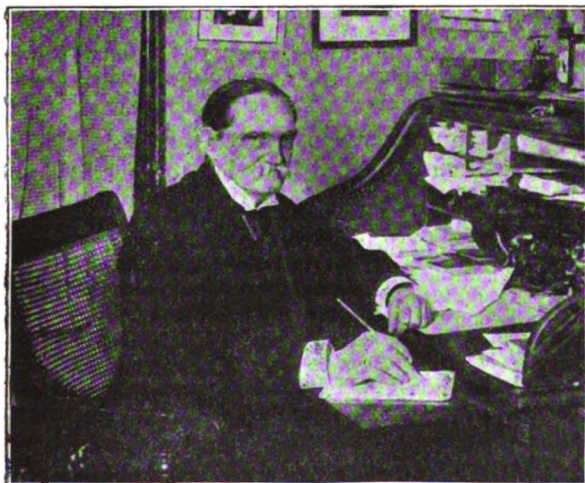
They have disappeared. They have no successors. Palace has supplanted ministerial rule. Personal secretaries have taken the place of pashas. The grand vizierate has become an empty shade. . . . Despotism in strong hands may prove both able and beneficent by organising administration. But personal rule, smitten with a mania of fear of conspiracy, trusting no one, filling the empire with espionage, and selecting as instruments ignorant and ignoble personal attendants, was certain to end in the collapse now clear.

The return of Kuchouk Said as grand vizier, and the French ultimatum, mark the close of an epoch extending over a quarter of a century. "The Sultan has tried to rule without Europe and without viziers. He has failed in both."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* contains an illustrated article upon General Tomas Estrada Palma, the new President of the Cuban Republic. The new President will not be formally elected until the 24th of February, but the elective body is already committed to General Palma's support. Palma was, with Gomez, one of the most important men in the struggle against Spain. He was the Cuban agent in the United States, and was the motive-power which underlay the American crusade. It was thought at one time that Gomez would be elected, but Gomez had no ambition for office, and while his candidature was being discussed he visited the United States and urged Palma to offer himself.

General Palma, the writer says, is the son of a wealthy planter in the eastern provinces of Cuba, and he was educated as a lawyer in Cuba and Spain. He was a general in the insurgent army in the rebellion of 1868-78, and afterwards became President of the provisional Government. In the end he was taken prisoner to Spain, and his property confiscated. He refused, however, to swear allegiance, and since then has not set foot on Cuban soil. Palma married the daughter of the President of Honduras, and acted as Postmaster-General of that Republic. He is a highly educated and experienced man, and always kept in touch with the insurgent leaders. "Of all living men," says the writer, "he is unquestionably the one best fitted to be the first President of the Cuban Republic."



Photograph by

[Gribnyedoff.]

Tomas Estrada Palma, First Cuban President.

(In his study at the Central Valley Cuban College, N.Y.)

THE KAISER'S CHILDREN.

It is a very interesting sketch which Miss Hulda Friederichs contributes to the *Young Woman* of the children of the German Emperor. They are apparently brought up in a simple, not to say plain, way. At the tea-table the Empress, who is adored by her children, "herself cuts the bread and butter for her bairns," and anything beyond the frugal cup of milk is regarded as a luxury. The youngest child, the only girl, the little Princess Louise, is now emerging from the infantile despotism which she at first exercised over everybody. Her august father once confessed with a smile that "he found it more difficult to make that young person to do his bidding than to rule the German Empire."

TWO FARMER PRINCES.

The Kaiser seems bent on turning his sons to good account by assigning them from early days to different departments in the State. The way he is preparing two of them for grappling with the Agrarian problem is a model to be commended to fathers of budding statesmen in our own country. The writer says:—

By this time the young princes are all quickly growing up into young men. The two eldest are training for the Army; the third for the Navy, if, after a year's trial, it is found that he has got sufficiently accustomed to life at sea to have overcome the *malaise* which seemed at first to prevent his ever becoming a sailor prince. The next two boys are at Plön, the large boys' training college near Berlin, where the elder boys also have spent some years with their tutors. But Prince August and Prince Oscar are to study agriculture, in order to be able later on to enter practically into the Agrarian question, which in Germany is one of the most complicated and difficult problems ever before the Government. The way in which the Imperial princes are made to take up this subject should certainly lead them to a thoroughly practical knowledge. A farm has been taken for them, and they and six of their school-fellows have not only to work this farm, under the supervision and advice of experts of course, but also to make it pay. There is pasture land for their two cows. There are a few acres of grain, and a good many acres of vegetables and potatoes. There are chickens and ducks. And the farm-produce is sent to the Imperial palace, and the father of the two youthful farmers pays for it at the market prices; and if the milk is poor, or the grain inferior or the eggs and fowls more ancient than is desirable or the vegetables second rate, then the farmers' Imperial customer is not at all slow in complaining and in lowering the price according to the value of the goods. If the princes, after a spell of work in the sweat of their brows, wish for a cup of coffee and some bread and butter, then there is the little white kitchen under the thatched roof of the cottage attached to their farm. And they may then go and make coffee, and drink it out of the nice, thick earthenware cups that are kept in the old-fashioned cupboard of their whitewashed little sitting-room at the farm. More hard-working sons of an Emperor and an Empire, I have been told, do not exist.

One wonders when the same principle will be extended, say, to the housing problem: and a couple of princes told off to study the slums by living among the tenements.

THE beggary of the Indian peasantry is laid at the door of our unintelligent "system" of government in Mr. S. S. Thorburn with stern fidelity in the *Empire Review*.

THE ART AND ETHICS OF MAXIM GORKI.

BY DR. E. J. DILLON.

DR. DILLON contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a brilliant literary appreciation of Maxim Gorki, the strange and abnormal literary genius who has achieved the greatest success of recent years in European literature. Dr. Dillon says that his "Tchelkash" was read with an eagerness and delight unprecedented since the halcyon days of Dosstoyefsky and Leo Tolstoy, and the name of Maxim Gorki was inscribed in haste in the golden book of Russia's greatest men. Henceforth he became the theme of eager conversation from St. Petersburg to Odessa. One and all proclaimed him warmly, many indeed hysterically, to be the greatest genius of the present generation. That he is a vivid writer with a vivid power of portraying both human passion and natural scenery cannot be disputed. But judging from Dr. Dillon's account of him, it would be difficult to find anyone more anti-Christian and Satanic. His stories are all based upon the assertion of the doctrine, not so much that there is no difference between right and wrong, but rather that wrong is better than right. Dr. Dillon himself summarises the gospel of Gorki in the following succinct sentence: "Eat, drink, and be merry at the cost of your neighbour, fearing not sin, nor God, nor man, nor Devil." To fill his stomach, to glut his passion, the man has the power to snuff out the life of his fellow-man as he would pluck a berry. "He who is strong is a law unto himself," says one of Gorki's heroes. These heroes with the oval moustaches and bronzed, hairy breasts, for whom our sympathy is bespoken, trample down in a lordly way the piteous, self-belittling morality of the Galilean.

Why then should this anti-social inhuman doctrine be welcomed with enthusiasm? Merely because of the form and the literary expression. Dr. Dillon feels that it is not altogether work making for righteousness to hold the candle, even of discriminating criticism, to such a monster of the primæval slime, for he concludes his article by quoting an estimate given by one of Gorki's creations, of the order of which he is the exponent and evil spirit:—

We are a people apart . . . we are not included in any order. There ought to be a special account for us . . . special laws . . . very severe laws in order to root us out of existence. We are of no use, yet we take up a place in life and stand in the way of others.

Dr. Dillon does the best he can to make out a plausible case for Gorki. He says:—

His force lies in showing that, however begrimed, a human soul can never wholly lose the fragrance of the paradise from which it has been expelled. It was a real *tour de force* to throw the glamour of poetry on the loathsomeness of latter-day lepers.

But he complains that he has fallen into a deadly sin against art by treating his personages as prophets or making them the spokesmen of his protests, the preachers of his theories. He begins as a poet, proceeds as an essayist, and ends as a pamphleteer.

DISTURBED IRELAND.

BY MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P., contributes to the *New Liberal Review* a paper on "Disturbed Ireland," in which he takes a very gloomy view of the situation. He says that we are rapidly approaching one of those grave crises which ever and anon shake things to their foundation in Ireland. He points out that since 1868 the whole of the Irish governing class has been disestablished and disendowed. Before that year Ireland was governed by its Protestant landlord garrison. First by one measure of reform and then by another every cartridge has been withdrawn from the bandoliers of the garrison which is now as powerless as it was once all-powerful. England is dealing with an absolutely crimeless country. White gloves are the order of the day; blank calendars are reported all over the country. Yet boycotting is widespread and intimidation is rampant. A conspiracy to boycott is punishable, but boycotting is not in itself an offence. Hence the great part of the country has passed under the dominion of the United Irish League. Boycotting and intimidation have been reduced to a science, and the position is the more difficult owing to the fact that the Government is no longer supported in any part of the country. The Irish landlords are dissatisfied, the great mass of the Protestant farmers in the north have made up their minds that the present land system must end, and Mr. Wyndham is face to face with a great national demand for the expropriation of the landlords. "What is the sense," says Mr. Russell, "of defying Irish opinion?"

A Mystic on a Motor-Car.

"MOTOR-CAR Impressions by Maurice Maeterlinck" is a headline that makes one almost jump. There is such a splash of incongruity about it. But of course the mystic triumphs. It is all a prose poem which *Harper's* gives us—a pæan of man's victory over Space. Time as yet must "appear unconquerable," but Space is yielding at last:—

Here, in this little chariot of fire, so docile and light, so marvellously untiring; here, between the unfolded wings of this bird of flame that flies low down over the earth in the midst of the flowers, that caresses the corn-fields and rivulets, welcomes the shade of the trees, enters village after village, passing open doors and tables spread for a meal, that counts the harvesters at work in the meadows, flits by the church with its girdle of lime-trees, takes its rest at the inn on the stroke of noon, and then, singing, sets forth once more, to see at one bound what is happening amongst men at three days' march from the place of halt, and surprises the very same hour in a new world—here space does indeed become human, proportionate to our eye, to the needs of this soul of ours, which is at once quick and slow, colossal and narrow, content and insatiable; here it is of us at last, it is ours, and at every turn presents us with the things of beauty that in former days would be offered only when the tedious journey was ended.

SIR EDMUND VERNEY reiterates, in the *Empire Review*, that "the land monopoly, more than anything else, is responsible for driving into the towns the best of our agricultural labourers."

A METHODIST'S HUMOUR.

THE Rev. W. L. Watkinson, preacher and humorist, is the subject of a racy sketch by Mr. W. Scott King in the *Young Man*. Here are a few out of a pile of good stories :—

I once heard him speaking upon the theory of Apostolic Succession, and he related how, upon a recent visit to Rome, his guide had shown him many of the so-called relics of the Apostles, among them some cocks and hens which he assured Mr. Watkinson were the lineal descendants of the cock whose crowing aroused Peter's remorse. "But I am an Englishman, and have a nasty utilitarian habit of wanting to know what things are good for. So I said, 'I don't care whether these hens are in the Apostolic Succession or not. Do they lay well?'"

A REJOINDER THAT EXACTLY FITTED.

The next story will be best appreciated by those who know Mr. Hughes' habit of piling on the emphasis :—

Mr. Hugh Price Hughes was pleading for union with the Primitive Methodist body. In the debate in Conference Mr. Hughes stated with much passion that "the whole country" was clamouring for it. Then Mr. Watkinson rose and launched in quietest of voices this sarcastic story. He said he once attended, when a little boy, an entertainment given by a ventriloquist. Suddenly during the evening a terrible noise was heard in the corridor and passages, as though hundreds of people were shouting to be let in. Instantly many rushed to the doors, only to discover that nobody was there. For a moment the Conference held its breath, while the faintest hint of a smile appeared at the corners of the story-teller's mouth. "But it was only the voice of the ventriloquist," he said, and sat down. Nothing more needed to be said. But it ought perhaps to be added that no one laughed more heartily than Mr. Hughes himself.

A COMPLETE RETORT.

"At a P.S.A. the other day," he said, "a working man was reading in his turn the account of our Lord's Crucifixion. When his verse came—whether through illiterateness or socialistic zeal I cannot say—he read, 'And they crucified Him between two Manufacturers.'" A friend of mine was staying in the same house with him not long ago, and Mr. Watkinson came down to breakfast very late. "You are a degenerate son of your founder, Mr. Watkinson," said the host; "he used to get up at four in the morning." "Yes," said the guest, taking his seat composedly at the table, "and if I had John Wesley's wife I should have got up at two." . . . "I celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of my wedding day last week," he said, "and I told my wife that if I had to preach that night I should take for my text St. Paul's words, 'forty stripes save one.'"

Current Event Postcards.

THIS unique series began with a card dispatched on the day Parliament was opened by the King. It bore appropriate photographs, and has been very well spoken of. The second notable event depicted was the first official visit of the Prince of Wales abroad. The card was printed in Berlin on the Kaiser's birthday. It showed photographs of the Prince, the Kaiser, and the Imperial Palace. The next cards of the series will probably commemorate the enthronement of the new Bishop at Worcester, the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, the launch of the battleship *Queen* at Devonport by Her Majesty, etc., etc. The card commemorating the Boat Race will be posted at Barnes within a few minutes of the finish, and will tell the result, besides having appropriate photos. Fifteen of these Current Event Cards will be sent to subscribers for five shillings, beginning with the card sent out immediately following receipt of order. Address inquiries and orders to Henry Stead, 14, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS—BY WOMEN.

MR. O. E. DUNLAP has an interesting paper upon "Niagara—the Scene of Perilous Feats" in the February *Cosmopolitan*. Passing over such well-known people as Blondin, it is noteworthy that among those who also sought fame at Niagara there have been several women. One, an Italian woman, Signorina Spelterina, in 1876 crossed the Niagara gorge on a 2½-inch rope stretched over the rapids below the suspension bridge. She is the only woman who has done such a feat, and she did it with ankles and wrists manacled. The first woman to make a barrel trip was a Miss Allen, who shot the rapids in company with a man who had made the experiment before. Last year only Miss Willard, in attempting to shoot the rapids in a barrel, lost her life through suffocation, though her little dog survived. The first woman to try shooting the rapids in a barrel alone was Mrs. Wagenfuhrer, wife of a professional wrestler, who did it only last year. About six weeks later Mrs. Taylor, a short, stoutish woman of forty-three, attempted to do what no one had hitherto attempted—to shoot the falls and live. Two men had "tried to pretend" to make the trip, but got no further, and residents smiled when Mrs. Taylor said she would do it. She did it in a barrel with an anvil fastened to the bottom, an anvil weighing about 100 lbs. to keep the barrel upright. She was towed far out into the Canadian current, the rope cut, and the barrel sent shooting through 55 feet of seething waves to "that awful brink over which no human being had passed and lived." Then it safely leapt the 165 feet into the lower river, watched by an excited crowd strung to the highest pitch of tension. The barrel was only loosed at 4, and was caught again at 4.40. Mrs. Taylor was bruised and shocked, but little hurt. Desperate need of money prompted her, as other women before her, to do her deed. It is now expected that the falls will oust the rapids from pre-eminence as the scene of dare-devil exploits.

The "Never-Never" Land of Opal.

Blackwood has a very graphic paper on "Prospecting on the Gem-fields of Australia." Its importance appears from the opening paragraph :—

There is still a land sacred to the pioneer, a land where neither syndicates nor limited companies exist, and where fortunes are frequently made by "one stroke of the pick." This Land of Promise is in the great Australian desert, on the extreme west of Queensland and New South Wales. The aborigines know it as the "Never-Never" country. At best it is a region of dreary desolation, on which the sun shines with terrific heat by day, and where by night innumerable pests make life almost unbearable. But it is the El Dorado of the fortune-seeker, for with grim sarcasm nature has gifted that inhospitable waste with a wealth of precious opal; and who can resist the allurements of that blood-flashing gem? The average value of the gems, however, is about £10 per ounce; and as it is quite a common occurrence for a man to break through a matrix seam carrying anything under one hundred ounces, it is at once evident that "opalling" has some advantages over gold-mining.

Was the Ultimatum Justified in Law?

"A TRUE Friend of a Better England" begins the *Westminster Review* with "an appeal to Lord Salisbury" to change his policy in South Africa, or "an inevitable fate will overcome your country." The most important passage is this:—

It is a well-known rule in international law that if a nation is threatened by a neighbouring Power pushing up its troops to the contiguous frontier, and demanding at the same time the compliance with alleged claims in menacing terms, that nation is entitled to ask for the withdrawal of such troops. If no withdrawal takes place, the threatened country has a perfect right to draw the sword in its own defence without waiting for an attack. A man need not wait for being stabbed before he deals with the would-be murderer or foe. The same rule holds good in the case of a country.

On this point all teachers of international law are agreed. You may perhaps know, my lord, as you are a University man, that last year, in accordance with a custom prevailing for some time past, English law students in their University examination were given a theme of present-day actuality. It was the question—Whether the South African Republic, under the circumstances mentioned, was entitled to issue an ultimatum, and to proceed to hostilities? All the law students answered in the affirmative. The examiner approved the replies. He himself publicly stated the fact. Few papers have referred to it; but it remains a notable fact.

The Christian Social Union.

CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND, in the February number of the *Commonwealth*, chronicles the fact that the Christian Social Union is now twelve years old. So far as a national organisation goes, the Union is rather conspicuous by its absence. Uncontrolled branches have been formed in various towns which have acted pretty much in accordance with their own sweet will and pleasure. The results have been on the whole very interesting and satisfactory. It has been discovered what can be done on behalf of civic welfare in the limited area of a city like Oxford or Cheltenham. This being so, the Canon asks why what was done in Oxford should not be done in other provincial cities of the same type and size. It is now proposed to form a central office in London and to appoint an organising secretary at a salary of not less than £200 a year. The minimum expense, including salary, it is calculated would amount to £350 a year. Here is an object to which rationalistic Churchmen who have discontinued their subscriptions to ordinary denominational objects might well devote their at present unpledged funds.

Mr. W. A. M. GOODE defends the Press of America in the *Empire Review* from the charge of unfriendliness to England. He evidences the friendly attitude of public opinion in the United States as proof positive to the contrary. He says that "for every line of American news printed in London papers there is almost a column of English news printed in America." He adds that almost all the news of England which appears in the United States is cabled by one organisation—the Associated Press. He complains of the disobliging spirit of the Government official in Britain, who refuses facilities to the American Press both in gallery and lobby.

ON MEN OF LETTERS.

"BROWNING'S Treatment of Nature" is the theme of a characteristic study by Mr. Stopford Brooke in *Good Words*. His general conclusion appears in the following paragraph:—

Nature is alive in Browning, but she is not humanised at all, nor at all at one with us. Tennyson does not make her alive, but he does humanise her. The other poets of last century do make her alive, and they harmonise her in one way or another with us. Browning is distinct from them all in keeping her quite divided from man.

The relation in which Nature stands to man is that she offers "hints, prognostics, prophecies as he would call them, of humanity," but is "not human."

REV. PROF. H. C. BEECHING discusses in *Cornhill* the identity of the person to whom Shakespeare's sonnets were addressed. He sums up against Southampton, and (if the person were a peer) in favour of Herbert.

THE Salon of the Princess Mathilde, niece of Napoleon I. and daughter of King Jerome, forms the theme of a most interesting sketch by Victor du Bled in the *Century*. The Princess was wooed by Louis Napoleon, and also by Tsar Nicholas on behalf of his son. "Thus two empresses' crowns have all but touched her brow." One is prepared but still surprised to hear how she can queen it over the greatest in Parisian society. As the writer observes:—

She does not hesitate to reprove mere acquaintances, no matter how much talent and wit they may have. Edmond About was once invited to her house, and before dinner, seated beside the princess, he was sending off a brilliant display of fireworks. Looking up, he noticed that the Count Nieuwerkerke was coming over to join in the conversation. "Go away," he called to him familiarly. "Leave us alone, you great jealous person!" At which the princess rose, touched her finger to the bell, and said to the servant: "Conduct M. About to his carriage. He is not dining here to-night."

"R. L. STEVENSON in Relation to Christian Life and Christian Missions" is the subject of an interesting study in the *Sunday at Home*. The writer, the Rev. R. Lovett, presses home the significance of the novelist's testimony to the value of foreign missions. He says:—

Here then is an altogether exceptional instance of a literary man of the first rank, a man who had been for years under the strong misconceptions and prejudices about missions which still pervert the minds of so many of our writers and special correspondents and government agents coming into close relation with the work. Nor did he disdain the friendship of the men and the women who were doing it. He looked beneath the surface, and he was not ashamed to own that he had been in the wrong.

Mr. Lovett quotes a letter from Stevenson to "Tamate" Chalmers, full of the most fervid affection.

"FROISSART'S Modern Chronicles, Written and Pictured by F. Carruthers Gould," form the feature of the *English Illustrated*. The series opens with a gem of a cartoon representing Mr. Chamberlain as a knight of old riding a high horse and preceded by the British lion at full gallop, tail up, mouth wide open. The next represents O'Brien refusing to wear English breeches, Mr. Balfour standing before him as turnkey holding up the arrow-striped pants. His portrait of the Marquess of Salisbury in full armour is admirable, as also the picture in which "Sir Joseph de Birmingham and others reject the counsel of Gladstone le Grand." "Irishmen rowing (Nineteenth Century)" shows two well-known Irish leaders rowing in the same boat—but in opposite directions!

THE BEST FOOD PRODUCT OF THE EARTH.

So G. CLARKE NUTTALL describes the banana in *Longman's*, and gives many grounds for his description :—

Incredible as it may seem, it is perhaps the best food product of the earth, being far more productive than either wheat or potatoes—the staple food of other nations. Long ago it was calculated that it is a hundred and thirty-three times as productive as wheat and forty-four times as productive as the potato ; in other words, that the ground that would give thirty-three pounds of wheat or ninety-nine pounds of potatoes would, as far as mere space is concerned, give four thousand pounds of bananas, and with a fractional amount of the same trouble. The fruit is also very good if peeled, split down the centre, and baked with a little butter and sugar. The pith, too, of the banana stalk, being of a spongy, starchy character, is pressed into man's service. It is pounded and boiled, and thus forms a very nutritious food. The young shoots cooked make a palatable vegetable, while the fruit boiled in its earlier green stage is a really excellent addition to any dinner. A pleasant drink, something after the style of cider, is also obtained from the banana by expressing and fermenting the juice.

Then the banana fibre (known as Manilla hemp) is already used for cordage, shoe-strings, and ropes ; and will yet, in the judgment of the writer, add a vast mass of textile material to the world's stock. It will also make excellent paper. The writer proceeds :—

In the Tropics, we have seen, it is the staple food of millions ; but it might also, if properly treated, take similar rank with us. It is scarcely ever realised that, as a form of nourishment, it can claim first place among vegetable products that are food for mankind, for it is twenty-five times as nutritive as the ordinary white bread eaten in this country, and forty-four times as nutritive as the potato, thus far outweighing either the wheat or the potato in food value. Hence on this account its position as a fundamental food or bread-stuff is amply justified.

It is, of course, not suggested that the banana fruit in its natural form should be used as food. Like the wheat, it would require drying and grinding down into flour. Mills might be erected where it is grown, or within easy reach, and then at the suitable time the fruit could be gathered, dried, and transformed into flour. The flour would possess all the nutritive properties of the fruit in its natural state, and it would further lend itself to easy and cheap transport, and thus it would furnish a valuable addition to the food of the world. Banana bread has been voted excellent, and is now made in Chicago, and might just as well be made in London, or, for the matter of that, in any other place could the flour be obtained reasonably.

This marvellous fruit could be made into a kind of marmalade. "The juice of the banana is very strong in tannin, and a highly satisfactory ink and shoe blacking can be obtained from it." The wax secreted by its leaves might be turned to commercial account.

John Bull, despite all that is said of his supineness in the West Indies, does seem to be "waking up" to the value of the banana :—

The coast of Honduras is a great centre of the export fruit trade, but in 1883 one little schooner was sufficient for all the requirements in the way of transport. Now three lines of steamers and sixteen sailing vessels barely meet the demands made upon them, and the greater part of the fruit they carry consists of bananas. The cargo of a steamer may be anything between 8,000 and 15,000 banana bunches ; hence it is obvious great numbers are exported yearly. The West Indies, Cuba, Costa Rica, and Central America generally tell the same tale of increasing trade. From Jamaica alone we get millions of bunches now every year.

The dreaded shrinkage of the world's wheat supply need not now alarm us, if in the banana we have a superior food, and one that—in the Tropics—is more easily produced.

GLIMPSES OF JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

MRS. CREIGHTON supplies the readers of *Longman's* with a pleasant series of reminiscences of the author of "The Short History of the English People." Of his conversation, she says he was "like a man inspired by his subject," and made even the unlearned and the ignorant share his enthusiasm over some historical incident which had fired him. "His talks on historical subjects with a fellow-historian were even more animated and absorbing than his monologues. His enthusiasm inspired the other ; books were taken out of the shelves to be examined and criticised, the ball flew backwards and forwards with lightning rapidity, as the talk went on till late into the night." We are further told that "he revelled in pure nonsense." Yet pedantic, priggish it was impossible for him to be, but he could fire up with burning indignation in denouncing wrongdoing. One of his strongest hatreds was directed against Napoleon III.

The writer shows the historian in very pleasant relations with the young girls of his acquaintance. She says :—

I was a very young girl when I first knew him, and he was unfailing in his interest in my reading and studies. . . . "Read over anything you have written, and cut out all the passages that seem to you the most beautiful," was one trenchant piece of advice which lingers in my memory. . . . We used to think that the "Short History" would never be finished. He was always talking about it, but he wrote apparently only to improve and re-write. At last the first chapter was in print ; he read it aloud to me as we sat in the garden one summer day, and, though I was then only a girl of seventeen, listened seriously to my comments and criticisms, and considered them with others when that first chapter was again and again revised, and I believe more than once completely re-written.

I remember one long summer afternoon when, having snatched a volume of Spenser from the bookcase, he threw himself down on a step in the doorway leading to the garden, and read on aloud to me breathless with excitement.

Mrs. Creighton says she never heard him preach, but his sermons, she has heard, were practical and outspoken. She tells of one "in which he exhorted his congregation, among other things, on the advantages of the use of hair-brushes."

Of the close friendship between Freeman and Green some pleasant glimpses are given. One may be cited :—

I remember, in the years when Mr. Green's health was causing so much anxiety to his friends, dining one day in Oxford in the company of Mr. Freeman. During dinner Freeman learnt that Green had just arrived from the Continent to stay with some friends on the other side of the road. He could hardly wait till dinner was over to rush across to greet his friend, and when he came back he did not attempt to enter into conversation with anyone, but stood on the hearthrug with his back to the fire, tossing his great beard, and saying at intervals in joyful tones, "Johnny is so bright," heedless of the fact that most of his hearers had no idea who Johnny might be.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY OF LEARNING.

THE BLESSING OF A QUARTERLY REVIEWER.

An article in the *Quarterly Review* for January will probably be regarded as a great encouragement to those who are attempting to start a British Academy. The reviewer is emphatically in favour of the idea, and tells us that "we share with Turkey alone the discredit of having no recognised and state-supported Academy dedicated to the progress of knowledge." We should have been much wiser had we followed the example of the French and Germans, and started an Academy long ago.

THE FRENCH PRECEDENT.

The reviewer begins with a description of the Academies of Paris and Berlin. The Académie Française, he points out, is really only one of five branches of the French Institute; the other branches being devoted to Art, Science, Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres*, and Moral and Political Science. The French Institute receives a subsidy of no less than £28,000 a year from the State. It has a common palace, administration and library, and constitutes a focus and organising ground for every kind of scientific and literary enterprise. The German Academy is equally useful.

OUR BRITISH LEARNED SOCIETIES.

The British Association is our best known unifying institution, but it excludes history, philosophy and philology, while the Royal Institution is devoted almost exclusively to furthering the natural sciences. Neither is supported by the State. What we want, therefore, is something corresponding to the Académie des Inscriptions and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques in Paris. All our present learned societies have the disadvantage that they overlap, thus wasting much time and force, and that they are unable to keep up a high standard in their publications. The most obvious way of organising these societies would be for each to appoint delegates who should establish a central bureau; but in view of the difficulties involved the reviewer is in favour of the direct establishment of an academy of historic, philosophic, and philologic studies as is proposed.

WHAT THE ACADEMY WOULD DO.

What would be the advantages. The reviewer sums them up under five headings:—(1) The recognition of merit and its encouragement by an authoritative body. The recognition, at present, given by the universities is only to establish reputations, but an academy could seek out young men who are doing good work without reward. (2) It would correct the evils of specialism, which lie in the tendency of workers in individual fields to overlook what is done outside. (3) It would be able to deliver authoritative judgments on social and historic matters, and to advise the Government or remonstrate when the interests of knowledge are involved. The writer complains of the neglect shown by the authorities to historic monuments in countries under British rule:—

When we contrast the way in which historic remains are

protected in the Crimea with the way in which they are at the mercy of all comers in North-West India, we see that there are matters in which the sense of the whole educated world would decide that Russia is far more civilised than England.

(4) It would organise research in such a way as to prevent loss of time by students doing over again work which is already done. (5) It could endow research, and pay the expenses of scholars of merit whose work is hampered by lack of means. Altogether the reviewer is very much in favour of the idea.

TWO ARTISTS—IN MEMORIAM.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON contributes to the *Art Journal* for February an appreciation of the work of Miss Kate Greenaway; and Mr. M. H. Spielmann pays a tribute to Mr. Onslow Ford, the sculptor, in the February *Magazine of Art*. Mr. Austin Dobson writes:—

There is a third country, a child-land inhabited almost exclusively by the sweetest little child-figures that have ever been invented, in the quaintest and prettiest costumes, always happy, always playful in a decorous manner, and nearly always playing, always set in the most attractive environment of flower-beds or blossoming orchards, and red-roofed cottages with dormer windows. Everywhere there are green fields and spring skies, in which a kite is often flying. No children are quite like the dwellers in this land, they are so gentle, so unaffected in their affection, so easily pleased, so innocent, so trustful and so confiding. And this is Greenaway-land.

I should shrink from anything approaching a description of the quiet, unpretentious lady, whom it was always a pleasure to meet and to talk with. But I know that she told me that she had been brought up in just such a neighbourhood of red roofs and "gray old gardens" as she depicts in her drawings; and that in some of the houses it was her particular delight to turn over ancient chests and wardrobes filled with the flowered frocks and capes of the Jane Austen period. It was fidelity to her individual vision and personal perception which constituted her strength. She yielded, no doubt, to pressure put upon her to try figures on a larger scale; to illustrate books, which was not her *forte*, as it only put fetters upon her fancy; but, in the main, she courageously preserved the even tenor of her way, which was to people the artistic domain she administered with the tiny figures which no one else could make more captivating or clothe more cunningly.

Writing on the work of Mr. Onslow Ford, Mr. Spielmann says:—

Onslow Ford was not rapid in design. When he had once decided upon his scheme, he worked quickly enough; but in the initial stage he was inclined to wait for inspiration. A year or so ago an American gentleman called and asked him if he would undertake a memorial design for him. Onslow Ford declared himself happy to do so. "Well," said his visitor, "when can you let me see a sketch? The merest scribble of a drawing would do. Could I see something if I called again this afternoon?" "This afternoon?" echoed the sculptor. "I fear I don't work like that. If you call again in three weeks I may be able to show you something of that kind." But three weeks would not do, as the American visitor had to sail in the course of a day or two, and the commission was necessarily abandoned.

The delightful understanding that existed between Onslow Ford and his friends similarly controlled his relations with his assistants. . . . By such as these Onslow Ford was personally idolised, while his solicitude for them and for their advancement called forth their warmest gratitude. Among the younger men who served with him, and whose powers he did much to call forth, may be named Mr. Frank Bowcher—who has developed into our leading medallist—and Mr. Lucchesi, one of the leading and most prolific of our younger sculptors in ideal work.

GERMAN MISTRESS AND MAID.

IN the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Raffalovich tells something of the trials and difficulties which beset the German housewife when anxious to provide herself with a servant or with servants. We hear much in this country of the domestic problem, but it seems to be here much less acute than in Prussia, where in old days a domestic servant was more or less a slave, and as such regarded by her master and mistress. This is probably the reason why so many young German girls prefer to work in factories or in shops rather than enter domestic service. A Berlin official has been making elaborate inquiries concerning the whole servant question; he discovered that six years ago there were 61,000 women servants in Berlin alone. More recently he managed to circulate in every household a number of cards, which the servants belonging to the establishment were begged to fill up with their names, how long they had been in service, their wages, what time they rose in the morning and went to bed at night, and so on. At the same time Mr. Stillich addressed very similar questions, but of course phrased somewhat differently, to the heads of households concerning their servants. 646 domestics answered; only 187 heads of households took the same trouble; and a great number of his cards were returned to him filled in in an offensive and foolish manner.

Every German domestic servant is compelled on going to service to procure a little book which is given to them by the police, and of which a page is signed or filled up by each successive master or mistress. It has often been suggested that this plan should be adopted in France and in this country, for it makes it almost impossible for a servant to obtain a good place under false pretences. The employer of the German domestic servant owes his servant certain duties which have been fixed by law; he is bound to see that each of his domestics is well fed and properly bedded, and he is even supposed to keep an eye on their general morality and the practice of their religion. Any employer who does not conform to this law can be cast in damages, but it very rarely happens that a servant brings such a case into court. The German Empress is known to take the very deepest interest in the whole domestic question, and she herself decorates with a gold cross any servant who has remained in the same family for forty years and upwards; and following this good example the Municipality of Berlin also offers a certain number of money rewards to good servants. The Berlin housewife is always looking out for a country girl, and she much prefers finding such, even if utterly untaught, rather than taking what would be called in this country a good experienced servant. Most German servants are from twenty to thirty years of age; the age of cooks is on an average greater. The German mistress expects her servant to rise early and work late. Mr. Stillich authenticated several cases where the general servant was expected actually to work eighteen hours

out of the twenty-four. According to a saying current among Berlin domestics, there are laws to protect animals, but there are none to protect servants.

As to the wage question, wages are very much lower in Germany than they are in England or in France. It rarely happens that even a very good general servant receives more than £14 or £15 a year; in fact, that may be considered the highest wages paid. On the other hand, it is usual to give each servant a handsome present at Christmas; this present is fixed by mutual arrangement when the servant is engaged, and it may vary from as much as £1 to £4.

THE TIPPING QUESTION.

In Germany what may be called the old-fashioned tipping question is still in full swing. When a couple go and spend a social evening with their friends they do not leave the house without giving the servant who shows them out a present, and this of course makes a very considerable addition to the wages of the latter. Then, as in France, it is recognised that the servants receive on all household orders 5 per cent.—roughly speaking a halfpenny out of every tenpence. The worst point about the life of the German servant, according to M. Raffalovich, is the great discomfort of the sleeping arrangements. Incredible as it will appear to all English-speaking folk, it is quite usual for the servants in a German house to sleep in the passages, in the bath-room, and even in the kitchens.

CRIME AND FINGER-PRINTS.

THERE is a curious article in *Cassell's Magazine* by Mr. Tighe Hopkins on "Crime and the Finger-Print," describing the manner in which Mr. Francis Galton's system of identifying criminals by their finger-prints, taken by Indian ink on white foolscap, as superseding the Bertillon anthropometrical system of identifying them by measuring certain portions of the framework, which in the adult do not change. Mr. Galton has come to the conclusion that the chance of two finger-prints being identical is less than one in 64,000,000,000. He says:—

If, then, in using the finger-print as a means of identification, two such prints are compared and are found to be identical, no doubt can be entertained "that they are prints of the same finger of the same person; if they differ, the inference is equally certain that they are made by different fingers. The prints of one finger, if clearly taken, are, therefore, enough to decide the question of identity or non-identity, and if the prints of three or more fingers be taken and compared, all possibility of error is absolutely eliminated."

The lines and patterns of the finger-prints are found to be more enduring than anything else in the body. From early infancy to extreme old age they never vary; not death itself, nothing but decomposition of the skin, or, of course, an accident, can destroy them.

As the result of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Bertillon and Galton systems, the Province of Bengal has adopted the latter as being surer, less costly, and more simple.

THE UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE FRENCH
SHORE QUESTION.

MR. P. T. M'GRATH, editor of the *Financial Herald* of St. John's, contributes to the *North American Review* an article upon the Anglo-French American shore, which brings for the first time a ray of fresh light to bear upon this thorny problem. Hitherto we have considered the Newfoundland fishery trouble as exclusively an Anglo-French affair. Mr. M'Grath reminds us that the United States have also a finger in the pie. The United States have a treaty right of fishing on the south-west shore of Newfoundland from Cape Roe east of Ramea. The right which the American colonies possessed, up to the time of the War of Independence, of fishing in all the Northern Atlantic waters, was continued to them after the recognition of the United States, and was exercised by them until 1842, when they lost it. After peace was restored quarrels arose resulting from the attempt of the United States fishermen to continue in exercise of their old rights, and the Convention of 1848 was made out, which gave them the right to take fish of every kind on the south-west and west coasts of Newfoundland, and to try and keep the fish in the unsettled parts of the southern seaboard. Such rights should cease in any portion of it as soon as such portion of the coast became peopled, unless the previous consent of the inhabitants could be secured. The American right is concurrent with that of British subjects. It exists for all time, and applies to every kind of fish. It is the bait obtained in Newfoundland harbours which forms the indispensable requisite for carrying on the deep-sea fisheries of Massachusetts. The herring is the best bait fish known, and every fall a fleet of about fifty American vessels conveys cargoes of 1,000 barrels each to the home market. In the spring the herring goes into the bay of St. George to spawn, and French, American, Canadian, and Newfoundland vessels gather there, sometimes to the number of a hundred sail or more. The French maintain their prior or exclusive right of taking herrings before any other fishermen, and without any interference from them. They only pay 30 cents a barrel, while the Americans pay a dollar a barrel, but are not allowed to buy a single fish until the French are satisfied. Any attempt on their part to buy herrings at the same time as the French is forbidden by the British men-of-war, which invariably uphold the claims of the French. Mr. M'Grath maintains that the French have no treaty right whatever to forestall the Americans in their purchase of bait which they need. He says that in the past two years the Americans have refused to be trodden under foot as was the practice previously. They enjoy full rights conceded to them in 1818. He asserts that if a resolute American skipper would bring the herring straight from Gloucester, and let it out into the water of the Bay of St. George, he would defy the warships to touch him, and it would do more to

bring the terrible question to a head than anything else. The French are every year becoming fewer, and they are unpopular, while the Americans pay much better and are much more appreciated by the Newfoundlanders. If Mr. M'Grath is right, we should devoutly pray for the apparition of that American skipper with his herring seine.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE HON. JOHN CHARLTON, M.P., member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, contributes to the *Forum* an article in which he discusses the future relations of the Republic and the Dominion. He declares that Canada is satisfied that the British model will serve its purpose very well. The young nation has taken stock of its immense resources, and is looking forward to the day when its people will number 100 millions. He deplores the fact that the trade policy of the United States in the last thirty-five years has rendered impossible the application of the system of free trade with the United States to the great Canadian Dominion. The years of repression and business estrangement and the development of a vast export trade with the motherland make this an unthinkable arrangement at the present time. What he thinks might be done is to establish free trade in natural produce, and an imposition of revenue duties upon a reasonable schedule of a financial kind. This, he thinks, would prove infinitely more satisfactory than present conditions, and would naturally lead up to such further developments as will concur with the wishes and interests of both countries. He warns the Americans that if they reduce their duties the Canadians will, in self-defence, be driven to drop the American tariff as against the United States. He declares that Canada is rapidly settling down to the conviction that there should be no unnecessary delay in adopting this course. Mr. Charlton sets forth the facts brought to light by the statistics of imports and exports, which he summarises as follows:—

(1) The Canadian tariff rates are less than one-half those of the United States. (2) The Canadian exports of farm products to the United States are only one-third as much as in 1866. (3) Canadian imports from the United States are now over four times what they were in 1866. (4) Canadian imports from Great Britain have increased less than ten per cent. since 1866. (5) Canadian exports of farm products to Great Britain have increased twenty-fold since 1866. (6) Canada buys three times as much from the United States as she sells to that country, leaving out of account the precious metals. (7) Without including raw cotton, Canada buys from the United States two and a half times the amount of farm products that she sells to that country. (8) Canada buys at least 10,000,000dols. more manufactures from the United States than from all the rest of the world. (9) Canada finds her chief market for farm products in Great Britain. (10) Of the total imports of Canada sixty-three per cent. comes from the United States. (11) Canada gives the United States a free list of 56,884,000dols., or seventy-three per cent. of her entire free list. Included in the free list from the United States are 39,000,000dols. of free farm products, free forest products, and free manufactures. (12) Canada receives practically no free list from the United States, except the precious metals.

THE AMERICANISATION OF ENGLAND.

FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

MR. EARL MAYO, a graduate of Cornell University, contributes to the *Forum* for December an article on the Americanisation of England. He declares that Great Britain is becoming Americanised, and the transformation has been so surprising, and such a sudden reversal of the state of affairs hitherto prevailing, that on neither side of the Atlantic is its extent fully appreciated. Thousands of Americans representing hundreds of lines of commercial production are doing a thriving business in London and other cities. After regarding Americans for years with contemptuous tolerance, John Bull is now insistent in his demand for American machine-made products. Advertising their goods as American is now one of the favourite devices of London shopkeepers, who find that there is no more effective advertisement to appeal to their British customers. Dealers now do not hesitate to pass off as of American make goods that were actually turned out within sight of St. Paul's. The prejudice is in favour of America, and not against her. Mr. Mayo tells a somewhat dubious story, however, to the effect that British-made sewing machines have been rejected in favour of those imported directly from America. The buyers declared that the American imports were better and more durable than those made from the same designs by similar machinery turned out by British workmen.

As in trade, so in society, Americans have been taken up with enthusiasm in the highest circles. The grace, the prettiness, and the adaptability of American women have made them immensely popular. There is a very noticeable tendency in England to allow young people much more American freedom of social intercourse than formerly. Americans have made restaurant and hotel life much more popular.

In politics Mr. Mayo regards Mr. Chamberlain as the most prominent member of the American school of English politicians, which will probably be regarded as a dubious compliment on both sides of the Atlantic.

In technical and commercial education England is gaining valuable lessons from the United States. On the foundation of the new Birmingham University a committee was sent over to America to study the methods of instruction in vogue in the States, and to gain ideas for incorporation in the new institution. Englishmen are coming round to the American view, which regards various technical and commercial pursuits as being as creditable as the callings traditionally known as the learned professions. An increasing number of young Britons are sent over to the United States to gain a thoroughly practical knowledge of the best methods of factory management. Even American slang is making its insidious way into British conversation. The result of the progressive influence of aggressive Americanisation upon the British people, Mr. Mayo thinks, will make the Briton more adaptable, more thoroughly practical, less stiff-necked, and less insular. It will impart to the American qualities of

conservatism and stability, and render him less self-conscious and provincial. Best of all, it will promote a unity of plan and purpose and bring about an appreciative understanding with a bond of sympathy more effective in welding the two nations together than any political alliance possibly could be.

IS PARIS HEALTHY?

NOWADAYS so many young Englishmen and Englishwomen spend some months of study in Paris before taking up their life-work, that a practical interest attaches to M. Strauss's article in the *Revue de Paris* entitled "The Hygiene of Paris." He begins by giving a really terrible picture of what the gay city looked like, and above all, *smelt* like, just before the Revolution. Reading this page, one cannot wonder that the French Court preferred to sojourn at beautiful, spacious, and above all, *clean* Versailles.

During hundreds of years every kind of disease may be said to have been endemic in Paris; the plague, the black death, and small-pox decimated whole quarters of the town. Not till comparatively lately did the Parisian wake up to a sense of his dangers; now, however, Paris may claim to be one of the healthiest cities of Europe, and the Public Hygiene Department is admirably managed; one excellent sanitary precaution which might well be copied in London and other great British towns being the constant washing of the pavements and of the streets.

Six years ago a noted scientist actually held a Commission concerning the smells of Paris, and their virulence and unpleasantness are said to have sensibly diminished owing to the wise way in which his recommendations have been carried out.

Most people have heard of, and not a few English visitors to Paris have actually visited, the wonderful sewers which traverse the city from end to end. They wind about over a thousand miles of pipes and broad lofty sewers, and are roughly divided into four great sections, and yet the drainage system is far from perfect, and there are still innumerable old houses in the more populous quarters of the town whose sanitary arrangements leave everything to be desired. This is a point which should be carefully looked into before foreign art students take up their dwelling in an otherwise healthy-looking suite of rooms.

Again, probably few visitors to Paris are aware that the city still boasts of six thousand wells in constant use, and it will never be known how far these tainted sources of water supply contribute to the fact that in spite of all the efforts made by the leading French hygienists, typhoid, and even cholera, is always more or less endemic in the capital. The writer pays a great tribute to the London County Council, and would like to see the Paris Municipal Council given the same powers. Small-pox, once a great French scourge, has of late years almost disappeared in Paris, though there was a small outbreak of it during the last Exhibition. Most French medical men, it may be mentioned, believe rather in isolation than in vaccination.

AMERICAN INFERIORITY IN SCIENCE.

MR. KARL SNYDER contributes to the *North American Review* for January a lamentation over what he describes as America's inferior position in the scientific world. He says that America has produced many great men of science. Among others he mentions Benjamin Franklin, Count Rumford, Joseph Henry, the co-discoverer with Faraday of electrical induction; Draper, the first photographer of the stars, Professor Langley, the inventor of the bolometer, and the astronomers Pickering, Burnham, and Keeler. But despite many notable figures, America's position in the world of science is inferior to that of other nations who are less favourably situated so far as endowment goes. He laments that the Americans have nothing analogous to the Pasteur Institute or to the Royal Institution, or to the College de France, or to the Sorbonne, neither have they anything like the Jardin des Plantes.

He then passes in review the various departments of modern science, and finds America has done little or nothing in any of them. In the last ten years Pasteur, Lister, and others have almost revolutionised medicine. But in all this brilliant list of discoveries and applications no American name is found. In wireless telegraphy Marconi, Clark Maxwell, Herz, Lodge, Preece, and Professor Bose have all done good service, but not one Yankee genius has done anything.

In metallurgy the Americans are equally behind-hand. They make more iron and steel than any other country, but when Mr. Snyder turns over the latest volume of metallurgy which sums up twenty years of marvellous work, while there are a multitude of names—Belgian, Dutch, German, English, French, and Russian—there are only two Americans whose contributions, direct or indirect, were worth while mentioning. In the discovery of the cathode rays both Englishmen and Germans have done work which is destined to play a leading part in all future conceptions alike of chemistry and physics. After them came a long line of investigators whose results filled bulky volumes, but not one observation has been contributed by the nation which boasts itself the best educated, the most progressive and enlightened of all. In the great work which has been done of trying to unravel the mechanism of the brain, Germans, Belgians, French, Swiss, and Britishers have produced a whole library of monographs, memoirs, and great books on the subject, but in all this wealth of literature you search in vain for a reference to one American's work. In chemistry, which has made prodigious developments of late years, the history of the science might be written in full detail without mention of perhaps more than a single American name. In electro-chemistry it might be thought that the Americans would distinguish themselves, but although they have been quick to use electricity, they have done

nothing in the way of original research. Dutchmen, Swedes, Poles, Frenchmen, Germans are to the front, but nowhere is the remarkable isolation of the United States from the rest of the scientific world more clearly illustrated than in the absence of any American names from the list of those who have extended the boundaries of human knowledge in this department. Other wise men from among many peoples have come bearing their gifts, but in the long line you discover no faces from the American continent.

Mr. Snyder asks why is it that the American people now marching to the industrial conquest of the earth has done so little comparatively in the realms of science. He thinks it is because of the rich prizes of business that the Faradays and Claude Bernards found are not to be found in the United States. He thinks that the Americans are lacking in anything like the German university system, which gives German professors so wide a latitude of time for original experimental work. He describes what is done in France, and then devotes the close of his article to an eulogy of our Royal Institution, which he says is the stronghold of English science, to which have come the most brilliant discoverers in England. It was founded by Count Rumford, who was an American, and was born Benjamin Thompson in a village near Boston. He says that, although there are but three professorships, the system is ideal, and it is simply a marvel that a single institution in a single century could show such an array of great names, such a roster of great achievements. The Royal Institution has done more for science than all the universities. He concludes by urging the Americans to form a similar institution in New York, which should be at once a scientific club where the chief notables in Europe and America might be gathered, and also a seat of scientific research.

Telepathy.

In the *Monist* of Chicago for January, Dr. N. Vaschide, a pupil of Dr. Jeannis of Paris, describes "Experimental Investigations of Telepathic Hallucinations." In the first part of the article he summarises the evidence and dissents from the conclusions of the English Society for Psychical Research, and in the second part he describes his own experiments, which seem to have been very carefully performed. But Dr. Vaschide is very sceptical and very precise in laying down the need for exact observation, record of time, etc. He says the psychologic life of man is a tissue of lies, of illusions, of false perceptions, of beliefs, ideas and judgments seldom co-ordinated upon any fixed, well-defined plan. He reports that in seventy-eight cases of telepathy recorded by a Madame N., in all of which she believed with absolute confidence, seventy-six errors were proved, and only in two cases was there any agreement whatever. Dr. Vaschide says: "Officials, magistrates, peasants, and university men are always ready to agree upon anything that involves the marvellous. Never undertake to convince these sincere and honest witnesses of the truth of the facts, for you will not succeed." The paper is to be continued in another number.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

THE CASE AGAINST CONCESSION.

THERE is an article in the *Quarterly Review* for January which puts forward in as reasonable a way as could be expected the case against the proposed *rapprochement* which we are to cement with Russia by making certain concessions, chiefly in the direction of Persia. The writer is strongly against making such concessions, but he writes in the rational spirit of one who wants good relations with Russia, while thinking the price proposed a fatal one for ourselves, and while evidently convinced that we can have the *rapprochement* without paying the price.

NO PATH TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

The reviewer begins by declaring flatly that he cannot credit the supposition that any British Government would consent under present circumstances to Russia acquiring a port on the Persian Gulf. He says that "hatred and suspicion" of Germany are the cause of such suggestions, and argues, in reply to the case based upon the alleged futility (as proved in the past) of attempting to bar Russia's advance, that though this is quite true, every Russian advance has been marked by a corresponding British move. Though we may admit Russia's reasonableness in wanting a port, from her own point of view, we cannot allow that she has any right to expect us to favour such a concession if it would conflict with our interests.

The writer is convinced that it would be in conflict with our interests. But, what is more important, he says it is a delusion to expect that any concession would result in Russian friendship. A Russian port on the Persian Gulf would mean the absorption of the hinterland by that Power. It could not be a mere commercial port, and, as Captain Mahan has pointed out, it would inevitably be a menace to India:—

But can it be conceded—as it appears to be assumed in some quarters—that Russia has not, and never will have, any idea of invading India? What is the warrant for such a sweeping assertion? The opinion of leading men in Russia! But nations, like individuals, do not always consciously make plans; they go on from day to day, and so they achieve.

Possibly enlightened Russian statesmen and generals have no design of invading India; but deep down in the sub-conscious aspirations of the Russian people lies the Tartar impulse of rolling down upon the prizes of Asia.

It would be interesting to hear the reviewer's authority for the "sub-conscious aspirations," in view of the fact that the Russians themselves, who are always discussing the problem, cannot agree for ten minutes as to whether their aspirations are European or Asiatic.

THE SOLUTION.

The reviewer's solution is the partition of Persia or the delimitation of spheres of interest in such a way as to cut Russia off for ever from the Gulf. He says:—

We hold that the course of England in Western Asia is plainly indicated by the finger of Nature. Her influence must

continue supreme, not only in the Persian Gulf, but also on the zone of mountain interposed between that seaboard and the table-land of Persia. These must continue to be threaded by various commercial arteries introduced by the enterprise of nations. The cities upon or near the northern slopes of those mountains—Kermān, Yazd, Shiraz, Isfahan—must be preserved at all hazards from the Muscovite net. The boundary in the regions between the two predominant Powers is that salt desert called *Lut*, capable of gulping a whole area which may be said to extend all the way from the neighbourhood of Afghanistan almost to the



Persia and the Neighbouring Countries.

hold of the capital of Persia, Teheran. A relic of the Miocene sea which stretched across Western Asia, probably down to a period when the great succession of table-lands had already been raised above the adjacent levels, it is a phenomenon familiar to most travellers in Persia who have followed along its southern outskirts, with the mountains on their left hand, during the march from Kashan to Kum. This natural division leaves to Russia the companion fertile zone on the north of Persia, the province and considerable cities of Khorasan.

One advantage of this would be that in the event of a Russian move against India we could reply by a flanking movement upon the position which she is destined to occupy in Southern Armenia and North Persia. "The true guarantee of peace between the Powers lies in the equal chances of attack and defence."

The reviewer is therefore altogether against concessions to Russia made with the object of thwarting Germany.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

FROM THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

MR. SUNYOWE PANG, a Christianised Chinese who was born near Canton about thirty-five years ago, but who has lived in the United States for the last eighteen years and has married an American, contributes to the *Forum* an article dealing with the case in favour of the Chinese Americans. He says that the law of the United States prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese has not a parallel in the world. The Chinese were invited to America in order to construct the Central Pacific Railroad. They were paid thirty-five dollars a month, and boarded themselves. White labourers got forty-five dollars a month, and were boarded in the bargain. When the railroad was finished 15,000 Chinamen were turned loose in the country to find support. But they went to San Francisco and the Western coast, and brought over many of their relations. In 1876 an agitation was got up in favour of their exclusion. The total population of the Chinese in America has never been more than 100,000, all of whom came from the district of Canton. Under the influence of the agitation, however, Congress prohibited Chinese immigration, and declared the Chinese ineligible for citizenship. Mr. Pang says that the Chinese, when the railroads were completed, were given the meanest employment, such as white men would not do. Hence they became (as there were very few white women among the inhabitants) domestic servants. As labourers they reclaimed the delta formed by the Sacramento and Edgewood rivers, with the result of adding to the United States 5,000,000 acres of garden and farm land, valued at fifty-eight millions sterling, to the wealth of the State. After developing the mines and railroads, they went into horticulture, and produced vegetables and small fruits, developed the fruit and wine industries, and have taken an important place in all the light industries of the country. They became expert in embroidery, lace-making, and were invaluable in filling cartridges. As household servants, Mr. Pang declares that they are honest and cleanly. Mr. Pang gives the following curious account of one Chinaman:—

There is one multi-millionaire, Chin Tan Sun, who is the richest Chinaman in the country. Chin Tan Sun owns whole towns, and employs hundreds of white men and women in his factories and canneries. He owns ranches, city real estate, gold mines and diamonds; he runs lottery games; he imports laborers; he conducts a real estate business; and he has several merchandise stores in San Francisco. He is a self-made man, and very shrewd and progressive. He came to America in the disguise as a lad, and went to work in a kitchen. He married a white woman, and with their savings they originated a "little lottery" business in San Francisco. He was largely patronised by Americans, and soon grew rich enough to become a merchant also. From this beginning he developed into a commercial and political power. He is called "Big Jim" on account of his size. He is six feet tall, and a well-proportioned, good-looking man. In business he is regarded as the soul of honor. His wardrobe is magnificent, and several valets are needed to care for it.

THE TRAINING OF DANISH OFFICERS.

IN the *Revue de Paris* is an interesting account, by the Duc de Guise, of Frederiksborg, the splendid castle within a short distance of Copenhagen, which has of late years been converted into a military academy. There the Duc himself was a cadet, he having chosen to learn the profession of arms in Denmark, owing to the fact that his sister is married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

The Danes, from whom this country might learn many things with advantage, have greatly simplified their military system, their short-service men only serving from eight to ten months. Each arm has its own military college, but before a sub-lieutenant can become a lieutenant he must have spent some time at Frederiksborg.

Frederiksborg is, roughly speaking, divided into three sections—that to which are admitted the non-commissioned officers, who after a sojourn there may get a commission; the so-called medium section, for those who have passed the examination in the first section, as well as for non-commissioned officers who pass through with a view to rising in rank; and, thirdly, the head section, which concerns itself with the forming of staff officers of artillery and of engineers.

THE CADETS' DAY.

The Duc de Guise did not live at Frederiksborg, but was allowed to remain as the guest of his sister, at the Yellow Palace, Copenhagen; the young prince worked, however, according to his own account, quite as hard as did the other cadets, and by 6.30 each day he had left the Palace, and was walking to the military college as "the tramways did not start so early in the morning." By 8.30 all the cadets are hard at work, and, with the exception of a brief interval for lunch at eleven o'clock, lectures succeed one another till three o'clock, the rest of the afternoon and evening being devoted by the cadets to hard study and preparation for the next day.

WORK, NOT PLAY.

Outdoor games seem to play but little part in the life of Frederiksborg cadets; but a good deal of violent exercise is afforded in the riding school, where each cadet is expected to ride in due course every horse belonging to the college. During the warm weather the cadets, in groups of from half a dozen upwards, accompany the professors into the country round Copenhagen, and are there taught something of the mysteries of military surveying.

The September autumn manoeuvres are held in Denmark simultaneously with the final examinations of those cadets whose sojourn at Frederiksborg is drawing to a close.

The few pages written by the Duc de Guise reveal on the part of the writer a pleasing Royal personality, and give some curious little glimpses of the happy simple life led by the various members of the Danish Royal Family, especially by the late Tsar of Russia, and the touching affection in which he was held in his consort's native land.

INDIAN FAMINES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

THE *Quarterly Review* for January contains an article under this heading, which is illustrated by a map. The article is ostensibly a review of Sir Arthur Cotton's Life (by Lady Hope), and of Mr. Vaughan Nash's and Mr. R. C. Dutt's books on Indian Famines, and it deals only with the immediate causes and effects of famines, and not with the general economic condition of the country. The writer, therefore, does not avail himself of the light thrown on the question by Mr. Digby, and his article is correspondingly limited in its recommendations.

IRRIGATION THE CHIEF REMEDY.

The reviewer is strongly on the side of the late Sir Arthur Cotton. Irrigation, he points out, wherever it has been applied, proved a remedy, and no other ameliorative measure can compete with it. Sindh, with the most deficient rainfall in India—averaging only fifteen inches—completely protects itself from famine by irrigation, whereas it is in districts with a rainfall of from fifteen to thirty inches that famines are most prevalent. The moral is that it is not lack of water, but lack of regulation and distribution which is the cause of famine. The effect of the Godavari and Kistna canals in 1876-77 was so great that in one year of famine they produced crops valued at nearly £5,000,000, or four times the whole capital outlay on the works:—

The benefits of irrigation are, first and foremost, insurance against famine. Irrigation works should be credited with the whole increase of production, not merely with the slight addition to the revenue from the water-rate. The use of canal water allows valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, rice, wheat, indigo, to be cultivated instead of the less profitable millet and barley. The whole production in time of famine depends upon irrigation, since without it hardly an acre would come to maturity. It saves the lives of an incalculable number of human beings and animals, and prevents immense loss to Government from the direct cost of famine relief and from remissions of land revenue.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Indian Government has, nevertheless, adopted a policy of starving irrigation in favour of railways. Yet even from the point of view of communication, canals proved more profitable. Even from the point of view of famine relief, railways are of no great value, since they cannot carry all the food that is required; and they have the further bad effect of encouraging the cultivation of non-food crops, such as jute, for purposes of export, thus encroaching upon the area devoted to foodstuffs. Of course this would be economically profitable if there were some means of importing food. But this is not so; and in a period in which the population increased 17 per cent. the area under food-grain increased only 8 per cent. The export trade, which is the result of railways, has raised prices locally altogether out of proportion to the amount exported. Altogether, railways have had a bad effect for the small cultivator, the only profits going into the hands of great landholders and dealers in produce.

THE DECAY OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The reviewer points out, as another cause for the severity of recent famines, that European competition has crushed out of existence local industries and increased the dependence on the land. The remedy for this is the encouragement of native industries. Reforestation is also necessary, the cutting down of forests aggravating the deficiency in the rainfall, while cattle manure, which should go to fertilise the land, is burnt owing to the lack of other fuel.

THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION IN ITALY.

MR. H. W. WOLFF, in the *Economic Review* for January, gives a very interesting paper upon the growth of co-operation in Italy, which is a kind of complement to the paper upon "Italy and Her Socialists," which was contributed last month to the *Westminster Review*. He says that there is at the present moment no country more full of interest from a co-operative point of view than Italy. A great change is in progress there, extending co-operation over much new ground, and making it much more democratic and more beneficial to the working-classes alike in town and country than it has ever been before, and the Socialist organisations vie with one another in promoting the good cause. A special brief from the Pope led the priests to found, for the benefit of poor cultivators, more than 1,000 village banks and other societies equally useful. The co-operative movement received a severe check in 1898, when the Government used the soldiers for the purpose of closing co-operative societies, confiscating their property and trying their members by court-martial. But since then the madness of the mood of the hour has passed, and both Church and State co-operate in promoting the extension of people's banks and co-operative societies of all kinds. The Co-operative Union at Milan has established the first Rowton House in Italy, a huge building with 530 bedrooms, with everything of the most faultless make and perfect pattern. Co-operative pharmacies are much appreciated by the working-classes. There are seventeen general stores in connection with the Turin Co-operative Alliance, and excepting with regard to bread, the Turin Alliance has adopted the old Rochdale principle. Bread is sold under current rates. The stores are open to all the world, and all who deal receive the same amount of dividends, but provident benefits, free medical treatment, and education at the popular university are reserved for members only. The productive societies are for the most part humble. The societies of bricklayers and stonemasons undertake contracts for executing buildings, and give general satisfaction. Italian co-operators do little as yet in respect of providing labourers' dwellings; but, on the other hand, the Agricultural Banking Movement has spread far and wide throughout Italy. Mr. Wolff's paper will be read with special interest in Ireland, where they are already far in advance of England in all such matters.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN POLITICS.

At the time when Mr. Kipling is exhorting the British Christians to regard the prosecution of wars of conquest as "the lordliest life on earth," it is rather startling to read in the *Arena* for January Mr. Theodore F. Seward's paper on the adoption of the Golden Rule as the governing principle of American politics. Mr. Seward declares that the spiritual birth of the American nation dates from last year, when on March 26th, in New York, at a meeting addressed by the Chinese Ambassador, two Jewish Rabbis, and Christian clergymen of all shades of belief, including one negro, the following two resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) To organise a permanent Golden Rule Brotherhood; and (2) to recommend a discussion of the Golden Rule annually throughout the world, and in order to make such discussion as effective as possible, it was proposed that the subject be considered once a year, in the schools on Friday, in the synagogues on Saturday, and in the churches on Sunday. In the following June, at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo a public meeting was held, when the Brotherhood was formally organised, and an appeal was ordered to be issued to all nations asking them to enter into the plan of an annual Golden Rule Day. The Golden Rule revival of 1901 was based upon the principle that the widespread recognition of justice to our fellow-men is the only practical law of life, individual, social, industrial or political. Mr. Seward thinks that the force of this appeal was immensely strengthened by the subsequent outburst of sympathy occasioned by the assassination of President McKinley, and now he claims that a new ideal has established itself in the minds of the American people. He quotes a remarkable letter from President Roosevelt, written six months before his accession to the Presidential chair, which is worth while keeping on record:—

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20th, 1901.

MR. THEODORE F. SEWARD, Secretary:

My dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 11th inst. It is a matter of real regret that I cannot be with you. In this country, of all others, it behoves us to show an example to the world, not by words only, but by deeds, that we have faith in the doctrine that each man should be treated on his worth as a man, without regard to his creed or his race. Wonderful opportunities are ours, and great and growing strength has been given us. But if we neglect the opportunities and misuse the strength, then we shall leave to those who come after us a heritage of woe instead of a heritage of triumph. There is need of the aid of every wise, strong, and good man, if we are to do our work aright. The forces that tell for good should not be dissipated by clashing among themselves. In no way is it so absolutely certain that we will worse than nullify these forces as by permitting the upgrowth of hostilities and division based on creed or race origin. Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, if we only have the root of right thinking in us, we are bound to stand shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand in the effort to work out aright the problem of our national existence, and to direct for good and to banish the evil the half-known social forces which have been quickened into power by our complex and tremendous industrial development.—With all good wishes, I am faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Not only so, but when Mr. Hay, the Foreign Secretary of the United States, addressed a meeting in New York, he declared, referring to the underlying principle of American diplomacy, "The briefest expression of our rule of conduct is, perhaps, the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule." Mr. Seward thinks that one of the first results of the adoption of the Golden Rule as the American principle is that America will lead the world in doing justice to the Jews. The adoption of the principle, he hopes, will revolutionise American local government. In Toledo, in Ohio, there is a Golden Rule City, with a Golden Rule Mayor in the person of Mr. S. M. Jones, and a Municipal Golden Rule Committee, whose members include orthodox Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Theosophists, Christian Scientists, and Labour Union men; in fact, any and all who wish to join hands for promoting the highest interests of the community. A Golden Rule mass meeting was held at Toledo, at which a Committee was elected, and Mr. Seward suggests that such a meeting should be held in every town and city.

This is good hearing. It would seem as if the idea of the Civic Church, with its motto, "The union of all who love in the service of all who suffer," is really going to get itself translated into fact in the New World.

IS AN INVASION OF ENGLAND POSSIBLE?

FROM a German point of view, Major Hoenig, a German officer, in an article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for February (translated from *Die Woche*), thinks that if it is not possible now, it certainly will be if we do not look more to our coast defences; but in discussing the question he seems to take it for granted that it must be France who attempts the invasion. Great preparations for an invasion could never be concealed from England. If a Power builds a new armoured cruiser, she knows. Also Major Hoenig remarks that for years past one of England's maxims has been that her fleet shall outweigh those of Russia, Germany, and France combined. "That she can accomplish this in future seems almost impossible." If we are to face a possible coalition of Great Powers, we must alter the laws governing enlistment, alter the organisation of our home troops, and have a systematic system of coast defence. Only France could attempt to land enough troops, and so long as England has not this to fear, only a coalition of France and some other Power puts her in danger; and at present England could diplomatically avert such coalition. But should diplomacy fail and our fleet be once defeated, says Major Hoenig:—

England stands like a gigantic fortress which need no further be attacked from without, because she carries death within herself, in the form of grim starvation, which sooner or later must beat down all her powers of resistance. England must therefore prepare herself to oppose invasion of her shores to the utmost, and, in case she is unable to prevent this, must be prepared to quickly expel the invaders. The present coast defences and the army organisation of to-day do not give much promise of a consummation so devoutly to be desired by her sons.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIES OF BROWNING.

EVERY lover of the Brownings will be grateful for the "recollections" of "Browning in Venice," which appear in the February *Cornhill*. They were written by the late Mrs. Katharine de Kay Bronson, originally of New York, but for twenty years chief hostess of English-speaking society in Venice, as Mr. Henry James relates in his prefatory pages. She seems to have been true hostess to the poet and his sister, showing them that hospitality of the soul which is all too rare. Consequently her reminiscences are marked by an insight into the poet's character which corresponds to the soul found in his works. One wishes that Mrs. Bronson could have written a "Life" of Browning.

AN OLD AGE ITSELF A POEM.

It is a beautiful picture which the writer gives us of the poet in his glad and buoyant old age. "The poet's nature," she says, "was so essentially joyous that one was at loss to decide whether he took the keenest pleasure, whether in his daily walks or his afternoon rows in the gondola. He seemed never to weary of either. He never passed a day without taking one or more walks, indeed his panacea for most ills was exercise, and the exercise he chiefly advocated was walking." She relates further :—

His memory for the poems he had read in his youth was extraordinary. If one quoted a line from Byron, who, he said, was the singer of his first enthusiasm, he would continue the quotation, never hesitating for a word. . . . He was very proud of his retentive memory and of his well-preserved sight; the latter he attributed to his practice of bathing his eyes in cold water every morning. He was proud, too, of his strength, of his power of walking for hours without fatigue, of the few requirements of his Spartan-like daily life, and, above all, he was proud of his son, who was his idol.

HIS LOVE FOR HIS SON.

This is pleasant reading after what has been suggested by one biographer that paternal affection did not come by nature to the poet, but was rather a sedulously self-imposed duty. Mrs. Bronson is very emphatic on this point. She goes on :—

Yes, that was his vulnerable point, the heel of Achilles. People who praised or loved or noticed his only child found the direct road to his heart. . . . He said to me many years ago, while awaiting anxiously the result of his son's earnest art studies :—

"Do you know, dear friend, if the thing were possible, I would renounce all personal ambition and would destroy every line I ever wrote, if by so doing I could see fame and honour heaped on my Robert's head."

In his boy he saw the image of the wife whom he adored, literally adored, for, as I felt, the thought of her, as an angel in heaven, was never out of his mind.

HIS MANNERS WITH WORKMEN AND SERVANTS.

Colonel John Hay has described Browning as a great democrat. Mrs. Bronson shows that his manners were as democratic as his poetry, and intensely reverent to the human personality, regardless of its wrappings :—

He found grace and beauty in the *popolo*, whom he paints so well in the Goldoni sonnet. The poorest street children were pretty in his eyes. He would admire a carpenter or a painter who chanced to be at work in the house.

Of a piece with this was his manner with servants :—

The saying that "No man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*" was disproved in the case of Robert Browning. He was so gracious and yet so dignified with servants that he was as profoundly revered by them as he was beloved. An exact account of his gentle geniality in this regard might read like exaggeration. He appeared to dread giving his inferiors trouble; it was as though he would fain spare them the sense of servitude. . . . "Nothing that I can do for myself should be done for me," he would say. . . . In Venice his memory will live in many a humble heart until its pulse has ceased to beat. "There'll never be another like him" is still the common saying whenever his name is mentioned to those who served him. On a certain day he met one of the servants, whose joy it was to wait upon him, carrying a rather heavy basket of grapes and other fruits on her arm.

"Oh, Giuseppina," he cried, "let me help you!" and seized the basket suddenly from her hand.

The woman, overwhelmed by such condescension, protested. . . .

"Nonsense!" said the poet. "You are always helping me; won't you allow me for once to help you?"

Still the woman resisted, saying, "It is not for such as you, O signore!"

This was more than he could bear.

"We are all made of the same clay, Giuseppina;" and gaining his point—for who could withstand his will?—he held one handle of the basket until they reached the palace-door.

HIS HORROR OF PORNOGRAPHY.

But though the poet had "no respect of persons," he had profound respect of characters :—

In his immense humanity he refused to make distinctions of manner among those of his own class of life who approached him, always excepting the rare cases where base qualities had been proved beyond a doubt to his mind. The thing he most abhorred was untruthfulness; even insincerity in its most conventional form was detestable to an upright mind which loved and sought for truth in all its phases. His first impulse was to think well of people, to like them, to respect them: they were human souls, and therefore to him of the greatest earthly interest.

The same purity of soul which led him as a boy to renounce his hero-worship of Shelley when he knew of his domestic irregularities appears in his old age in his horror of the romance "that smells of the beast." Mrs. Bronson quotes "a gifted friend" who wrote :—

It was evident to me that he always strove to excuse the faults of others and overlook their weaknesses, gathering all, with his large charity, into the great brotherhood of humanity. But his indignation at anything low, base, or untrue was like a flash of fire. His whole face would change and glow as he denounced those who used their talents to corrupt the world, as he thought some of the modern French novelists do. No word was too scathing, no scorn too intense for that great sin consciously committed.

The paper is full of endearing glimpses of the poet—glimpses of his daily visits to the public gardens with cakes and fruits for the imprisoned elephant who seemed so lonely; of his regular attendance, with his sister, every Sunday morning at the same Waldensian chapel "in which they seemed to take a great interest"; of his tea-table chat with equal facility in English, French, or Italian; of his scrupulous carefulness in dress; of his love for the theatre, and of the comradeship of his sister, "his guardian angel." The whole article is delightful reading.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY AND STRONG.

BY SANDOW.

Sandow's Magazine for January opens the new volume with a brief but valuable paper by Sandow himself on "The Life Physical." In it we have the strong man's prescription as to how everyone can possess the inestimable boon of vigorous health. Sandow begins his paper by a sketch of his ultimate ideal, which is that of a state of compulsory physical education for all scholars in our public elementary schools. Every scholar, he says, should be exercised daily under medical supervision. No school should be built without a swimming bath or a set of shower baths. But, pending the realisation of this greater ideal, he condescends to give plain, practical directions to business men and others as to how they can best secure a healthy life. How to secure an unhealthy life is easy. You should just get up in time for breakfast, bolt it, rush off to business, spend the day in an insanitary office, bolt another heavy meal in the middle of the day, return home at night to a heavy dinner, and then go to bed. This is absolutely certain to end in physical ruin.

But if you wish to be healthy and strong this is the way to attain it. In the first case, get up early in the morning, summer and winter, and as soon as you get up take twenty minutes' exercise, with or without a Sandow apparatus, but on the Sandow system. The essence of this system he explains in an interview with Mr. Ira L. Wood, jun. It is that of concentration of thought. The whole secret of his system lies in the knowledge of human anatomy—in knowing one's weakness, and in concentrating the mind and energies upon that weakness with a view to correct it. Nothing will make a man strong save his own concentration of thought. Intelligent and constant exercise intended to develop every muscle of the three hundred and sixty-three in the body to the fullest capacity, by concentrating one's mind upon them, will revitalise mankind. After twenty minutes' exercise, then take your cold bath, in such a way as to feel glowing and happy after your dip. Take the chill off the water if you do not get good reaction, and if your heart is weak restrict your bath to a chest sponge or a sponge down. After the bath rub down vigorously, and dress quickly. Then rest quietly, reading the papers, going through your letters, take a short walk in the open air, then come in and take a substantial breakfast, taking plenty of time to it. No rushing for trains, buses, or trams should be indulged in. He recommends that everyone should walk at least a part of the way to business, during which most of the problems of the day can be solved, thus leaving the mind free for detail work. Sandow is against the heavy mid-day lunch. It should be light and nourishing. We should walk part of the way home, and then take a light dinner of not more than three courses, sit a while after dinner, then take another walk in the open air, and so to bed. Sandow says that too much meat is

eaten, and that the quantity of food consumed is vastly in excess of what is required. He is not a vegetarian, but he thinks that vegetarianism has brought about great improvements in the diet of this country. He is not an abstainer, but he is much averse to young men and women taking alcohol except under medical advice. The hours of sleep should be regular, and every adult should have eight hours. Tobacco in excess is bad, but in moderation he personally would miss it sadly. An apple or an orange first thing after the morning tub is a very healthy habit. He strongly insists upon preserving Sunday sacred from business for health reasons. One day's rest in seven is necessary from the mental strain of the week. Clothing should be sensible, night-clothing not too heavy; bedrooms should be well ventilated.

An English-Speakers' Link.

MYRIADS of folk of all sorts and conditions travel to and fro around the civilised world without coming in contact with those who are ready and willing to speak and write to them. This exclusiveness of society has become the bane of civilisation, and some link of connection has long been required by which those who seek companionship can secure it with as little difficulty as possible. It was to meet this long-felt want that the Correspondence Club was founded, in order that those who live lonely lives in crowded cities, in scattered villages, or in some distant outpost of civilisation, can immediately find congenial souls with whom they can exchange thought. Although marriage is considered to be the natural goal of friendship between men and women, it is interesting to have intellectual companionship with those who are congenial spirits in order to banish heart-loneliness. Innumerable multitudes of English-speaking folk abound everywhere who make the pilgrimage from the cradle to the grave without benefiting by the privileges secured from sympathetic friends and companions. At the cost of one guinea, by joining the Correspondence Club, those who are lonely can at once be linked with hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who seek correspondence, intellectual friendship and companionship, and on receipt of 2s. 6d. per annum a monthly copy of *Round-About*, the post-bag of the members, will be sent by the Conductor, of Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

Technical Education at Home and Abroad.

PROFESSOR S. G. RAWSON recently contributed to the *Contemporary Review* a paper entitled "The Nation, the Apprentice, and the Polytechnic"—an earnest plea for a radical reform in our method of technical training. Some of his figures are very remarkable. The Charlottenburg Technical High School at Berlin has 2,000 day students. Even Darmstadt has 1,100, while in the Central Technical Institute of London there are only 272 students. The schools on the Continent overflow with students, while our own are empty. The causes of this he summarises as follows:—

There is (1) the want of all co-ordination in our educational system; (2) the neglect on the part of the State to cause the employer to recognise his responsibilities towards his youthful hands, for, in the old sense of the word, we cannot call them apprentices; (3) the finished apathy or ignorance of the parent, or if this be absent, then it may be replaced, of course with many exceptions, by his need or his rapacity.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE February number gives prominence to a sketch of the new Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Leslie Mortier Shaw, by Mr. Johnson Brigham. Mr. Shaw began life as a farm hand. By selling fruit trees he managed to keep himself during college. He graduated in law and soon distinguished himself at the local Bar, as well as on School Board and in Methodist Church. Mr. Bryan's currency campaign drew him into public life on the opposite side. He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1897. Mr. McKinley, on hearing him, remarked that never before had he found a man who could crystallise statistics into poetry. In the last Presidential campaign he won enthusiastic thanks from Mr. Roosevelt for his "masterly presentation of a financial question." He is described as a "consummate orator," not prepossessing in figure or gait, but with the Lincoln gift of felicitous story-telling.

Two articles show us American energy beating the monopoly of Trusts on its own ground. Mr. C. H. Matson tells how the farmers of Solomon, in Kansas, found themselves forced, by a grain-buying Trust, to accept 52 to 56 cents a bushel for wheat which fetched 70 cents in Kansas City. They tried to fight the Trust by legislation, but failed. They next tried the simpler method of co-operation, and succeeded. These co-operative farmers have started their own elevator, made their own arrangements with the railways, and are able to offer only seven or eight cents a bushel less than the Kansas City price. One ingenious rule required the co-operators, if they sold elsewhere, to give a rebate of a cent a bushel into the common fund. So when the Trust raised its prices above theirs the farmers sold to the Trust, paid their rebate into their own concern (which yielded it a profit), and netted the difference for their individual selves. This killed competition. The success of this enterprise has led the association to arrange for the direct export of their wheat to co-operative societies in Germany. So the profits of many intermediaries are saved for the farmers.

The other experiment was in Wisconsin. The people of Grand Rapids and vicinity had suffered as London has suffered under the yoke of a telephone monopoly. They resolved on forming a co-operative telephone system, with rates based on actual cost of service. They now supply business service at a dollar and a half a month (instead of four dollars), and residence service at 25 cents a month (instead of three dollars). This remarkable success has stirred many neighbouring towns to follow suit. In Grand Rapids the co-operative principle is being extended to electric light and power.

The treatment of Anarchism is considered by Mr. Henry Holt. He would exclude immigrants who are avowed Anarchists. He would intern home Anarchists with a view to their better instruction. Those who continued recalcitrant he would exile. He would punish return from exile with imprisonment for life. He would shut up the Anarchistic assassin in an asylum.

Mr. Carl Snyder gives an exceedingly vivid account of Marconi's feat of telegraphing across the Atlantic without wires.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for February adheres to its fell policy of stirring up enmity against Germany. It applauds Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Count von Bülow as a "triumph." It suggests that Germany, having tried for twenty years and failed to sow strife between Russia and England, is now playing the same amiable part between England and America.

Dr. Max Nordau's study of Continental Anglophobia will scarcely add to his reputation as a philosopher. His explanation is all too simple—and too agreeable to his English audience. It is not that we are selfish. All nations are selfish. But we have succeeded; other nations have not. There lies our unpardonable fault. The Boer War has given a plausible and seemingly chivalrous ground for expressing the resentment which our ages of success have induced. Only in one point will Dr. Nordau allow that we are to blame. "The Englishman at home is charming; abroad he very often shows a very rough exterior." Dr. Nordau closes with the advice to England to go on her own way regardless of foreign opinion. He indulges in this somewhat extraordinary generalisation: "just as the sympathy of a minority has never helped a nation, so have the superficial unenergetic antipathies of a majority never injured one."

"A Free Lance" discusses "the problems of Vienna," disparages the German Alliance, and strongly urges the Emperor to suspend the Constitution and resume autocratic authority. Such a *coup d'état* would, he is convinced, be received with enthusiasm, and especially by the industrial and commercial class.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett offers "a British tribute to Hungary," calls the Hungarians the English of the East, hopes they will become the dominating power in South-Eastern Europe, and urges Englishmen to take a warmer interest in the development of their sister constitutional kingdom beyond the Leith.

Sir Vincent Caillard presents "some considerations on Imperial finance," which are evidently designed to undermine popular faith in Free Trade, and perhaps also in peace. His contention is that "it is a state of war and not, as is almost always contended, a state of peace, in great countries other than herself, which favours the trade of Great Britain; that our prosperity between 1860 and 1872 was largely due to the wars of other countries." This is perilous doctrine to preach in the ears of the Jingo-Mammonite combination which claims now to be in the ascendant.

M. J. Cornély, late editor of the *Figaro*, discusses the coming General Election in France, and concludes with the forecast of a majority of one hundred votes for the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry.

Mr. Maurice Low takes occasion, from the appointment of Governor Shaw to the Treasury, to remark that "never before has the West been such a dominating factor in national affairs as it is to-day." It supplies four out of the eight men in the Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt is described as "the most interesting man American politics have ever produced."

Lord Chesterfield presses the importance of connecting the trunk line of Abyssinian railways with some British port.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains a few good articles and many of only moderate interest. Sir Wemyss Reid, in the *Chronique of the Month*, succumbs entirely to the prevalent influenza which shows itself in violent attacks on those who object to methods of barbarism in the Transvaal. There is a slight but charming paper by Lady Paget embodying her recollections of the Empress Frederick when she first came to Berlin as a young bride. It is a pretty picture of the spring-time of a life the close of which was destined to set in gloom. There are the usual miscellaneous articles dealing with such subjects as the New Star in Perseus, the Passing of the Act of Settlement, the Collection of Old Silver Plate, and Mr. Sidney Lee's "Shakespeare in Oral Tradition." Mr. Frederick Greenwood's "Violent Proposal" and Mr. Leys' proposal to import Chinamen into South Africa are noticed elsewhere.

THE COMING OF THE SUBMARINE.

Mr. A. S. Hurd has a very disquieting paper on this subject. We have invested all our insurance money, he says, in the battleship, and now we find that all the other Powers are embarking more and more extensively upon submarine building, which, when supplemented by a mother vessel strong enough to lift them out of the water, and convey them from place to place, will probably make the Channel untenable for the British fleet. France has already 34 submarines, and 30 more are to be ordered this year. Italy is building five, Russia three, and in a few years Mr. Hurd thinks that the French Navy will probably have over 300.

SHOULD TRADE UNIONS BE INCORPORATED?

Mr. Clement Edwards discusses the effect upon the position of the Trades Unions of the recent decision of the House of Lords upon their corporate character. He suggests that a new Act should be passed which should provide for two categories of unions; first, those who wish to be voluntary associations; and second, those who desire to be clothed with all the attributes of corporations. Finally, he urges just, clear, and comprehensive amendments to the present anomalous law of strikes.

THE YOUNG FRENCH GIRL INTERVIEWED.

Miss Hannah Lynch describes the contents of a book of 600 pages, edited in Paris by M. Olivier de Treville, entitled "Les Jeunes Filles peintes par elles-mêmes." Several thousand French girls were questioned concerning their tastes, their ideals, and so forth, and the result is what might be expected, considering that the majority of the girls were brought up in convent schools. They are mostly Royalists, and most agree in hating the unspeakable Saxon. They hate the Englishman even worse than the American.

THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF PRINCESS LIEVEN.

Mr. Lionel G. Robinson, in an article on Metternich and the Princess Lieven, describes a collection of letters which are believed to have passed between Metternich and the Princess, but which were intercepted by the Cabinet Noir of the French Post Office and are now being published in Paris. It would seem that the publication of these letters adds a new terror to Post Office censorship, for, according to Mr. Robinson's account, the police did not content themselves with copying textually the letters—they paraphrased them for the purpose of making odious insinuations which would give a high note to the scandal with which they hoped to abuse the King.

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* contains two very interesting articles, which I have noticed elsewhere. The first is Dr. Dillon's paper on the late M. de Bloch, and the other Mr. T. W. Russell's "Disturbed Ireland." There are other articles which I should notice if space permitted.

RURAL DEPOPULATION.

Mr. Holt Schooling, who appears in nearly all the reviews this month, has a paper on "Rural Depopulation." It is a mistake, he says, to believe that the rural population of England is declining. It still continues to increase, in the last decade the increment being over two hundred thousand. It is the percentage of the rural population which decreases. In 1891 one quarter of the population of England and Wales lived in rural districts. In 1901 the percentage had fallen to 23. Since 1891 401 rural districts actually lost some of their population, while 265 gained, but the gains were considerably greater than the losses.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN'S INDISCRETION.

Mr. Morgan-Browne contributes an article under this title. His article is illustrated with several diagrams, which show the revolutionary nature of Sir Robert Giffen's proposals. "God help the country that adopts it," is his summing-up of the new finance. All through Sir Robert Giffen's letters, says Mr. Browne, runs the pleasing fallacy that revenue can be raised by taxes on commodities without anybody being a penny the worse.

THE PROSPECT IN CHINA.

Mr. D. C. Boulger writes on "The New Vista in China." He says the selection of a new capital is the first and essential condition of any durable reform. Gordon was in favour of removing the capital to Nanking, but Mr. Boulger thinks that recent developments have made Wuchang, one of the three cities best known under the name of Hankow, a more suitable position. The partition of China, Mr. Boulger thinks, cannot be long postponed, and in that eventuality it would be advantageous to us that the Chinese Court and Government should reside in a province wherein we could oppose foreign intervention with all our resources.

PARTY LEADERSHIP.

Mr. Robert Dennis writes on this subject, pointing out that the process of electing a leader cannot prove satisfactory, and that great leaders have been brought to the front by a sort of natural evolution. A party-leader must be a beneficent despot, and the glamour of his name must be sufficient to retain allegiance in good fortune or bad. At present we are in a crisis from which only a strong man can emerge as leader.

IMPERIAL SENTIMENT AND INDIA.

Captain Arthur St. John has an article under this title, in which he says that we cannot expect from India the security of contentment or the reward of gratitude, for the economic condition of the people is becoming worse and worse. The evil of India lies in the decay in the purchasing power of the people. In the Surat district last year 85 per cent. of the revenue came from the money-lenders, who fatten on the needs of the people. India, says Captain St. John, suffers from overgrown bureaucracy, aggravated by our party system of government, from British arrogance, from our ancient and irrepressible delusion that might is right. "Imperial sentiment" can only mean to India a desire to fulfil our obligations and to put our house in order.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

I HAVE quoted at length elsewhere from "Calchas's" paper on Mr. Chamberlain as "The Man of Emergency." Mr. Chamberlain as an "emergency man" is indeed an admirable conception, for none of our statesmen resembles so closely those Irish "emergency men" who are employed by covetous landlords to knock down cottages and break up homes. "Pollex's" article, "A Bismarck en Pantouffles," I have also quoted at length, as well as Mr. Long's paper on the late M. de Bloch.

THE WAR AND THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Edward Dicey writes an article on this subject which does not advance matters much. All he has to say is that Liberals who believe the war to be just and necessary ought to say so—which is no doubt true. Many of them do say so, but in doing so they destroy their claim to be regarded with any confidence by the Liberal Party. There is one passage in his article, however, which deserves to be nailed to the counter as one of the many false coins common in Unionist quarters. He says "It is a matter of notoriety that pro-Boer partisans in the United Kingdom lose no occasion of assuring their correspondents in the Transvaal and the Free State that public opinion at home is turning against the war, that England is weary of the contest, and that the Liberal Party are anxious to bring the War to a close on any reasonable terms. The flowing tide will, the Boers are assured, sweep all before it when once the Liberals carry the day." Now as Mr. Dicey makes this assertion in positive terms he presumably believes it, but when he says it is a matter of notoriety he should in common justice table the evidence upon which he makes the charge. I have a tolerably wide acquaintance with "pro-Boers," and with correspondence written from this side to the South African Republics, and I affirm without hesitation that it would be difficult to put together words more absolutely contrary to those which Mr. Dicey endeavours to palm off on a credulous public.

VICTOR HUGO AND NAPOLEON.

Mr. Havelock Ellis contributes an interesting paper upon Victor Hugo, who was born just a hundred years ago. He compares him with Napoleon, whose career and genius had marked points of resemblance. Both were great conquerors, both made a great stir in the world, and both saw their direct influence speedily swept away by their successors. They were both men of low birth who fought their way unaided; they were alike in their pride and ambition, and in the overweening sense of their mission. They were both great forces rather than lovable personages, and both had an element of commonplace vulgarity which saved them from falling over the verge of insanity upon which they lived.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ITALY.

"Anglo-Italian" contributes a very interesting article upon the change that has come over the relations between Great Britain and Italy. In brief, it comes to this—that when Lord Salisbury took office Italy was our friend, and we could rely upon her support in the Mediterranean. As the net result of Lord Salisbury's policy, Italy is now the friend of France. M. Camille Barrère has triumphed all along the line, even the vexed question of Tripoli has been solved in favour of Italy, and on the other hand Italy raises no objection to French designs in Morocco. The story of how this came

about is set forth by the writer with much detail, but it is too long to set forth here. The characteristic dawdling and inability of Lord Salisbury to make up his mind was largely responsible for this disastrous change in the grouping of the Mediterranean Powers. The Italians felt that we sacrificed their interests to France, and then discovered to their delight that France was willing to renounce in favour of Italy rights in the hinterland of Tripoli, which Lord Salisbury had recognised as French.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor writes a long article upon the New Anglo-American Treaty. Mr. Taylor points out that the terms now obtained by the United States Government are to a large extent those claimed by Mr. Blaine in 1881. Mr. Taylor thinks that the policy of the United States in South America will be compelled to advance by the construction of the canal. May not Washington's warning against entangling alliances be construed as a pretext for annexing the whole Isthmus to the Federal Union as Porto Rico and the Philippines have been annexed?

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Mr. H. Morgan Browne writes an article with many interesting figures on the cost of the war, which is a monumental record of the lack of forethought on the part of our Ministers. Up to the present time there have been seven distinct demands for money necessary to bring the war to a definite conclusion. The last was made on March 8th, 1901, and it did not bring the sum beyond £143,867,000. He expects that the aggregate expenditure will amount to £172,405,000 on March 31st. Other considerations point to the fact that the army in South Africa will cost at least £70,000,000 during the current financial year. One of the most suggestive facts brought out by Mr. Browne is that it took twice as much money to induce a Colonial to risk his life for the Empire as to induce one of our street bred folk. Of the pay of the troops one-third of the money, or £8,000,000, went to pay one-fifth of the men, who were supplied by Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the Imperial Yeomanry. The average cost of these sons of the younger nations to the old Empire was £100 a head as against £50 a head, which is the average cost of regular troops. Colonial loyalty and patriotism is no doubt very magnificent and inspiring, but such figures as these take a little of the gilt off the gingerbread.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Symonds writes a very appreciative criticism of D'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini." Hannah Lynch praises Madame Darmesteter's poems up to the skies. Mr. Mallock spends twenty pages in setting forth his views upon free will. Mr. Escott contributes a somewhat disappointing paper on Mr. Tuckwell's *Life of Kinglake* under the misleading title "The Analysis of Jingo." Mr. Holt Schooling diagrammatically describes the way in which seats are to be distributed in order to equalise the proportions between electors and elected in England and Ireland.

Japan To-day.

THERE will shortly be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin a book by Mr. Alfred Stead, dealing with the most recent of first-class nations—Japan. Under the title of "Japan To-day" Mr. Alfred Stead deals comprehensively with the present condition of the country and its people. Marquis Ito has written an important introduction for the book.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for February is a good number. No space is wasted over the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and there are at least two articles noticed elsewhere of more than average interest.

Mr. W. M. Crook replies to Mr. E. T. Cook in an article which is studiously devoid of the irritants with which Mr. Cook so plentifully garnished his essay on "Copperheads" in a previous number. Mr. Crook has, of course, no difficulty whatever in pulverising Mr. Cook's preposterous parallel between the war waged for the maintenance of the political union entered into by people of one race, one language, one system of government, and a war of conquest waged by a predatory military empire for the purpose of crushing two small republics. But it is difficult to believe that Mr. Cook wrote his article without his tongue in his cheek. There are some fallacies too patent even for those who use them as counters in political controversy. Mr. Crook brings his article to a close by a spirited plea for Home Rule. This commonwealth of free nations, free to go and free to stay, was a conception of which men could be proud. But would the Liberal Imperialists be willing to concede full self-government and freedom to go or to stay, as the Australians have it, to the South African Dutch?

MOTORS AND CYCLES.

Mr. Joseph Pennell writes one of his light and charming articles upon cycling, with which, from time to time, he enlightens the non-cycling world. At present he complains that the manufacturers of motors with scarcely an exception have catered only to the enormously wealthy. The motor-car is not yet to be thought of by the person of moderate means, especially if he lives in a large city and has to look after it himself. It is otherwise with the motor cycle, which Mr. Pennell describes as light, compact and cheap. He has crossed the Swiss passes, and has toured all over England, Italy and France on a motor cycle. Of the machines which he has tried he speaks most highly of the "Shaw," which is the most comfortable and the fastest. At his first attempt he surmounted Handcross Hill on the Brighton road without any trouble, and rode through miles of mud and ruts without any side-slip. This, he says, may be the machine of the future.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

Mr. Godfrey R. Benson, in a paper entitled "Federal Government for the United Kingdom," maintains that the time has come at last when we should recognise that Parliament has hopelessly broken down, and that the only way in which we can mend matters is by a thorough-going measure of devolution which consists in the creation of subordinate legislatures for England, Scotland, and Ireland. These local parliaments would have very large powers, but they would be forbidden to deal with the Army, Navy, Post Office, lighthouses, etc. Each subordinate Parliament would have in it and responsible to it the Ministers charged by the Crown with the domestic business of its own country. Whether the question is regarded from an Imperial or from a local point of view the conclusion is irresistible—something must be done—and the sooner the better.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES IN SIAM.

Sir Andrew Clarke tells the story of his first visit to Siam twenty-seven years ago. In everything in Siam there has since been progress—one thing alone has declined and gone back, and that is British influence. We are in a haphazard and indifferent fashion, thrusting

troublesome questions into official pigeon-holes. The ruler of Siam was heart and soul for the British Alliance; he dreamed night and day of the prosperity of his kingdom under the protection of England. Other views prevail to-day under the neglect and want of sympathy which the Foreign Office and the Indian Government have shown to the kingdom of Siam.

THE ARREST OF ENGLISH FECUNDITY.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling, in an interesting article upon "The Natural Increase of Three Populations," calls attention to the fact that a fall in the birth rate has been for long years common to all European nations, but no nation in Europe has lost so much of its birth rate as we have. In 1880-84 the average birth rate per ten thousand of the population was 371 in Germany, 323 in the United Kingdom, and 248 in France. In 1885-95 the figures had fallen to 301 in Germany, 291 in the United Kingdom, and 220 in France. The comparative decrease in the birth rates of the three nations may be expressed by the figures 10, 32, 28. The death rate has also decreased in the same period, but the decrease has been nearly three times as great in Germany as it has been in England, although the average birth rate in Germany is very much higher than in England. During the twenty years from 1880 to 1900 the percentage of increase of the population has been in Germany 24 per cent., in the United Kingdom 18, and in France 3. Mr. Schooling thinks that a short-sighted selfishness and an undue love of ease and luxury are making abnormal checks operative in reducing our birth rate.

A GOOD WORD FOR FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.

Mr. Charles Merle D'Aubigne has been provoked by Mr. Richard Heath's article on Protestantism in France to tell the British public a few facts concerning the present status of the Protestant Church, which will be read with the keenest interest and sympathy by English people. Dr. D'Aubigne maintains that the Protestants are increasing in the large towns and industrial centres. In 1835 there were not more than ten Protestant Churches in Paris, to-day there are 105 in the city and suburbs. In 1857, there were only 738 pastors in France, there are now more than 1,200. In some districts whole villages have come over to the Protestant faith, and have adhered to it; while they have never had so many candidates for the ministry as at present, and their theological halls have doubled the number of students they had thirty years ago. Altogether Dr. D'Aubigne says that French Protestants all told, who are not more numerous than the population of the city of Glasgow, contribute £267,000 a year to the support of religious and charitable organisations.

It is a happy indication of the higher possibilities of the pictorial periodical when in the same month we find magazines, otherwise so different as the *English Illustrated* and *McClure's*, devoting their pages to the reproduction of the two greatest old masters. "Murillo in Madrid," by S. L. Bensusan, glorifies the English journal with ten copies of the great painter's pictures. To the American journal Mr. John La Farge contributes a study of Raphael's life and work. Nine of his masterpieces are reproduced on specially tinted paper, the whole forming a sort of magazine *de luxe*. Another example of this literary luxury is furnished by *Harper's* in an elegant reproduction on special paper of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," with seven full-page illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey, R.A.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE greater part of the February number consists of one loud note of warning to the British nation to amend its ways or await inevitable doom.

The magazine opens with an appeal to Lord Salisbury couched in this vein, from "a true friend of a better England."

Patriotism or Imperialism? is the challenge addressed by Mr. W. H. Kent to thoughtless Britons who confound the two tendencies. Mr. Kent insists that Imperialism involves now, as in Greece and Rome, the downfall of patriotism. He hails with joy the inevitable reaction from the war-fever, and the resurgence of patriotism and peace.

"Pretexts for Violating the Bond," as the bond expressed in the Boer Convention of 1884 was violated by the British Government, are scathingly reviewed by Mr. D. O'Brien, who boldly asserts that the people of South Africa ought to be "the paramount power" in that distressful land. He closes with this sanguine forecast:—

There is no real conflict between empire, rightly understood, and the fullest possible measure of Home Rule for all peoples. When, not through force and murder, but through voluntary federation, the empire of all nations is formed, with its headquarters at the Hague, the Empire of England will, of course, be at an end. England will then no longer rule over other countries. At the Hague Tribunal, Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa, probably Scotland, and India, too, I trust, will be on a footing of perfect equality with her. Empire there will be, but no pirate Empire.

"How Irelands are Made" is the title of a lurid parallel between Ireland a century ago and South Africa to-day. In the writer's own words, "The Devil's work now enacting in South Africa is an exact replica of what was done in Ireland." An unsigned criticism of "The South African Conspiracy" sees in it only the attempt to impose on South Africa the monopoly of land and minerals which has been all too successfully imposed and maintained at home.

"Yulet Capel" discusses "England's Peril" in face of German and American competition, urges greater zeal in education and in work, and finds some consolation in a possible clash between our rivals' interests.

The American Remedies for Overcrowding urged by Mr. Holt A. Milton for the New York slums, which he describes as the worst in the world, are the provision of proper types of tenement houses as compulsory standard for the rest, the alteration of existing rookeries, and adequate supervision of all.

Mr. G. H. Wood surveys the various systems of anarchy, and ends with the comfortable assurance that Anarchism is essentially self-contradictory and suicidal, unfettered individualism and social organisation being hopelessly incompatible.

A plea for curves in architecture in place of the present rectangular rigidity is put forward by Mr. Horace Seal in the now familiar form of a retrospect dated a century ahead from now.

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"China and Her Mysteries."

THIS book gives a comprehensive and withal simple idea of China and the Chinese, such as will enable all to understand more of the inner workings of the Chinese mind, whether it be the mind of the Emperor or of the coolie. An indispensable book.

Will be sent post free on receipt of 1s. 6d.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 14, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* opens with a mild and by no means angry protest against Mr. Kipling's Islander definition of warfare as the lordliest life on earth. The editor says that Mr. Kipling's intention was to use not poetry but prophecy in the Old Testament meaning of the word. He saw before him the public as a self-complacent beast, and in his desire to rouse it it was not the lyre or banjo which his hand closed upon but the sjambok. But although admitting this mournfully he tells Mr. Kipling to remember that neither force in arms nor the safety it brings is an end in itself. To the Moloch of safety the Islander is not willing to sacrifice. Money he would give, comfort he would give, but not his own goodwill to man and the last hope of a peaceful mind and a progressive civilisation in Europe.

## EUROPEAN EXPANSION IN ASIA.

Captain Younghusband calculates that by the end of the century the white men of the world will have increased from 500,000,000 to 1,500,000,000, while the Asiatics under European control will, in the same time, increase from 340,000,000 to over 800,000,000. The 400,000,000 Chinese are not likely to increase to more than 800,000,000. Countries like Arabia, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey may keep their populations stationary by war and massacres.

## PUBLIC HOUSE TRUSTS.

Lord Carlisle devotes ten pages to a denunciation of Lord Grey's public house trusts. Lord Carlisle writes from the point of view of the extreme prohibitionist, who, unfortunately, has about as much chance of obtaining statutory power to carry out his ideas as we have of constructing a railway to Mars. Lord Carlisle, however, does good service in insisting upon the great necessity of giving the municipalities an absolute monopoly in the sale of drink. A public trust may conduct its houses on the most ideal lines, but if a rival public house stands just across the road run in exactly the opposite way, the result will leave much to be desired. Lord Carlisle gives a curious story as to the extent to which teetotalers become drunkards when they run public houses, but surely the experience of the "Anchor of Scayne's Hill" is exceptional.

## A PLEA FOR PROFIT-SHARING.

Mr. Ralph Neville, writing upon "British Industry and the Wage System," points out that the time is ripe for some vigorous effort to enable the working classes to share directly in the increase of profits which would be brought about by increased efficiency of labour. He says, "Profit-sharing and co-operative production are making way even under the dead weight of hostile opinion formed in the vast majority of cases without inquiry or appreciation. Given a fair trial I believe that by the law of selection they would gradually oust the old system. The profit-sharing concerns already employ 60,000 workpeople, but it may be doubted whether what profit-sharing can do if fully developed has ever been tried. . . . The problem that we have to face is how to change the mental attitude of the working man, how to insure his interest in his work, and to excite him to put forth his full powers in view of the fact that trades unionism has to be accepted."

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"THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD" (Review of Reviews Annual). Second Edition, will be sent, post free, for 1s. 3d.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for January contains no article requiring separate notice with the exception of that on Martial Law, which will be found among the Leading Articles. The most important of the other papers is one entitled "The Empire and the Kingdom," which is based chiefly upon Mr. Bernard Holland's book. The reviewer is altogether opposed to Mr. Holland's solution of a federal system for the United Kingdom. He says that the peace and safety of the kingdom depend upon the unquestioned supremacy of Parliament over every part of it :—

Imagine the central Parliament at Westminster at issue, as it well might be, with the Parliament and Government of England ! A Tory ministry in England would not make things very comfortable for a Radical cabinet supreme over the United Kingdom ! And is any good result likely to come from giving a national form and complexion to local and party differences ? The truth of the matter is that federal Home Rule was not advanced by Mr. Gladstone, because he recognised that, of all possible schemes, it was the most hopeless. And such favour as it now finds, it enjoys solely because, more fortunate than its predecessors, it has escaped the disaster of taking shape as a concrete measure, and has never been exposed to the ordeal of parliamentary discussion.

LOCAL TAXATION.

From the article on Local Taxation I quote the following passage :—

The grievances of ratepayers, both in urban and rural England, will to some extent be met if the grants from the Imperial Exchequer are made on the liberal scale which both the majority and the minority of the Commissioners agree in recommending. So far as the rural ratepayers are concerned, we think with the minority of the Commissioners that the doles which have lately been granted to agriculturists and tithe owners should cease. Indeed, if the grants in aid of local taxation are made with the liberality which is proposed, there would be no excuse for supplementing them with further grants for the relief of particular classes of ratepayers. The State will have already paid its full share of the cost of these services, and it would be unjust to the taxpayer to call on it for a further contribution under another name. If anything is to be done in the future, therefore, to relieve certain classes of ratepayers, like agriculturists and tithe owners, relief must be effected by an internal redistribution, and not by external help. Something, in other words, can be urged for the contention that agricultural land should be rated only upon a portion of its value. Nothing, so far as we can see, can be said for the argument that the resulting loss of revenue should be borne not by the locality, but by the State.

IRELAND.

The reviewer who writes the article on "Present Irish Questions" sees in the Galway election one of the most significant of recent Irish events. If there was anyone whose claim upon the goodwill of an Irish electorate might have been expected to override normal considerations, and to have subordinated party politics to material interests, it was Mr. Plunkett, yet the electors went out of their way to return a man whose only claim was that he had fought against Great Britain. The Galway election shows the existence of a temper in Ireland much more bitter and much more intolerant than the comparative calm of the waters of Irish politics in recent years had led people to suppose. The reviewer foresees the emergence of the Irish question again "in its most acute, most unpleasant, and most menacing form."

There is an appreciative review of the Life of the late Lord Wantage, a paper upon "Educational Ideals," which does not contain anything notable, an article upon "Boltonbroke and his Times," and an interesting account of the voyage of the German exploring vessel *Valdivia*.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE January number of the *Quarterly Review* is, on the whole, a very good one. I have dealt among the Leading Articles with the papers on "Indian Famines and their Remedies," "A British Academy of Learning," "Persia and the Persian Gulf," and "The War and its Lessons."

SIENKIEWICZ AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

One of the best of the other articles deals with Sienkiewicz and the other living novelists of Poland. The reviewer explains Sienkiewicz's selection of subject as due to fear of the censure. His ambition was that all his books might be read by Poles in Germany, Austria and Russia, and he had, therefore, to avoid offending the susceptibilities of these three nationalities with whom almost all Polish history is bound up. He characterises Sienkiewicz's genius in the following passage :—

Though every page in these works bears the stamp of patriotism, it is the patriotism of a broad-minded man, to whom the fanatical hatred even of his country's enemies is an odious thing. If we cannot quite say that he feels a certain sympathy for them, he always tries to regard them with unprejudiced eyes. Even whilst he depicts the most atrocious scenes of carnage and torture, he makes full allowance for times and passions; and paints so vividly the pangs of harshly thwarted ambition in a mighty soul that the fell deeds of revenge which follow appear, if not less wicked, less diabolical.

The other novelists dealt with are Rejmont, Zeromski, Sieroszewski and Przybyszewski.

THE PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Another reviewer deals sympathetically with "The Progress of Women." He remarks that the entry of women into public life has been accompanied by a great strengthening of family ties, and by a general rise in the standard of morals. As to the position occupied by women in the various European countries, the reviewer makes the curious remark that in France women doctors are looked upon with suspicion, where they are allowed to practise as doctors, while in England exactly the opposite is the case. In India a native lady has been allowed by special decree to practise at the Bar.

MAKING THEISTS.

Every one knows how the Spaniards discovered traces of the Christian religion among the ancient Mexicans. The defective methods which anthropologists employ when engaged in inquiries among primitive peoples is shown by the following passage from an article entitled "Anthropology—a Science?" :—

The traveller or missionary, often through an interpreter, asks the savage :

"You believe in a Supreme Being, don't you?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Does he not live up there?"—pointing heavenwards.

"He does, sir."

"Is he not the Creator and the Father of men?"

"Certainly, sir."

"What is his name?"

Any name, or the name of some local god promoted to supremacy, is given. And then our author collects this evidence, and makes it a proof of primitive Theism.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other articles of more or less interest, of which I can quote only the titles. "Local Taxation" is perhaps the most immediately interesting. Another paper deals with Fénelon and his Critics, and a third with Mary, Queen of Scots.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for January is more varied in its selection of subjects than it has been of late. It opens with an article on "The Mystery of Justice," by M. Maurice Maeterlinck, which I notice briefly elsewhere. I have also noticed among the leading articles Mr. Carl Snyder's on "America's Inferior Place in the Scientific World," and Mr. McGrath's paper entitled "The Anglo-French-American Shore."

AMERICA'S COLONIAL PROBLEMS.

Cuba and the Philippines appear to be as inseparable a part of the chief American reviews as South Africa is of our own. Questions relating to both countries are duly dealt with in the *North American* this month. Three Filipino members of the United States Philippine Commission give us some native "Views of American Rule." These views are of course mainly favourable to the Americans, but the writers lay stress on the ravages wrought by the war. Mr. Josiah Quincy writes on "The Political Aspect of Cuba's Economic Distress." Mr. Quincy's ambition is to see Cuba voluntarily entering the Union as a State. He pleads therefore that while Cuba's present sugar crops should be allowed to enter the States without paying duty, that exemption should not be continued after the Cubans have set up their own government. In this way the Cubans will be brought to see the advantage of applying for admission to the Union.

IRELAND'S INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

Mr. M. J. Magee contributes a paper under this title. He attributes much of the success of the co-operative movement to the fact that religion and politics are excluded. Even in fanatical Ulster "creameries have been started and organised by the shoulder-to-shoulder exertions of the Catholic priest and the Presbyterian minister." The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, founded by Mr. Plunkett in 1889, has now about 500 societies with 50,000 members, and 252 co-operative creameries.

LABOUR PROBLEMS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright writes on "Consolidated Labour," urging that the Labour organisations should become incorporated :—

The great advantages of securing charters would be that the unions would have a standing in court; they would have a better standing in public estimation, and they would be more likely to select the ablest men for leaders. As legal persons they could enforce their contracts against employers, while they would be responsible for breach of contract on their own part. They have been debarred heretofore from appearing in court by representatives, and have thus lost a great advantage which would have been of the utmost importance to them. Incorporation, responsibility, and the dignity which comes from these, answer in large degree the questions asked at the beginning of this article—that is, it would be wise to fully recognise unions by the law, to admit their necessity as labour guides and protectors, to conserve their usefulness, to increase their responsibility, and to prevent their follies and aggressions by conferring upon them the privileges enjoyed by all business corporations, but with like restrictions and regulations.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. Halstead writes on the American Consular Service as "A Neglected Factor in Our Commercial Expansion." Mr. A. Raffalovich describes the Russian National Debt. M. Yves Guyot describes "The Sugar Question in Europe" from the point of view of a strong opponent of the Bounty System.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for January contains three articles of some interest which I have noticed elsewhere. These articles are Mr. Earl Mayo's paper on "The Americanisation of England," the Hon. John Charlton's on "Reciprocity with Canada," and Mr. Sunyow Pang's paper on "The Chinese in America."

MEXICO.

Of the other articles the most interesting is Professor Reinsch's, entitled "A New Era in Mexico." The article deals with the agricultural and commercial resources of the country, and its value as a field for capital. Mr. Reinsch expects that the next decade will witness great progress in Mexico's industrial life, and thinks that the political and legal conditions of the country give fair security for investors. Most of Mexico's commerce is in the hands of foreigners—Germans, French, and Spanish while the largest banks are managed by British capitalists. The development of the tropical agricultural belt is one of the great opportunities of the country, land being cheap, and coffee, sugar, and rubber being easily grown. The labour question is the great difficulty, as the natives are shiftless and unintelligent. At present Chinese coolies have to be imported. Mexico, however, is not a land for the investor with small means, as expensive machinery is needed to prepare most of her products for the market.

CUBA: THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Marrion Wilcox returns to the charge in a paper entitled "Our Honour and Cuba's Need," his argument being that independent Cuba has no hope of a prosperous existence with a hostile tariff shutting her only market in the United States. Congressman J. F. Shafroth sums up the reasons why America should not retain the Philippines. He points out that it will be necessary to double the navy, and that the islands will form the first point of attack in case of war with a European Power. The army of occupation cannot be reduced below 30,000 men. The Philippine problem is whether the United States are willing to relinquish concentration for diffusion and land strength for sea power, for which the United States have no particular advantages.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles are of exclusively American interest. Mr. de Witt Hyde writes on "Problems of our Educational System," and Mr. Jacob Schoenhof on "The Rake's Progress in Tariff Legislation." Professor Brander Matthews criticises "Mr. Howells as a Critic." He sums Mr. Howells up as a man of a large nature and of a transparent sincerity, liberal in his appreciation, loyal to his convictions, and little hampered by academic restrictions.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Arena* for January upon English Friendly Societies. It was written by Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy, of East Orange, New Jersey, describing the work of the Newbold Friendly Society, Rochdale. Mr. Pomeroy was immensely impressed by the way in which the business of one of the Society's meetings which he attended was transacted. He says the whole meeting was a revelation to him of the capacity latent in the British working man, if he can only be brought to apply and use it; but he needs to be waked up and to be filled with hope as to what he can do.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THE January might almost be called an electrical number, as it contains so many articles upon the subject.

HARNESSING NIAGARA.

Philip P. Barton, the Superintendent of the Operating Department of the Niagara Falls Power Company, contributes a most interesting article upon the organisation of the force which operates and maintains a power plant capable of delivering continuously electrical energy to the amount of 50,000 horse power. He says that the first appointments to the various positions were made with the utmost care, and an experience of three years of actual working has failed to indicate any point in which the general plan of the organisation could be changed to advantage. There could hardly be a better tribute to Mr. L. B. Stillwell, who did the organisation. The responsibility on everyone in the shops is considerable, as the slightest mistake may be disastrous. For this reason there are three separate bodies of operators working in eight hour shifts, and the successful occupant of the position of electrician-in-charge must possess an unusual combination of qualities. He requires considerable theoretical knowledge, ripe experience, sound judgment and an unshakeable nerve, and a decision of character and courage to act instantaneously in every sudden emergency, and of course must have a most intimate knowledge of the entire plant throughout all its ramifications. Mr. Barton gives a minute account of the special work which each man has to do.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The past and present status of Wireless Telegraphy and its prospects are discussed by Wm. Maver, junr., in an instructive article. One is struck by the fact that this telegraphy is after all only a development of methods of communicating intelligence to a distance even before the Christian era. It is, however, with recent developments that the writer chiefly deals, and, as is only natural, Signor Marconi's methods are most discussed. It is a pity that Mr. Maver gives no account or mention of the use made of wireless telegraphy in the Sandwich Islands. It is an interesting fact that probably the only newspaper in the world which depends entirely upon wireless telegraphy for its local news should be published in the capital of this group of islands, which is not even telegraphically connected with the rest of the world. News from America is always three weeks old, but from the outlying islands of the group information is sent to Honolulu by means of wireless telegraphy. Up to now the Marconi system has been chiefly employed for coastwise signalling stations and naval vessels.

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

W. E. Popplewell writes an article upon a smokeless London. A London without fogs would indeed be a boon, and this can largely be obtained if smoke is done away with. Already much improvement has been effected in this way, and observant people have been able to detect a distinct improvement in the air of London during the past few years. But it is still more by using gas as fuel instead of coal that the great change is to come, and very simply too. Electricity will inevitably supersede gas as an illuminant, and the then useless gas pipes laid all over the metropolis will induce the gas companies to manufacture a gas which, while quite good enough for fuel, will be inferior, and therefore much cheaper, than that now supplied. Another advance will be the centralisation of power, which will be distributed electrically, and the further this is carried the fewer will be the industrial centres.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE January number opens with an article by General H. L. Abbott, which very strongly urges the advantage of the Panama route for the Isthmian Canal.

PANAMA V. NICARAGUA.

Especial interest attaches to the article because when written the official commission of inquiry into the merits of the two routes had reported in favour of the Nicaraguan, a report which has now been superseded by a unanimous recommendation by the same commission urging the adoption of the Panama route! In an introduction to the article the Editors say:—

The same policy which leads the magazine steadily to urge the scrapping of inefficient machinery leads it also to stand squarely for the completion of the Panama route and the utter rejection of the Nicaraguan. For the United States, the very embodiment of restless activity in seeking the best appliances—of daring in casting out everything which is below the maximum of serviceability—to choose now deliberately the poorer instrument in this colossal investment would be a reversal of national policy from which would grow a harvest of mortification and loss for years to come. . . . The United States will fall lamentably from every ideal in their history, political or industrial, if they seize the inferior and let the better go. If they are so misguided others—wiser—will take what America rejects, and, having the best, will leave her vanquished and dishonoured. Her perversity will be Britain's or Germany's opportunity.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Following on the liquidation of the original company, a new one was formed in 1894, whose chief objects were:—“(1) To investigate every element of the problem in the most thorough manner, in order to construct the best possible canal; and (2) so to locate the excavation as to avoid useless expenditures, whatever plan might ultimately be adopted.” These investigations have been going on since the formation of the company, with most gratifying results. They have proved that the *bête noire* of the old company, the Chagres River, so far from being an obstacle to the canal, is admirably suited to meet all the needs of navigation. Climatic conditions are found to be much more favourable on the Panama isthmus than in Nicaragua, although in both places white men cannot do hard manual labour, which has therefore to be done by the blacks of the West Indies. The danger from earthquakes is greater in Nicaragua than in Panama. In fine, says General Abbott:—

The plans are perfected, based on a thorough understanding of the subject. The route now presents no serious difficulty from an engineering point of view. The concessions are ample, and good progress has been made in actual construction. A parallel railroad, the existence of numerous quarters for labourers, and a considerable supply of tools are available for immediate resumption of work on a grand scale. As compared with its most formidable rival, nature has given a route only about a quarter as long and requiring only about half the number of locks; an exemption from about fifty miles of river navigation which cannot but be dangerous to great ocean steamers by reason of very bad curvature and troublesome fogs and winds; and, lastly, harbours which have aided in making it the favourite transit route since the Spanish occupation five hundred years ago, meeting all the demands of commerce heretofore, and admitting of future improvements at moderate expense, should such become desirable.

OTHER ARTICLES.

All the other contributions to the magazines this month are of a technical character. The digest of the Russian law of gold mining, given by C. W. Purington and G. B. Lanfield, junr., deserves, perhaps, a longer notice than it is possible to give here.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the *Cosmopolitan* for February there are more pretty illustrations than striking or quotable articles. Mr. Nixon discusses the development of shipping in the United States, illustrating his paper with pictures of the new seven and six master schooners, of which Uncle Sam is extremely proud. In an editorial Mr. Walker writes of the Capital and Labour Commission held last month in New York at the suggestion of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. "This," Mr. Walker says, "seems to me the most important step in social progress that has occurred since the French Revolution." Mr. Julian Ralph has a very prettily illustrated paper on the postcard craze, by which he says the Germans are most badly bitten, the French coming next, and the English a bad third.

TWO STORIES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Jacob Riis, writing enthusiastically of President Roosevelt, tells two stories of him which are worth quoting. He says:—

A classmate of Roosevelt told me recently of being present at a Harvard reunion when a professor spoke of asking a graduate what would be his work in life.

"Oh," said he, "really, do you know, nothing seems to me much worth while."

Roosevelt, who was present, got up at that and went round to the professor's seat.

"That fellow," he said, with a thump on the table that was not meant for it—"that fellow ought to have been knocked in the head. I would take my chances with a blackmailing policeman sooner than with him."

Speaking of the President's saving gift of humour, he says:—

It flashed out when two troubled citizens approached him, anxious that he should not embroil us in a foreign war.

"What, a war?" cried Mr. Roosevelt. "With me cooped up here in the White House! Never!"

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for January, which calls itself "the world's leading review," would find some difficulty in justifying that ambitious claim, but it is a very good magazine all the same. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. Seward's article on "The Golden Rule in America."

Mr. W. A. Curtis replies to Professor Starr's contention that the citizens of the United States are reverting to the type of the American Indian, and Flora McDonald Thompson pleads strongly in favour of paying wives salaries for the work which they do in household management. Why should not the law define a wife's wage as definitely as it has defined a wife's dower right? She says:—

If the law defined a percentage of a man's income as the wife's wages in recognition of the service she accords him in the family, much good would result. The wife's right to the worth of the work she performs under the bond of matrimony would be created, and there would then exist economic cause compelling the business accountability in the performance of this labour, which, besides tending to improve the marriage relation, would tend also to improve both the labour and character of women. At present they work on the terms of slaves, their labour not being deemed worthy of its hire in any economic sense.

In Mr. Flower's "Topics of the Times" the first place is given to an account of the victory gained by Count Rumford in combating poverty in Bavaria. Count Rumford, it should be remembered, was an American of the name of Benjamin Thompson, who founded the Royal Institution in England, and effected a great social revolution in Bavaria.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue* is not so interesting as usual, and will have much ado to keep abreast of its powerful rivals during the twentieth century, unless something is done to make its contents more topical and up-to-date.

M. d'Avenel continues his series of articles on the Mechanism of Modern Life in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* with a paper dealing with the relations between French dramatic authors, theatrical managers, and theatre-going public, which, in view of the present movement for a National Theatre in England, possesses an added interest. The French dramatic authors, by adopting what are practically trade union methods, have made their calling the most profitable in the kingdom of letters. The rules of the Society of Dramatic Authors are very strict, and no doubt they are sometimes violated, but on the whole it has been of the utmost benefit to authors and has saved them from being shamefully exploited, as the earlier masters of the French stage were undoubtedly. Moreover, when any violation of the rules is proved the penalty is swift; only last year the Society fined one manager £500 for what an English manager would very likely consider nothing more than a piece of sharp practice. The authors' fees on the works of dead writers are still collected for the benefit of charity when no descendants can be found—indeed, the Association not long ago discovered some heirs of Mozart, and paid them the fees on "Don Juan" and "The Enchanted Flute." Altogether France is a veritable paradise of dramatic authors. About half a century ago it earned only about £50,000 a year; but if we include the value of the authors' tickets, it now makes for its clients some £170,000 a year.

M. Leroy Beaulieu is evidently uneasy at what he regards as America's new Colonial ambitions. He approves of the United States' desire for ports in the Philippines, but thinks that harbours and coaling stations are preferable to actual territory.

The Viscount de Vogüé, who has done so much to familiarise France with the best Russian literature, gives a long account of Anton Tchekhof, who seems to be at the present moment Gorky's only rival in the literary affections of the Russian people.

The second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is quite curiously non-topical. The place of honour is given to a long article on the French Art of the fifteenth century as exemplified in the works of Jehan Fouquet, a Court painter, who was born, who lived, and who finally died at Tours, the capital of France's most charming province Touraine. Yet another long erudite article deals with the hitherto unpublished correspondence which took place between Voltaire and Choiseul; and many pages are devoted by M. Doumic to combating the place Dumas père has won in the French, and indeed in the cosmopolitan world of letters.

Under the title "The Two Parliamentarisms," M. Benoist analyses the great part played in America by the Supreme Court, the Mecca, according to Mr. James Bryce, toward which all good Americans turn their eyes. The French writer, who, like most thoughtful Frenchmen, has a horror of the increasing power gained in his country by Parliamentarism, urges the establishment in France of something analogous to the United States' Supreme Court.

LA REVUE.

La Revue for January is unusually interesting reading. Space forbids noticing at length several articles worth more attention, notably M. Melinand's paper on "Children's Games and Playthings," urging that children should have toys which stimulate their imitative and imaginative faculties.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN GREECE.

M. Jean Psichari says that the recent riots in Greece have been much misunderstood by the European Press. They were attributed to a religious motive; this, however, was only a side issue. They were then attributed to an uprising against Pan-Slavism; this was the trend which they only took afterwards. The cause, he says, is not at all the mere translation of the Gospel, but the fact that it is translated into everyday modern Greek. Modern Greek is an admirable language, formed by a natural evolution from ancient Greek. But the Greek purists understand nothing of evolution. To them modern Greek is the result of abominable corruption, itself the result of the long past of misery and slavery through which Greece has come. Hence the feeling that the Gospel had been profaned.

All these purists and their scholastic squabbles, says M. Psichari, will not only lose Greece Macedonia, but will wreck her ship altogether if she is not careful.

AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE: IS IT POSSIBLE?

Yes, says M. Léon Bollack, not only possible, but highly desirable; and he is not the only believer in its possibility, for he has at least Count Tolstoy, M. Bréal, and M. J. H. Rosny to bear him out. Such a language must be able to be spoken and written. There is no question of a single universal language, but only of a *second* tongue. Each nation will still keep its own special language, adapted to its own habits of thought and feeling. No language could be created sufficiently elastic to permit of doing without our current languages. The secondary, international language will not be literary, but merely utilitarian. It ought to be capable of expressing ordinary scientific conceptions, commercial expressions, and those of every-day life.

There are but two ways of forming the language. It might be evolved from the stock of existing languages—which M. Bollack thinks impracticable; or it might be created artificially. International jealousy would, of course, prevent the stock of any particular language being used. There should be about twenty letters in the alphabet; and no letter must have more than one sound. Sounds difficult to many nations (English *th* or Spanish *j*) must be ruled out. M. Bollack himself is the creator of a would-be universal language—*La Langue Bleue*. In Paris there is already a society whose aim is the adoption of some international form of speech. To it, in one year, more than fifty other societies, chambers of commerce, have adhered.

PUBLIC HEALTH REFORM IN FRANCE.

Senator Strauss discusses with great approval the new Public Health Act just passed in France, after a ten years' fight. Compulsory vaccination is included among the many and, M. Strauss thinks, none too stringent measures to be enforced for the public health. He casts eyes of admiring envy at our Local Government Board, with its 178 directors, etc., at the head office, and over 8,000 at large in the provinces, and contrasts it with the French *bureau d'hygiène* of seven persons and two inspectors.

PRACTICAL PHONETICS.

M. Finot has a long illustrated paper on recent experiment in phonetics (the science of sounds and their

transformation). These experiments, he claims, have succeeded in making both the dumb speak and the deaf hear, besides curing obstinate cases of stammering. More wonderful still, by means of these experiments the German may even learn to speak tolerable French, and, "what is hardly credible," English women have been taught to pronounce French correctly.

A High-Class Polish Magazine.

THE appearance of the Polish monthly magazine, the *Chimara*, marks an epoch in the intellectual life in Poland. It is a high-class literary and artistic Review. Its outer appearance as well as its contents present an harmonious and æsthetic whole, the like of which may be sought in vain in Europe. The *Chimara* collects round it all the greatest and most eminent talents of the Polish younger generation. Besides containing the best productions in Polish literature, the *Chimara* publishes translation masterpieces of the literary world—for instance, "Axel," a drama of Count de Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Leyer's "Synai," Grabbe's comedies, etc. From English literature it has published Polish versions of Coleridge's "Lay of the Ancient Mariner," and Keats' "Hyperion." All sectarian and political questions are avoided; the *Chimara* renders homage to beauty and to the æsthetic in the widest sense of the word. The "Struggle with Art" and the "Fate of Genius" are articles of a high philosophical and literary value. The editor, Mr. Lenon Praesmycki (Miriam), is a famous Polish poet and an industrious student of universal literature and art. His essay about Maeterlinck and the Belgian poets is highly appreciated abroad. The paper contains many interesting illustrations of the best artists; the "Chimara" of the French painter Gustave Moreau, reproduced in heliogravure, is a real *chef d'œuvre*.



THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

La Nouvelle Revue, which now offers its readers an immense number of short articles instead of the more solid fare provided during the editorship of Mme. Juliette Adam, contains a curious and, to those interested in such matters, a really notable addition to the history of palmistry in the shape of an account by Mme. de Thebes, the famous Paris palmist and prophetess, of a visit made by her to the unfortunate Blanche Monnier, who, though belonging to a respectable family of Poitiers, was confined for upwards of twenty-five years to the same room, her family—notably her mother and brother—refusing to have her put under proper care in spite of the fact that she was mentally deficient. Mme. de Thebes obtained leave from the head of the charitable institution where Blanche Monnier is now being treated for her malady to make a special study of the unfortunate woman's hands. As a result she declares that Blanche Monnier was not always deficient, but owes her mental state directly to an ardent sensitive nature, probably crossed in love early in life.

HOW FRENCH ACTORS ARE TRAINED.

M. Sorel gives a short account of the Conservatoire, a kind of dramatic college where French actors and actresses are trained, and which has long been subventioned by the State. The most noted French dramatic artists are delighted to give their services for nothing; indeed, it is considered a great honour to be asked to take a class there. The Conservatoire also plays a literary rôle, for the pupils only take part in what may be called the classic drama. This keeps alive in France the great traditions of the past as summed up in the works of Molière, of Racine, and of Corneille.

A curious article also indirectly touching on the dramatic world treats of the rôle played by animals, both in acted plays and in circuses. Of course the habit of bringing animals on to the stage is a very ancient one, in fact dates from the early Romans. The writer gives some curious details concerning the influence of music on animals. According to some experiments lately tried both in Paris and in London the bear is peculiarly sensitive to sound, so is the condor, so is the serpent. Hippopotami will always beat time, the lion seems paralysed by the too near presence of a band; tigers, and all those animals who resemble the dog, have a violent distaste to singing and instrumental playing.

A friend of the late Captain Gilbert sums up in the *Nouvelle Revue* in two sentences his final conclusions concerning the South African War. The first is, that "the weakness of the Boers has consisted in the absence of an ordinary permanent army, and their lack of discipline and of military spirit"; the second, "their greatest strength has consisted in their extraordinary strength of mind and determination never to own themselves vanquished."

THE KAISER AS PROTESTANT POPE.

M. Wolff attempts to give a new reading to the political character of that great mystery man of modern Europe, William II. The writer holds the view that the German Emperor is immensely influenced by his early religious training; further, that he aspires to become the practical head of the Protestant religion all the world over. M. Wolff believes that it was to please himself quite as much as to please his Empress that he followed in the steps of the Crusaders and made a solemn pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

THE FRENCH PEASANT AS CRIMINAL.

Of late years the French peasant has become more and more sober, moral, and law-abiding; on the other

hand, crimes in which love of money plays a part are more common in country districts than in towns. Parricide and arson, for instance, may be called two essentially peasant crimes; and in both cases love of money, and, roughly speaking, the passion of self-interest, almost invariably determine the act. The writer, M. Filliol, gives some curious statistics concerning his subject. Corsica is extraordinarily more criminal than is France itself. After the Napoleon island, the most criminal section of France is the Department of the Alpes Maritimes, that which lies almost opposite Corsica and is bordered by the Mediterranean. Curiously enough, almost as many suicides take place in the country as in the towns.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

La Revue de Paris publishes several interesting articles, of which the Duc de Guise's account of the Danish military college at Frederiksborg, M. Strauss' "The Hygiene of Paris," and M. Carol's account of how French convicts live, are noticed elsewhere.

The historical student will naturally turn with the most intense interest to Anatole France's vivid reconstruction of the great Siege of Orleans. With this article, to which is given the place of honour in the first January number, is published a curious map of mediæval Orleans, and in this first chapter of what promises to be a very elaborate history of the siege the writer scarce does more than allude to Joan of Arc, though in the second number of the *Revue* he remedies the omission, and gives a wonderful and poetic account of all the discussions and events that preceded the reception of the mysterious shepherdess by the King of France, recalling the many prophecies which had predicted that France would finally be saved by a maiden, and describing some of Joan the maid's precursors.

Appealing to a very different public, but to one at least equally wide, is the continuation of Renan's early letters from his seminary at Issy. These give a delightful picture of the youthful writer, but throw but little light on his views and convictions as a priest. At the time these letters were written to his mother, Ernest Renan seemed to have been quite happy and content with his lot, and these immensely long and intimate epistles, many extending to five pages of close print, give a pleasant picture of the life led in the seminary, of which he preserved to the very end of his life, and long after he had unfrocked himself, the most affectionate recollections.

Toys are decidedly the fashion in France, and Madame Tinayre devotes some pages to the fascinating subject, which is now topical owing to the great toy-making competitions lately organised in Paris.

China provides material for two articles; the one, very slight, gives a brief account of what the French branch of the Red Cross Society was able to achieve during the late Chinese campaign. Two complete field hospitals, each containing two hundred beds, were sent out, the staff consisting of six doctors, two chemists, ten orderlies, and some fifteen sisters of charity. Close on a thousand cases were treated, and nearly £5,000 worth of warm clothing, medicine, wine, sterilised milk, and books, many of them gifts from wealthy private individuals, were despatched. The other Chinese contribution is also anonymous, and consists of extracts from a diary written during the siege of Tientsin. These pages are enriched with an interesting little map of the city, but the writer has nothing new to say concerning the campaign.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE January number of the *Deutsche Revue* contains a rather interesting account of the conferences preceding the capture of the Malakoff at Sebastopol. It brings the differences between the various English and French generals into prominence, and shows that whilst the former were always urging for a prompt attack by storm, the latter believed more in a regular siege. The description of the actual attack on the Malakoff does not appear until next month. Georges Claretie contributes a very readable account of the younger Dumas, whilst at the same time urging the production of his last play the "Route de Thèbes." From personal knowledge he vouches for the extreme interest and "go" of this play, and maintains that Alexander Dumas himself always intended it to be staged, although it was still unfinished at the time of his death. Mr. Claretie expresses an earnest hope that Prudhon will produce at least some of the scenes at the Comédie Française on the occasion of his retirement therefrom. A. Kussmaul writes upon the three great German naturalists and friends at Heidelberg University—namely, Bunsen, Kirchhoff, and Helmholtz.

An interesting correspondence is published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. It consists of letters between King Frederick William III. and Queen Louise in 1807 during the negotiation preceding the Treaty of Tilsit. The Prussian King wrote frequently, and his letters give a very good idea of the chaotic state of affairs in the Russian and German camps, and their mutual terror of Napoleon. Writing on June 26th, he opens his letter thus:—"I have seen him (Napoleon). I have spoken to this monster vomited up from hell, formed by Beelzebub to be the scourge of the earth." A rather strong expression, but evidently the generally held opinion of the time. The letter then goes on to describe the famous meeting between the three crowned heads in the boat anchored in the centre of the River Memel. The Russian Emperor seems to have done most of the talking, Frederick William III. being very much in the background.

The letters are all in French. Fourteen pages of an English magazine written in French would be an astonishing occurrence, but it is not remarked upon in German periodicals.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land contains a very disappointing article by William Berdrow upon the maiden voyage of the holder of the transatlantic record, the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*. So much valuable information might have been given, but is not. Ulrich von Hassell gives some interesting details as to the expenditure of the various German Colonies. The figures are in marks. East Africa cost 9,601,496, or 1,110,496 more than last year; West Africa cost 9,458,900, or 992,700 less than last year; Samoa cost 441,400, being 175,400 more than in 1901; and Kiautschu 12,528,000, or 1,478,000 more than in 1901. The total expenditure on all Colonies for 1902 works out at 39,076,496, or 3,465,596 more than in 1901. This seems a very fruitful source of increasing expenditure.

An article in *Ueber Land und Meer* gives an interesting account of the goose industry and describes one of its largest headquarters. The cramming of geese by machinery is deprecated both as being cruel—the goose is allowed no exercise—and as producing inferior meat. Berlin yearly consumes one million geese. At the goose market at Warschau, open from September to November, or about two months, more than three million geese are sold!

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THERE are no epoch-making articles in the Italian reviews this month. The *Rivista Moderna*, as a feature of its improved management, announces a series of articles on personalities of the day, both native and foreign, and leads off with a sympathetic sketch of the Prime Minister, the septuagenarian Zanardelli, whose motto through life appears to have been "Work." The political article deals with English Imperialism and the relations between England and Italy, and is evidently intended to smooth down the Anglophobia which has been steadily on the increase in Italy during the last two years. The writer admits that the eyes of Italy are turned just now to Paris and St. Petersburg, instead of, as formerly, to London and Berlin, but declares that Italy is still willing to enter into a friendly understanding with England, but only on "good reciprocal conditions," the first of which would certainly be that we should cease to harry the unfortunate Maltese over their language. The mid-January number contains a gossip article on English and American society in Rome, in which regret is expressed that of recent years no distinguished diplomatist—with the one brilliant exception of Lord Dufferin—has been sent by England to occupy the Embassy in Via Venti Settembre. "Jerusalemite" writes very indignantly of the conduct of the French authorities in connection with the brutal attack made by the Greek monks on the Franciscans in Jerusalem last November. Not only did France—presumably out of consideration for Russia—refuse to take any action herself, but her representatives in Jerusalem tried to prevent the consuls of other nations from protesting on behalf of the injured friars of their respective nationalities. Under such circumstances, "Jerusalemite" protests against the custody of the Holy Places in Palestine being confided any longer to a French Protectorate, and reminds his readers that the great majority of the Franciscans throughout the Holy Land are Italians, and teach the Italian language in their schools.

The *Nuova Antologia* publishes an interesting account, with illustrations, of the celebrated iron crown of Mouza and other ancient crowns. It is, however, disappointing to learn that though historical tradition bestows on the iron crown a remote Eastern origin, scientific history can only trace the present crown back to the days when Clement VII. crowned the Emperor Charles V. The veteran poet Carducci writes lengthily and learnedly on the development of the ode in Italian poetry, and E. Boutel contributes some pleasant memories and various portraits of the great actress, Adelaide Ristori, whose eightieth birthday has just been celebrated with such extraordinary enthusiasm throughout the Peninsula.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* and the *Civiltà Cattolica*, for once in harmony, each publish energetic articles against the proposed divorce law, now before the Italian Chambers. The *Rivista Internazionale*, the organ of the Christian Democrats, publishes an article on "Feminism," the first we can recollect seeing in any Italian review of a frankly favourable nature. The author, however, F. Crispolti, makes a curious reservation, for though he would allow women to be eligible for election to public bodies, he would deny them the right to vote. The idea seems to be that the abnormal woman should be allowed freedom of development on any lines she pleases, but that the normal woman should remain in her own household.

Cosmos Catholicus published a sumptuous Christmas number, full of beautiful reproductions of pictures by old masters, bearing on the Nativity, which has come to us rather late.

MAGAZINE CHIT-CHAT.

MR. J. B. ATLAY does a public service by recounting afresh in the pages of *Cornhill* the case of Governor Eyre. The Jamaican experience may yet prove of value when we come to clear up the South African mess.

* * *

"BENEVOLENCE," said Hobbes, "is a love of power and delight in the exercise of it." On this cynical text Mr. Stephen Gwynn preaches in *Cornhill* an excellent sermon on the dangers of philanthropy. He asserts in his turn that "benevolence is not often self-sacrifice—it is always self-realisation."

* * *

IN the February *Girls' Realm* an editorial, with many charming illustrations, deals with English gardens and gardening. "To recall the summer glory of the Garden" Helen Marion Burnside tells the story of the early life of her friend and companion Miss Carey; and Christina G. Whyte describes the work done at the National Training School of Cookery in London, and urges once more upon English girls the necessity for not growing up quite helpless either in the house or with a needle.

* * *

A VALUABLE survey from the Catholic standpoint of the origin and motives of the recent legislation affecting the position of religious orders in France is given by J. B. Milburn in the *Dublin Review*. He closes his paper with this singular glimpse at the future: "The end of the Concordat is not yet, but out of the thunderous clouds which are gathering so thickly around it may come the lightning for its destruction." In the same *Review* Rev. Dr. Verres recalls the widespread suppression of monasteries in Austria under the Emperor Joseph II. It is interesting to note how this work could be put through in a Catholic country by a Catholic monarch without any breach with the Papacy.

* * *

IN the *Quiver* for February Mr. D. A. Willy describes "The Floating Hospitals of New York"—the two large hospital ships which for twenty-six and two years respectively have cruised up and down New York harbour, flying the Red Cross flag and the Stars and Stripes. They are simply floating hospitals, floating, because in this way poor children and their mothers may have at once the benefit of sea air and good medical treatment. Mr. F. M. Holmes has an interesting interview with "Gipsy" Smith, the Evangelist, a real gipsy by birth. In the course of this interview, Mr. Smith said that Theodore Watts Dunton's "Aylwin" gave the best picture of gipsy life that he knew in the English language. According to him there are still well on for 30,000 gipsies in England.

* * *

IN the *Leisure Hour* for February Mr. T. H. S. Escott discusses "The Rise and Fall of Society Journalism," from the erratic *Owl* of Laurence Oliphant and Kinglake fame to the *Lika Joko* of Harry Furniss and the *World*, with its exposure of West-end usurers. For this turning on of the editorial search-light the *World's* editor got into Holloway, and gave a serious blow to society journalism. In fact, when everyone knew that everyone else either aspired to contribute or actually did contribute spicy pars to some society paper, people felt more or less under constant restraint, and this still further weakened the society paper. And, again, the writer thinks that the well-to-do classes have lately begun to take far more interest in serious questions of the day, and so have less time to give to mere personalities and gossip.

THE brilliant career of the only English Pope, Nicholas Breakspear (Adrian IV.), is epitomised in the *Dublin Review* by the Very Rev. L. C. Casartelli. Even a Protestant will supply the obvious inference, what might not another English Pontiff achieve for mankind?

* * *

SCOTSMEN who are proud of their countrymen's international achievements will find much to interest and delight them in a paper in *Gentleman's* by W. C. Mackenzie, entitled "The Scot Abroad." Despite their foreign disguise, the writer finds Macphersons in the Swedish Fersens, Cuthberts in Colbert and Joubert, MacCrone in Cronje.

* * *

THE January number of *St. George*, a quarterly published in connection with the Ruskin Society of Birmingham and the Ruskin Union of London, contains an interesting article on Dante and Botticelli by John Oliver Hobbes; and Mr. D. S. Riddoch contributes a notice of the Pre-Raphaelite Art at the Glasgow Exhibition.

* * *

"SCENT in Dogs" is the subject of an instructive study by J. G. McPherson in *Gentleman's*. He tells how Dr. Romanes, after many striking experiments with his setter bitch, concluded that she "distinguished his trail from that of all others by the peculiar smell of his boots, and not by the particular smell of his feet. The exudations from his feet required to be combined with those from shoe-leather; and brown paper can stop the transmission of the scent of both. He also concluded that the whole body of a man exhales a peculiar or individual odour which a dog can recognise as that of his master amid a crowd of other persons."

* * *

"IF you would have success, do not work too hard." Such is the advice which is given to young men in the *Young Man* by Mr. Poultney Bigelow. The interview with him reveals that he was another of those exceptional men who owed much of their career to an early breakdown in health. In pursuit of health he went round the world. He turned his experiences and adventures into "copy," and became distinguished. His word on the international situation was:—"England's danger to-day, commercially, is this: that she will not give her children the educational advantages that the people of other countries enjoy."

* * *

SPACE is crowded, human life is short, and there is a limit even to the most indulgent editor's patience. It is true that I have always endeavoured to hear fools gladly, but I draw the line at this Gallup-Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. Hence I say nothing about the articles setting forth the Baconian hypothesis in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Mr. Robert Rait's demolition of Mrs. Gallup's bad history in the *Fortnightly Review*, nor Mr. Andrew Lang's paper in the *Monthly Review*. All such discussions are about as profitable as the problem of the schoolmen as to the number of angels who could dance upon the point of a needle. Those who want to pursue the study of the Bacon-Shakespeare nuisance will have to do it in other pages than those of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THE Modern Language Society held its annual meeting in London last December—too late for us to notice it in the January REVIEW. The daily papers gave a short abstract of the speeches, but full particulars will appear in the next number of the *Modern Language Quarterly*—publisher David Nutt, 57, Long Acre. There was much discussion of the various schemes for getting over the difficulties of the present confusion of tongues. The president, Professor Mahaffy, pointed out that in Europe no other arrangement than a tri-lingual one is possible, and, therefore, every educated person should be able to speak English, French and German; he gave some mortifying examples of our backwardness in this particular. Both he and Professor Rippmann laid great stress upon the importance of speaking and a correct pronunciation, and bearing in mind how difficult it is for the average Briton to accomplish this, I present two facts to our readers herewith.

FRENCH NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Our girls have better chances than our boys, though in at least three Normal schools young men can have the same opportunities as girls upon the payment of a slightly higher fee. But I give here an epitome of what is offered to our girls.

Most French departments have a training college for teachers. Of these, fifty-four take young English girls, upon the following conditions, decided upon by the Minister of Public Instruction:—

(1) Candidates must be over eighteen and under thirty years of age, and have passed some examination conducted by a British university open to women over seventeen, but sometimes *special qualifications* are accepted in lieu of this.

They must pass in London a French examination, viz, must be able to read aloud a piece of modern French prose or verse; translate into English, and answer easy questions upon it, in *French*. Read aloud from English authors, and answer in *English* questions as to the subject matter, grammar, etc. They must contribute £16 a year towards the cost of their board, lodging, and lectures, and give instruction in their mother-tongue two hours daily to the teachers and scholars of the college, being themselves free to attend the French classes.

I have called attention to this matter before, but have always supposed the age limit was twenty, instead of which it is thirty.

The next examination in London will be held during Easter week, and forms must be filled in before March 15th. For further particulars write to Miss Alice Gardner, Newnham College, Cambridge.

THE PHONOGRAPH AS A TEACHER.

The second fact is this. Supposing a student is in some lonely place where there is no chance of a tutor in languages—and I have had letters from many such; it is quite possible to study pronunciation with the help of the phonograph. More, a careful series of lessons has been prepared, in collaboration, by the inventor of the idea, Mr. Rees, and Professor Barbier, of Cardiff. An involuntary smile comes on the face at once—I confess to it; but, failing the human voice, why not use that phonographic one which already gives an invalid who cannot move the music of our best singers? Then, too, how patient the phonograph is—untiringly it will repeat the sounds commanded. Only the two most used modern foreign languages—French and German—are at present pre-

pared; but Mr. Rees, of the Modern Language Press, 49, Fleet Street, tells me that it is in use in Welsh schools. He will be happy to give every information, and, to any one calling there, a demonstration. Their phonographs have special attachments, though any will do the work; but Mr. Rees has devoted time and thought to the matter for years, and his books and records fit. Imagine a student going a long sea-voyage with a foreign country as his destination; it would be fine to carry his tutor in his cabin trunk.

HOLIDAYS IN THE PYRENEES.

Since M. Mieille left the neighbourhood of the Alps for a sojourn near the Pyrenees he has devoted more time than ever to mountaineering, and claims that as beautiful scenery may be found near the latter as in the former. The French Pyrenees have not yet become hackneyed. Tourists are rare, and as the roads are good for cyclists and pedestrians, whilst the air is balmy and the people unspoiled, economy may join hand-in-hand with pleasure. The four centres for these excursions seem to be Bearn, Pau, Bagnières de Bigorre and Tarbes. Anyone needing information might inquire of Dr. Dupin, of the Rue de Pau, Tarbes, or Dr. Gandy, of Bagnières-de-Bigorre. The *Bulletin Pyrénien* gives a charming account of some ascents—it may be bought for sixpence of M. Baucal, 38, Rue Cassies, Pau. I quote from M. Mieille: "Who that has once tasted can ever forget the delight of such an excursion! The ineffable joy procured by the conquest of a fine peak or mighty summit, the adventurous crossing of a glacier, the light of those radiant days, when all Nature seems to be holiday-making." Perhaps the pleasure would be increased by some knowledge of French, even enough to inquire one's way and demand bread, butter, eggs or coffee.

NOTICES.

No. 2 of *Comrades All* will be ready in March, and I shall be glad to receive orders as soon as possible—so that we may know how large the edition should be. We have fixed 6d. each as the price of these advance orders (single copies 8d.), of which about 3,000 have been received from the schools in England, Germany, France, and the several countries in which international correspondence flourishes. The French Minister of Public Instruction has ordered from M. Mieille, the French editor, 150 copies for free distribution amongst teachers.

A French gentleman will take an English lad in his house, *au pair*.

Young men in India, Holland and Russia earnestly desire to correspond with their fellows in England.

An English lady would be glad of an "exchange of homes" for her daughter of fifteen, with the daughter or son of a French lady.

A young German and several young French students beg for lady correspondents, because they "write much more interesting letters," but consent of parents or guardians must be given in such case.

An Italian doctor wishes to correspond with an English doctor.

There is no fee for scholars, unless German correspondents are desired, when 2½d. should be sent; but adults are asked to send 1s. towards cost of search, and to give age, sex and occupation as a guide in choosing.

Two French ladies would like to correspond with Roman Catholics; one is an artist.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

LONDON: THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUNICIPALITY.*

IT is impossible to describe London except by superlatives. Its mere extent is so vast, the numbers of its citizens so overwhelming, its wealth so immense, and its government so complex, that the imagination almost refuses to grasp its true proportions. London is not only the capital of an empire and the metropolis of a kingdom, but it is also the greatest of the world's municipalities. Its elected representatives are charged with the task of caring for the health and well-being of a population which rivals that of a minor European State or a great Colonial Dominion. That in itself is no light burden. But the modern municipality is daily undertaking new duties and new responsibilities which the city of a generation ago willingly left to the individual or the private company. Private monopoly is giving place to municipal monopoly, and the citizen is coming to depend more and more upon the municipality to provide him not merely with the absolute necessities of corporate existence, but also with the amenities of private life. The government of a gigantic city like London involves an amount of time and trouble, a perfection of organisation and an expenditure of money, of which the average citizen has no adequate idea. This ignorance, coupled with the bewildering confusion in which London government is still involved, accounts for the apathy and indifference with which the people of London for the most part regard the working of their city's administrative machinery. Three recent publications throw a flood of light upon the extent, the resources and the government of London. Every year there is issued from the offices of the London County Council a ponderous volume crammed with statistics and packed with facts on all phases of London life and government. But seven pounds and four ounces by the scale, of totals and percentages is more than the average man can stomach. He prefers to take his facts and figures in a more attractive form and a more convenient shape. He will find all that he requires in the admirable manual that Mr. Robert Donald edits year after year. It is as full of information as an egg is of meat. It is clear, it is concise, and it is accurate. While containing all the necessary information to make it an invaluable handbook of London government, Mr. Donald's manual will interest those besides to whom a page of statistics is repugnant. A third publication that describes another aspect of London life is the slim blue-book in which the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan

Police prints his belated report on criminal London. A study of these great masses of raw and partially digested material brings out many striking facts about the great metropolis. I have attempted to bring a few of them together in the following pages.

A CITY WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Looking down from the stone gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral upon the prostrate city at one's feet, stretching away on every side to the circle of surrounding hills upon the horizon, one obtains a glimpse of the immensity of London which time never effaces from the memory. In the same manner, from out of the midst of the clinging fog of statistics and the minutiae of petty details, the greatness of the metropolis looms dimly before the mind of the student of the reports of London's multitudinous municipal authorities. It is a city without a rival. It stands alone, without a parallel either in by-gone ages or the present day. There is no standard by which to measure the magnitude of London. Take population as a test, and we see at once how unique is the position of the capital among the great cities of the world. It is only by adding town to town and capital to capital that we can build up another London. The County of London covers 118 square miles, and contains 4,536,063 persons, living in 608,000 houses. Greater London, over which the Metropolitan Police keeps ceaseless watch and ward, has a population of close on 6,000,000 and an area 688 square miles in extent. In vain we search elsewhere for an equivalent to these figures. The combined population of the three greatest Continental capitals—Paris, Berlin, Vienna—could be comfortably stowed away within the limits of Greater London. The three most populous American cities are New York, the second largest city of the world, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Yet if the inhabitants of these three cities were to be transported bodily to London, it would only be necessary to provide accommodation for an additional half-a-million of people. Countries, not cities, are the only rivals of this great province of bricks and mortar with its teeming millions of citizens. The whole populations of Federated Australia or of the Dominion of Canada do not equal the number of London's inhabitants. Neither Scotland nor Ireland can boast so large a population. Belgium, Portugal, or Roumania are States over which princes are proud to rule, but their subjects do not outnumber those of the capital of the British Empire. Twenty-three of the boroughs into which London is divided contain over 100,000 people each. A dozen of the great provincial towns might easily be accommodated within these minor municipal areas. The united populations of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bristol could be accommodated

* "The London Manual, 1902." Edited by Robert Donald. (Edward Lloyd.) 1s. and 1s. 6d.

"London Statistics," vol. xi, 1897-1900. P. S. King and Son. 5s.

"Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, 1902," Eyre and Spottiswoode. 8d.

on the northern banks of the Thames. Finally, the population of London is one-seventh of that of England and Wales, although its percentage of area is only '20 of that of the predominant partner.

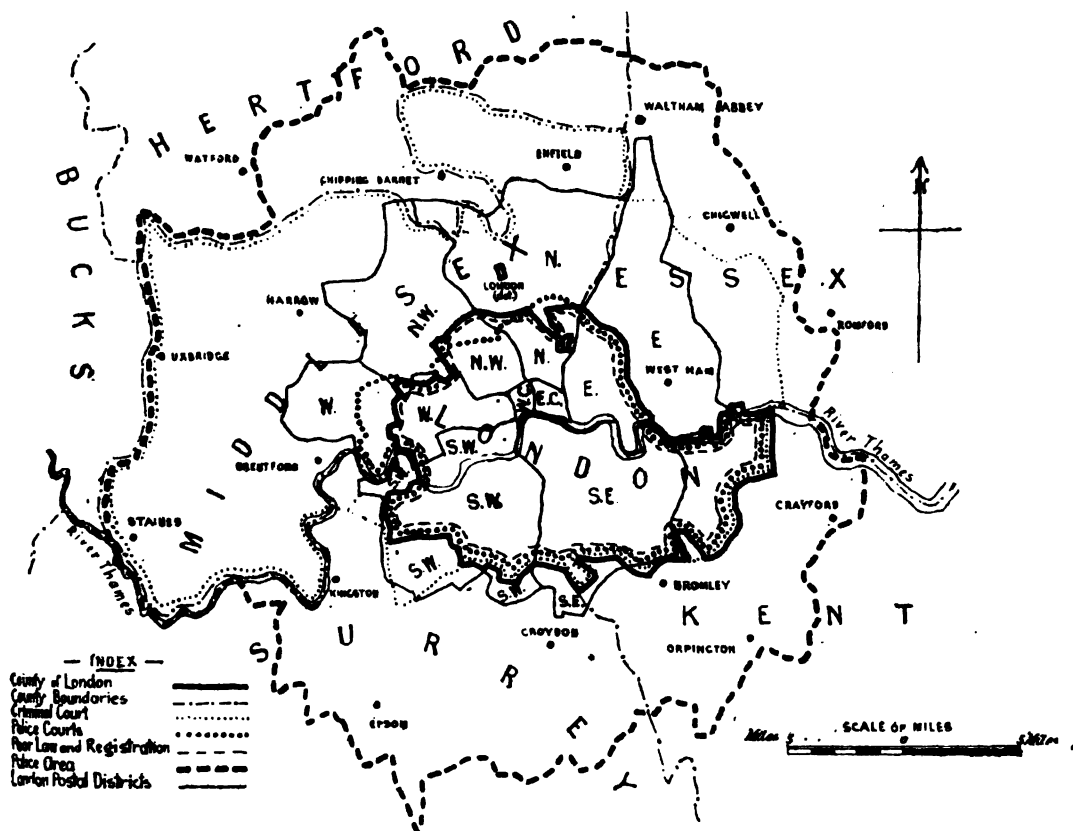
FIRST IN WEALTH—

In two other respects London stands supreme, a sovereign among cities. It is the wealthiest municipality upon the face of the globe, and it is the greatest seaport of the world. The actual wealth of the city, which not many centuries ago was a dreary marshland, can only be guessed at. The value of its insured

City of Westminster, although but a fragment of London, boasts that it occupies the first place among the wealthy cities of the world. It can at least justifiably claim that position among the twenty-eight boroughs of London, not excluding the City itself.

—AND IN SHIPPING.

As a port London far outstrips all its rivals. The shipping which enters the Thames is equal to one-fifth of the total for the United Kingdom. If we take value and not bulk as the measure of our imported commodities we find that one-third of the imports



From the *London Manual*.]

The Various Divisions of London.

property is £932,598,661. The rateable value of its 600,000 houses is over thirty-nine million pounds sterling, and their gross rental value cannot be estimated at less than £48,000,000. The significance of these figures is apparent when we find that the combined rateable value of all the other boroughs in England hardly equals that of London. The wealth of London is not stationary; it advances year by year with leaps and bounds. The rateable value of the new property built annually within the limits of the metropolis is half a million sterling, while the rise in the rateable value of the existing property in the last five years has been £1,845,000. The reconstituted

annually poured into the British Isles from the four quarters of the world are discharged in the docks of the capital. London also can claim one quarter of our total exports as her proportion of the nation's trade. Mr. Donald's brief summary of the comparative position of the world's greatest seaports emphasises the remarkable position held by London :—

Liverpool, which ranks next in the quantity and importance of its shipping, has a tonnage entered of 8,282,774 against 14,682,971 for London, and a tonnage cleared of 7,458,218 as against 8,250,733 for London. Excluding Cardiff, where the trade is of a more special nature, Glasgow is the next British port, with a tonnage of shipping entered of 3,034,680, and of

shipping cleared of 3,415,296. Of foreign ports, New York comes first with a shipping entered of 8,115,528 tons, or 52·7 per cent. of London; then Hamburg, with a shipping entered of 7,765,950 tons, or 50·5 per cent.; Antwerp, with 6,842,163 tons, or 44·5 per cent., and Rotterdam, with 6,323,072 tons, or 41·1 per cent.

THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

Such are the gigantic dimensions of London when tested by population, by wealth, and by its shipping. If we turn for a moment to the services which guard and protect the citizen of London from danger to health and life and property, we find the same gigantic scale. The drainage of the densely-crowded area is a colossal undertaking, which costs the ratepayer an annual sum of £235,000. In return for that payment the city is drained, the 81,680,000,000 gallons of sewage is rendered innocuous, and the 2½ million tons of sludge remaining is carried fifty miles out to sea and there disposed of. An average of 223,780,000 gallons of sewage flows daily through the 87½ miles of main drains, which even now are insufficient for the work demanded of them. Five new main drains are being built at a cost of £2,940,000 to provide for the increase of population in the last forty years. They will not, however, be completed for another five years.

To grapple with the fire-fiend requires an annual expenditure of £291,000, equal to a poll-tax of about 8d. In recent years the Fire Brigade has been greatly increased and rendered more efficient. There are now 66 steam fire engines scattered over the County of London, and the Brigade numbers 1,137 men and 260 horses. Horse fire-escapes have been substituted for the old hand-propelled escapes, the fire alarm posts have been nearly doubled in number, and are being linked by telephone to the nearest station; and more than 17,000 additional fire hydrants have been fixed. On an average there are about 3,200 fires in the year, of which 200 are serious conflagrations.

The third great protective service is paid for by the Londoner, but in its control he has no voice. This is the Metropolitan Police Force, which is charged with the duty of maintaining law and order within an area of 688 square miles, protecting the lives of six millions of people, and guarding property assessed at a rateable value of £44,000,000. 15,847 constables are required to protect the capital, a force larger than that of the police of all the other cities of England and Wales or of the constabulary which maintains order in the counties. On an average there are three and a half policemen to every hundred acres, two and a fraction to every thousand of the population, and almost two to every hundred inhabited houses. For this protection the citizens of the metropolis pay £1,300,000 a year, and the comparative statistics of crime show that they receive full value for their expenditure. Considering its huge population, London compares favourably with other great towns in the matter of its crime statistics. There has been a steady diminution in offences against persons and property. 108,267 persons were apprehended in

1900 and 83,000 were convicted. Over 14,000 persons were arrested on criminal charges. The value of the property stolen was £212,340, of which a little over £39,000 was recovered. There were 367 burglaries and 1,416 housebreakings, but on the whole the occupation of the burglar does not seem to be a remunerative one. In 665 cases the value of the property stolen did not exceed £5. The duties of the metropolitan police are much more numerous than is usually supposed. The policeman is a night-bird, but a large proportion of the force is employed in regulating the traffic. During 1900 they received 37,000 reports of persons missing, and restored more than 18,000 persons to their friends. They discovered almost 24,000 doors and windows open or insecurely fastened, stopped 218 runaway horses, seized 23,000 dogs, and received at the lost property office 41,000 articles found in public carriages, of which 20,550 were returned to the owners. Among these mementoes of the thoughtlessness of mankind were 180 watches, 3,239 purses, and 19,077 umbrellas. Over 70,000 letters were written to drivers, conductors, and the general public.

ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY MILLION PASSENGERS.

Every day of the working week an immense army of workers flows like a human tide into the inner belt of London. In the evening this tide sweeps backward toward the suburbs. Rapid travelling facilities are a supreme necessity of London life. A million people enter and leave the City alone every twenty-four hours. The present means of coping with this gigantic daily migration are utterly inadequate. There are 1,483 tramcars, 3,685 omnibuses, 7,531 hansom, 3,721 cabs, and 215 miles of railway within the County of London. But all of these combined are insufficient to provide for the needs of the public. The table which Mr. Donald has compiled, showing the distribution of the annual passenger traffic, is yet another illustration of the immensity of London. During the year there were:—

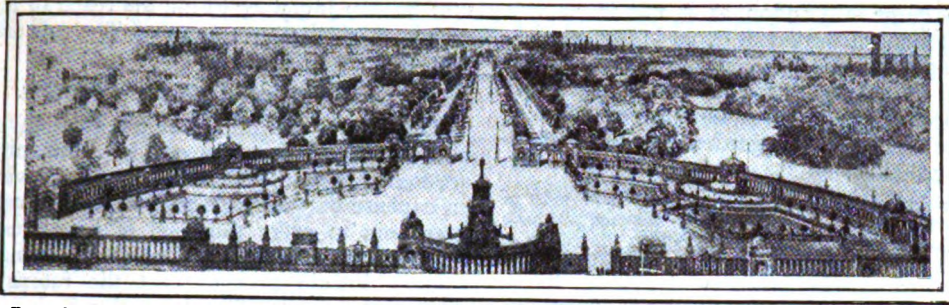
351,000,000 railway passengers.

331,438,283 tramway passengers.

356,245,560 omnibus passengers.

53,500,000 cab and steamboat passengers.

This gives a total of 1,092,183,843 passengers. In spite of the competition of the tube railways, the omnibus still obtains the largest share of the traffic. The popularity of the various underground railways, however, proves the urgent necessity for more rapid means of communication. Thirty-five million passengers travelled by the Central London Railway in the twelvemonth; over 10 million passengers were carried by the City and South London, and over 4 millions by the City and Waterloo. The tramways are responsible for the conveyance of one-third of the travelling public. 114 miles of tramways are now owned and operated by the London County Council, which out of the profit earned has been able to devote £29,000 to relief of the rates after improving

From the *London Manual*.]

The Victoria Memorial.

the service, reducing the fares, and bettering the condition of the employees. At length there is a prospect of the problem of locomotion being taken seriously in hand. Tube railways are being planned in all directions; the County Council is about to substitute electric traction for animal on the tramways, and to build cars carrying seventy passengers and travelling at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour; the Underground Railway, thanks to American enterprise, is also going to adopt electricity as its motive power; and new tramways, both surface and covered, are authorised or projected. The electric tram is already running in the outlying districts of the West-end, and at the present time 60 miles of electric tramway are in operation, under construction, or authorised, to be increased to 106 miles when the scheme mapped out by the London United Tramways Company is completed. Until these schemes are carried out the 2,000 miles of roadway maintained by the local authorities of the metropolis at an annual cost of £1,600,000 will remain in a state of almost chronic congestion.

BUILDING A TOWN FOR 40,000 PEOPLE.

Another of London's urgent problems is the question of housing. The average number of persons living in a house is eight, but there are close upon a million people who pass their lives in conditions of overcrowding. In its attempt to mitigate this terrible evil the London County Council has become one of the great landlords of the metropolis. In the immediate future it will have 40,700 tenants, and be in receipt of about £100,000 a year in rental. Recently the Council has begun to build cottages in the suburbs in great numbers for the accommodation of the overcrowded. At Tooting 1,244 cottages are being erected at a cost of £400,000, which will provide living room for 8,582 persons. At Norbury thirty-one acres have been purchased for the erection of 551 single cottages of three, four, and five rooms each, and 211 double cottages in which 5,800 persons will be provided for. At Holloway a site has been bought capable of housing 1,050 people and 1,400 will be re-housed at Islington. But all these schemes are small compared with the township the Council is preparing to build at Tottenham. It is the largest

undertaking of the kind ever attempted by a municipality. In describing it Mr. Donald says:—

It will mean, in fact, the creation of a new town of 40,000 inhabitants. In the centre will be reserved a site for the accommodation of shops and public buildings and near by will be an open space through which the River Moselle will meander. All around, shooting off in every direction, will be the streets made up of prettily designed cottages, some semi-detached, others standing close together, and down the sides of each thoroughfare, trees will be planted at intervals. The estate is situated about six miles from London and comprises 225 acres. Building operations will be at first confined to the larger portion of the estate—that lying nearest London. Here accommodation will be provided for 33,000 persons in 4,750 self-contained two-storied cottages, and 2,000 more will be provided for in tenements over shops. The cottages will be of various classes, and each cottage will have its own garden.

The estimated cost of building this portion of the new town is £1,530,858. When all these projects have been carried out, housing will have been provided for over 59,000 people. But this is not the only direction in which London is being transformed. Every year the Council spends about half a million sterling in street improvements, of which the most important will be the great new thoroughfare from the Strand to Holborn that is now in course of construction. In the last twelve years almost six millions have been expended in various improvements in all parts of the metropolis. A new bridge is being built over the Thames at Vauxhall, and two new tunnels are in course of construction below Tower Bridge, at a cost of almost three millions sterling.

RECREATION.

The London County Council, ever since its formation, has thrown itself with zeal into the work of providing recreation for the citizens of London, and of supplying them with open spaces and playgrounds. In the last ten years the area of these open spaces has been doubled. At the present moment they number eighty-nine, varying from a fraction of an acre to many hundreds, and in all amounting to 4,000 acres. If the Royal parks and some other commons and parks are added the total is raised to 6,152 acres, and this gain becomes 9,540 acres if those breathing spaces in the immediate vicinity of London are included. Mr. Donald notes the interesting fact that the proportion of open spaces to the city's area is

practically the same in London as it was in ancient Rome. In London it works out at 12'64 per cent., in Rome the proportion was 12½. 781 men are continually employed in tending to the various parks under the supervision of the Council, and every effort is made to make them beautiful gardens as well as first-class playing-grounds :—

Special gymnasiums for children have been placed in most of the principal parks, and in two of them huge sea-sand pits have been provided for the enjoyment of the children. Provision is made for the playing of bowls, cricket, croquet, football, hockey, hurling, lacrosse, lawn tennis, quoits, and even golf. In the winter months the Council uses every precaution for the securing of good skating surfaces on the lakes ; and in the summer time boating and bathing are encouraged. The Council has also earned considerable popularity by insisting that reasonable tariffs shall be charged at all the refreshment houses in the parks.

There are 385 cricket pitches a week to be allotted ; 1,120 applications from cricket clubs were received, and 16,500 games of cricket played during the year. There are 466 tennis courts, and 4,400 games were played on them during the season. 10,000 games of football also are played during the winter. There are 45 ponds, with a total water area of 68 acres suitable for skating, boating or bathing. On a hot Sunday morning as many as 25,000 bathers have been counted in Victoria Park. In addition to this the Council gives band performances in its various parks during the summer months. Last year 1,197 different performances were given at 62 places within the County of London.

900,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The points at which the elected authorities of the metropolis come in contact with the lives of the citizens are innumerable. To set them forth in detail would occupy too much space. But a few figures will show the extent to which the various municipal bodies have become the servants of the community at large. The number of children, for instance, who are educated at the public expense in London is equal to the population of the largest of our provincial towns. There are 752,259 names on the school registers, and almost 900,000 children of school age within the metropolitan area. The average daily attendance is over 600,000. The cost of educating the children of London who attend the Board schools is three and a half millions sterling a year, or an average cost of £3 6s. per scholar. Last year evening classes were also held in 395 schools with an average attendance of almost 80,000. £154,000 is annually spent on Technical education, and the University and the Board school are now linked together by a scholarship ladder.

The Free Libraries are another means of education and recreation. Of these there are now fifty-nine, with a stock of books which numbers 600,000. Four and a half million volumes are issued to readers during the year ; and although over three millions, or 80 per cent., of these are works of fiction, it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of placing good

and healthy literature within the reach of the poorest members of the community. The annual cost of maintenance is £61,000.

1,600,000 HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

The failures and wrecks of the great city also come under the protecting care of the community. There are from 116,000 to 125,000 paupers provided for, at an expense of £28 each a year. They number about twenty-six to every thousand of the industrial population of the metropolis. The 15,000 inmates of the Council lunatic asylums cost the ratepayer almost £470,000 a year. The sick and suffering of the great city, however, are still looked after by voluntary effort. Every year over 1,600,000 persons receive treatment, either as in or out patients, at the London hospitals and dispensaries. There are eighty-five hospitals and fifty dispensaries scattered fairly evenly over the city. Almost a million pounds are spent every year in hospital work, £30,000 is expended in work among the sick poor, 30,000 surgical appliances are distributed, and over 21,000 fever cases are received yearly at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Who can calculate the vast amount of pain and suffering those figures stand for ?

APATHY.

The Londoner does not express his gratitude for benefits received by that intelligent interest in the affairs of the community which is the salt of municipal government. Sixteen millions sterling are expended annually for his comfort and well-being, of which about thirteen millions and a half is spent on the service of the metropolis, the remainder being interest on loans. For a sum equal to £3 12s. per head paid into the common fund of the city he receives in return all the advantages of good government. Still he remains apathetic, and does not attempt to unravel the mysteries and the complexities of London government. He can plead some good reasons for his indifference, for there is no unity in London government, nor in London areas, nor in London rates ; but, whatever the cause and whatever the excuse, the fact remains that the citizen of the greatest of the world's cities does not take sufficient pride in his city to even see that his name is on the register, or if it is there, to vote at an election. There are 1,166,496 men in the metropolis over the age of twenty-one. Of these only 51 per cent. are to be found on the Parliamentary register. Half a million citizens at least are not entitled to express their opinion on the city's affairs either from want of occupation qualification, the failure to claim a vote, or the imperfection of the method of registration. Of those on the register not more than one-half take the trouble to record their votes. Only 40·8 per cent. of those entitled to vote did so at the last County Council Election, and only 45·9 per cent. actually went to the polls in the contests for the election of the various borough councils within the London area.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

A. W. KINGLAKE.*

MR. TUCKWELL has written a book about Mr. Kinglake which Mr. Kinglake himself would have liked to read. It is a brilliant book, worthy of the brilliant author, of whom it presents us with a brilliant and lifelike picture. It is also a brief book, as Mr. Kinglake would have wished it to be. No English man of letters whom I ever met was so fastidious, so anxious to squeeze the water out of whatever was written. To him padding, even a superfluous word, to say nothing of a superfluous sentence, was absolutely abhorrent.

In this book Mr. Tuckwell has divided Kinglake's life into three sections. The first is his literary and parliamentary career, which has "Eothen" as its chief fruit; the second deals with his epic history of the Crimean War; and the third is chiefly occupied with Mme. Novikoff, who in the last twenty years of Kinglake's life was regarded by him with a sentimental and romantic affection which lasted till his death. When Kinglake died all the letters to his family were destroyed; but his voluminous correspondence with Mme. Novikoff, which began in the early seventies, and only closed on his death, afforded Mr. Tuckwell an admirable store of material for a life-like picture of the witty, cynical, and irreverent man of letters who formed one of the most familiar figures of the literary history of the Victorian era.

Of Mr. Tuckwell's literary criticisms all that need be said is unstinted praise. Mr. Tuckwell thinks that Kinglake will be remembered in English letters as the author of "Eothen" rather than as the historian of the Crimean War. "Eothen" has long since become a classic, and yet, as Mr. Tuckwell says, it fascinates by violating all the rules which convention assigns to viatic narrative. He gives us everywhere not history, antiquities, geography, descriptions, statistics, but only Kinglake, only his own sensations, thoughts, experiences. Speaking of it in comparison with the Crimean War, Mr. Tuckwell says:—

To compare an idyll with an epic, it may be said, is like comparing a cameo with a Grecian temple. Be it so, but the temple falls in ruins. The cameo is preserved in cabinets, and it is possible that a century hence the Crimean history will be forgotten, while "Eothen" is read and enjoyed.

His *magnum opus*, Mr. Tuckwell rightly says, is the *Invasion of the Crimea*, but to appreciate it we must look upon it as a great prose epic. Its argument, machinery, actors, episodes are all subordinate to a predominant, ever-present hero. Lord Raglan is the Hector and Lord Stratford the Agamemnon of the Crimean Iliad. Kinglake had accepted the vindication of the great Field-Marshal's fame as a sacred charge. It would be difficult to describe more admirably or to criticise more justly the work to which Kinglake devoted the whole of his later life. Of his famous description of Prince Louis Bonaparte Mr. Tuckwell says:—

It is perhaps unequalled in historical literature. I know not where else to look for a vivisection so scientific and so merciless of a great potentate in the height of his power. It is the loathing of a gentleman for a scoundrel, set to the measure not of indignation but of contempt.

Mr. Tuckwell says that, in addition to all other causes

of quarrel with Napoleon, Kinglake had been his unsuccessful rival for the affections of Miss Howard. He says:—

He quarrelled with him finally, and lastingly, over rivalry in the good graces of a woman, Miss Howard, who followed Louis Napoleon to France in 1848, and lived openly with him as his mistress.

But "The Invasion" was over-elaborated as a literary work. The proof-sheets were a black sea of erasures, intercalations, blots; but the book missed by excessive polish the reposeful, unlaboured, classic grace essential to the highest art. Inspiration avenges itself as soon as diction is made paramount. "Artifice, which demands and misses watchful self-concealment, passes into mannerism; we have lost the incalculable charm of spontaneity." Nevertheless, although "The Invasion" is Corinthian as compared with the Attic of "Eothen," "it remains a great, an amazingly great production; great in its pictorial force, its omnipresent survey, verbal eloquence, firm grasp, marshalled delineation of multitudinous and entangled matter."

The most interesting pages in the book, however, are those which deal with Mr. Kinglake as a man, and especially in the charming relations which existed between him and Mme. Novikoff.

They were, as he himself phrased it, almost as May and December, but although he was old enough to be her father, he always treated her with a chivalrous gallantry which might easily have had its source in a tenderer passion than that which exists between parent and child. Out of devotion to her he wrote his famous preface to the first volume of the Cabinet edition of his *Crimean Invasion*, and it was in deference to her objections that he struck out three-fourths of the contents of that preface, which contained a hostile impeachment of Russia, its people, its Church, and its ruler. He modified the deleted passages, and published them as the preface to the second volume. Mr. Tuckwell gives a sketch of Mme. Novikoff, who, he tells us, was the god-daughter to the Tsar Nicholas I., a devoted Imperialist and a still more ardent Slavophil, whose articles of faith are orthodoxy, autocracy, and Nationalism. Mr. Tuckwell declares that "her political aspirations have been guided, and guided right, by her tact and goodness of heart."

It is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Bulgarian horrors was sent to Mme. Novikoff by Mrs. Gladstone as Mr. Gladstone's answer to the passionate appeal which Mme. Novikoff wrote to him after the death of her brother in the Servian cause. It was at Carlyle's suggestion that the articles which Mme. Novikoff contributed to the *Northern Echo* in 1877 were collected and republished in a little book entitled "Is Russia Wrong?" to which Mr. Froude wrote a preface. Kinglake was furious with Froude for the moderate and ultraprudent tone in which he wrote. Kinglake was of opinion that "by studying the *Etat* of Queen Elizabeth Froude had gone and turned himself into an old maid." He had divested himself of the old maid's estate two years later when he wrote the preface to her second book, "Russia and England: a Protest and an Appeal." Kinglake wrote the opening pages of a review of the book, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* of 1880, in which he declared:—

* "A. W. Kinglake. A Biographical and Literary Study." By the Rev. W. Tuckwell. (Bell.)

Mme. Novikoff has mastered our language with conspicuous success. She expostulates as easily as she reproaches, and she exhibits as much facility in framing shafts of satire as in framing specious excuses for daring acts of diplomacy.

Of Mme. Novikoff Mr. Tuckwell speaks in terms of the highest praise—

From her natural endowments and her long familiarity with Courts, she has acquired a capacity for combining, controlling, entertaining social "circles," which recalls *les salons d'autrefois*, the drawing-rooms of an Ancelet, a Le Brun, a Récamier. Residing in several European capitals, she surrounds herself in each with persons intellectually eminent. In England, where she has long spent her winters, Gladstone, Carlyle, and Froude, Charles Villiers, Bernal Osborne, Sir Robert Morier, Lord Houghton, and many more of the same high type formed her court and owned her influence.

Kingleake used to complain that writing to Mme. Novikoff through the *poste restante* was like trying to kiss a nun through a double grating. He was fond of writing nonsense verses to her, of which the following is a sample :—

There was a young lady of Ryde, so awfully puffed up by pride,
She felt grander by far than the Son of the Czar.
And when he said, "Dear, come and walk on the pier,
Oh! please come and walk by my side;"
The answer he got was "Much better not," from that awful
young lady of Ryde.

Oftenest the letters are serious in their admiring compliments; they speak of her superb organisation of health and life, and strength and joyousness, the delightful sunshine of her presence, her decision and strength of will, her great qualities and great opportunities: "Away from you the world seems a blank." He is glad that his Great Eltchi has been made known to her; the old statesman will be impressed, he feels sure, by her "intense life, graciousness and grace, intellect carefully masked, musical faculty in talk, with that heavenly power of coming to an end."

His letters are full of chaff at the number of her admirers. He jests at Froude's lover-like *galanterie*. "Poor Saint Anthony," he cries, "how he hovered round the flame!" And he laughs at the devotion of that gay Lothario Tyndall, whose approaching marriage will, he thinks, clip his wings for flirtation. To her, he said, it would be given to say of her conquests in England, not "*Veni, vidi, vici*," but "*Veni, videbar, vici*."

They agreed very much in their dislike of the Papacy. "Roman Catholics," said Kingleake, "have a special horror of being called schismatic, and that is of course a good reason for so calling them." But his wickedest remark was that "London ladies, when discussing the meaning of the word 'Filioque' (which was quoted in the *Quarterly* article upon Mme. Novikoff), declared their belief that it was a clergyman's baby born out of wedlock."

All his letters are full of delicate flattery and banter. For instance, when he tells her that the Liberal victory of 1880 was her victory and her triumph, with the result that, to quote from one of his letters, "England is stricken with incapacity because you have stirred up the seething caldron that boils in a Gladstone skull, putting in diabolical charms and poisons of theology to overturn the structure of English polity."

On another occasion he wrote to the fair lady of Claridge's, at a time when Mme. Novikoff used to stay in that ancient and famous hostelry not yet vulgarised into the modern hotel :—

There is a fair lady of Claridge's,
Whose smile is more charming to me
Than the rapture of ninety-nine marriages
Could possibly, possibly be.

"It is the gracious fooling of a philosopher," says Mr. Tuckwell, "who knows his company. Mr. Kingleake knew his associates, and was not ashamed to frolic in their presence."

ANOTHER DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

CAPTAIN MARCH PHILLIPS, formerly a miner in Johannesburg, and afterwards Captain in Rimington's Scouts, has done good service to the cause of truth by publishing his interesting narrative of South African warfare, which he has entitled "With Rimington" (Arnold, 7s. 6d.).

First, as to the origin of the war. He is an Uitlander, and was one of the political helots whose wrongs excited such compassion in Lord Milner. This is what Captain Phillips says as to the intolerable oppression under which he and his fellows groaned :—

As for the Uitlanders and their grievances, I would not write a word or fire a shot to right all the grievances that were ever invented. The mass of the Uitlanders, that is, the miners and working-men of the Rand, had no grievances. I know what I am talking about, for I have lived and worked among them. I have seen English newspapers passed from one to another, and roars of laughter roused by the *Times* telegrams about those precious grievances. I have never met one miner or working-man who would have cared to pick the vote up off the road, and I have known and talked with scores and hundreds; and no man who knows the Rand will deny the truth of what I tell you.

He is equally emphatic as to the baselessness of the cry about the great Africander Conspiracy.

"These theories," he says, "are mostly manufactured for the English market;" but he adds :—

And mark my words. If we don't watch, we shall end by bringing about the very state of things which we have been dreading. There will be a Dutch South African Conspiracy, but it will be one of our own making. We shall have our own treatment of these people to thank for it. Be sure of this, that for every house up here that is destroyed, three or four in the south are slowly rising to arms.

This brings us to the question of farm-burning about which Captain March Phillips gives firsthand evidence that outweighs all the glozing and specious pretexts that are put forward by the Ministerial apologists :—

The various columns that are now marching about the country [he was writing a year ago] are carrying on the work of destruction pretty indiscriminately. I had to go myself the other day at the General's bidding to burn a farm near the line of march. I simply did not know which way to look. One of the women's husbands had been killed at Magersfontein. Our troops are everywhere at work burning and laying waste. Are you going to burn down every house and turn the whole country into a desert? The Boers have now to watch a slow, implacable, methodical devastation of their country tract by tract. Day by day they fight, and one by one they fall. A smoke rises in the valley and the home is blotted out. All that makes life worth living goes, then life itself. What sterner test can a nation be put to than this?

The spirit of this unconquerable nation is still unbroken. Captain March Phillips says :—

It is curious, coming to household after household, and finding the whole lot of them, women and children, so unanimous, so agreed in the spirit in which they face their afflictions. Husbands and sons in the hills fighting, homes in the valley blazing, and they sitting and watching it all almost always with the same fortitude, the same patience, and the same resolve. I am impressed, for I have never seen anything of the sort before. Their talk is invariably, and without, so far, a single exception, to the same effect: We will never give in, and God sooner or later will see us through.

Amen, and Amen.

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN.

THERE are three good reasons why this book should be included among the notable books of the month. In the first place, it is an admirable autobiography saturated from cover to cover with the character and personality of the writer; in the second, it is a cheery and inspiring account of a successful battle with some of the worst results of modern city life; and lastly, it is a splendid object-lesson of the way in which the great Republic is making Americans of the foreigners who find a new home within her boundaries. Mr. Riis is a New York journalist who believes that it is the journalist's vocation not merely to record but to get things done. He has used his pen as the knight-errants of old handled their sword and lance, for the deliverance of the oppressed and the helpless, and the destruction of the corrupt and the tyrannical. In looking back over his career and what he has been able to accomplish in the cause of good municipal government, he has every right to believe that the shedding of ink in the cause of right is more likely to set the world further ahead in our day than all the blood-shedding of the ages past.

A DANISH EMIGRANT.

Mr. Riis's story is a most interesting one. He was born in Denmark, the son of a schoolmaster of the little town of Ribe. But at a very early age he turned his face westward to the great unknown and mysterious land across the Atlantic, where he hoped to make his fortune, and so win the hand of the little Danish maiden to whom he was devotedly attached. In 1870 he landed in New York with £8 in his pocket, a pair of strong hands, stubbornness enough for two, a light heart, and a strong belief that in a free country a man would find the corner where he belonged. In this he was right, but it took a great deal of shaking before Mr. Riis settled down in the niche which Providence had selected for him. At first he tried his hand at iron mining. The outbreak of the Franco-German War abruptly terminated this initial attempt at earning a living. His Danish blood boiled with the war fever. He pawned all his possessions, and set off to New York, determined to enlist against the German despoilers of his native land. He had but a single cent in his pocket, there was no one willing to pay his fare; every attempt he made ended in failure. He soon began to feel the pinch of hunger and to regard dinner as one of the superfluities of an effete civilisation. At this time he made the acquaintance of the New York slums, with which in after years he was to wage a deadly warfare. During this period of working and wandering, making bricks, and selling books and flat-irons, his heart never failed him. At last he secured a post in a New York news agency, and shortly afterwards became editor of a small Brooklyn paper. His advancement was not a mark of confidence so much as a regard for economy on the part of the owners of the paper. They did not want an editor with views, or scruples, or ideas. Mr. Riis was crammed with all these, and the position soon became intolerable. Mr. Riis cut the Gordian knot by buying the paper for a trivial sum and becoming his own editor, reporter, publisher, and advertising agent. He rapidly made it a power in the locality. His zeal for reform proved highly inconvenient to the party-leaders of the neighbourhood. They proposed to buy the paper. Mr. Riis sold with alacrity, for his Danish maiden had consented to become his bride, and he was impatient to cross the Atlantic and claim her hand.

THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUM.

At last he found his true vocation as a police reporter for the *New York Tribune* at Mulberry Street, the police headquarters of New York. The police reporter of a New York paper is one who gathers and handles all the news that means trouble to somebody. Mr. Riis is a journalist to his finger-tips, and he put his whole soul into his work. On his way home in the early mornings he had to pass through the worst wards of the city. He saw the slum when it was off its guard. "I got a picture of the Bend upon my mind," he says, "which, so soon as I should be able to transfer it to that of the community, would help settle with that pig-sty according to its deserts. It was not fit for Christian men and women, let alone innocent children to live in, and therefore it had to go. So with the police lodging-rooms, some of the worst of which were right there at the Mulberry Street station." He soon found himself engaged in a death-grapple with these two enemies. How he was to destroy them he did not know, but he was convinced the way would open as soon as the truth was told. "The trouble was that people did not know and had no means of finding out for themselves. But I had," Mr. Riis says in recording the beginning of his ten years' war with the New York slums. "Accordingly I went poking about among the foul alleys and fouler tenements of the Bend when they slept in their filth, sometimes with the policeman on his beat, more often alone, sounding the misery and the depravity of it to their depth." Mr. Riis won the battle. To-day there is a park upon the site of those foul and filthy tenements.

A JOURNALIST WITH A PURPOSE.

With the same impulsive impetuosity Mr. Riis turned upon the police lodging-rooms where the tramps were lodged. They were an outrage upon Christian charity and all decency, and Mr. Riis determined they had to go. And go they did, after a prolonged campaign which is an object-lesson in what a journalist with a purpose can accomplish. Mr. Riis was not received graciously even by those who were engaged in the same work he had at heart. But he is an optimist who believes that the cause of right and justice is always the winning side. The walls of ignorance and indifference must fall, if you blow hard enough and long enough, with faith in your cause and in your fellow-men, he declares. It is just a question of endurance. If you keep it up, they can't. And he did keep it up in the following fashion:—

I was a reporter, and it was human nature to assume I was merely after a sensation; and I did make a sensation of the campaign. That was the way to put life into it. Page after page I printed, now in this paper, now in that, and when the round was completed went over the same road again. They winced a bit, my associates, but bore it, egged me on even. Anything for a change. Perchance it might help. It didn't then. But slowly something began to stir.

Such was the preparatory spade work which enabled President Roosevelt to close these haunts of vice and disease. In this spirit and after this manner Mr. Riis waged his long war with the slum. He wrote books, he lectured, he photographed, he never missed an opportunity of driving home the true condition of the lives of the poor into the public mind. He has lived to see the reward of his labours. It is with a cheery and happy contentment that he pens his final words:—

The old days are gone. I myself am gone. A year ago I had warning that "the night cometh when no man can work," and Mulberry Street knew me no more. I am still a young man, not far past fifty, and I have much I would do yet. But what if it were ordered otherwise? I have been very happy. No man ever had so good a time. Should I not be content?

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Boies, H. M. (Collected by). **The Science of Penology** (Putnam) net 15/0
- Ellis, Havelock. **Studies in the Psychology of Sex**, 2nd edition..... F. A. Davis and Co., Philadelphia; Herrick, F. H. **The Home Life of Wild Birds**. Illustrated..... (Putnam) net 10/6
- Hiscox, G. D. **Compressed Air**. Illustrated..... (Samson Low) net 25/0
- Hobhouse, L. T. **Mind in Evolution** (Macmillan) net 10/0
- Keith, Arthur, M.D., F.R.C.S. **Human Embryology and Morphology**. (Illustrated) Arnold net 12/6
- Long, William J. **Fowls of the Air, Beasts of the Field**. (Illustrated by Charles Copeland.) (Ginn) 7/6
- Morgan, Thos. H. **Regeneration**. (Columbia University Biological Series VII.) (Macmillan) net 12/6
- Moore, Norman, M.D. **The Harvard Oration before the Royal College of Physicians, 1901** (John Murray) net 2/5
- Murray, D. A. **Atoms and Energies** (Gay and Bird) net 5/0
- Quain's Dictionary of Medicine. By various writers. Edited by Dr. H. M. Murray, F.R.C.P. Third edition, largely rewritten and revised throughout. (Longmans) net 21/0
- Ross, Ronald, F.R.C.S., etc. **Mosquito Brigades and How to Organise Them** (Philips and Son) net 3/0
- Theobald, F. V. **Mosquitoes of the World**. 3 vols. (British Museum) 43 3s.
- Vinrace, Dennis, M.R.C.S. (revised by), etc. **The War against Consumption: a Popular Handbook of the Proceedings of the British Conference on Consumption held in London, 1901** (Century Printing Company) net 2/6
- Wardham, Albert. **Life versus Life; or, The Fight for Humanity** (Stock) 6/0
- Whiteway, A. R., M.A. **Recent Object Lessons in Penal Science** (Swan Sonnenschein) net 3/6

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- Allgood, General G., C.B. **China War, 1860: Letters and Journals** (Longmans) net 12/6
- Bücher, Prof. Carl. **Industrial Evolution** (Bell) net 12/0
- Byng, G. **Protection: the Views of a Manufacturer** (Eyre and Spottiswoode)
- Ditchfield, Rev. P. H. **Memorials of Old Buckinghamshire** (Bemrose) net 12/6
- Evans, Rev. John. **Popular History of the Ancient Britons; or, the Welsh People from the Earliest Times to the End of the Nineteenth Century** (Stock) net 10/6
- Falkiner, C. L. **Studies in Irish History and Biography** (Longmans) 12/6
- Fairlie, John A., Ph.D. **Municipal Administration** (Macmillan) net 12/6
- Freeman, L. J., M.A. **Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance**. (Macmillan) net 12/6
- Ghose, N. N. **Memoirs of Maharaja Nubkissen Bahadur** (Calcutta: K. B. Basu) 7/6
- Graham, Alex. **Roman Africa** (Longmans) net 10/0
- Graham, H. G. **Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century** (Black) 18/0
- Hall, H. F. **Napoleon's Letters to Josephine, 1796-1812**. With notes, etc. Dent net 7/6
- Haggood, Norman. **George Washington** (Macmillan) net 7/6
- Harner, E. G. **The Story of Burma**. (Story of the Empire) (Horace Marshall) 1/6
- Hazen, C. D. **Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution** (Unwin) net 8/6
- Headlam, Cecil, B.A. **Peter Vischer**. (Great Craftsman) (George Bell and Sons) net 5/0
- Hertz, G. B. **English Public Opinion after the Restoration** (Unwin) net 3/6
- Hubbard, E. **Time and Chance**. (Brown, the Abolitionist) (Putnam) 6/0
- Hunt, Leigh. **The Old Court Suburb: Memorials of Kensington**. Edited by Austin Dobson. 2 vols. Freemantle net 42/0
- Indian National Congress. **The Cartoons from the Hindi Punch, 1886-1901**. Edited by Barjajee Nov ojsee (Hindi Punch Office) Bombay
- Leighton, Stanley, M.P. **Shropshire Houses, Past and Present**. Illustrated. Bell net 21/0
- Levasseur, Prof. E. **The American Workman**. (Translated by Dr. Thos. S. Adams) (Unwin) net 12/6
- Packard, A. S. **Lamarek, His Life and Work** (Longmans) net 9/0
- Payn, F. W. **Cromwell on Foreign Affairs**, with four Essays on International Matters (Cambridge University Press) net 2/6
- Perkins, F. M. **Glotto**. Forty Illustrations (Bell's "Great Masters" Series) net 5/0
- Report of the Earl of Durham, H.M. High Commissioner and Governor-General of British North America. A new edition, with an introductory note. Methuen) net 7/6

- Riis, Jacob A. **The Making of an American** (Macmillan) net 8/6
- Roberts, Peter. **The Anthracite Coal Industry**. (Pennsylvania) (Macmillan) net 15/0
- Rose, John Holland, M.A. **The Life of Napoleon I.** including New Materials from the British Official Records. 2 vols. (Bell and Sons) net 18/0
- Rutland, Duchess of, **Collected Writings of**. 2 vols. (Blackwood) net 15/0
- Sloane, William Milligan, LL.D. **The French Revolution and Religious Reform** (Hodder and Stoughton) net 7/6

POETRY, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

- Best, Kenelm D. **A Priest's Poems**. In Two Parts (Burns and Oates) 2/6
- Burns, Robert; **Poetical Works, with Life and Notes by Dr. Wm. Wallace**. Twenty-one illustrations. (Chambers) 6/0
- Carmichael, M., translated by. **The Lady Poverty. A Thirteenth Century Allegory** (Murray) net 5/0
- Crane, Beatrice. **The Procession of the Months**. Illustrations by Walter Crane (R. H. Bath, Winceb) 2/6
- Dabney, D. C. **The Musical Basis of Verse** (Longmans) net 6/0
- Duff, Sir Mount-Stuart Grant. **The Victorian Anthology** (Swan Sonnenschein) 7/6
- Gabrielle Rossetti: **A Versified Autobiography**. Translated and supplemented by William Michael Rossetti (Sands) net 7/6
- Holden, E. M. **Songs of Christine** (Morton and Burt) net 2/8
- Howells, W. D. **Heroines of Fiction** (Harper) net 15/0
- Selections from English Poets; being an illustrated Edition of the British Anthologies. Edited by Professor Arber. In ten volumes 1401-1800. Sixty-four Portraits. With Index, Glossary, etc. (Frowde) each vcl. 3/6
- Tennyson, Lord. **Poems selected**. Illustrated. (Freemantle) net 21/0
- University Song Book. The: A collection of the best songs of the Universities. With words and music (Richards) net 4/8
- Wells, H. G. **Certain Personal Matters** (Unwin) 2/0
- Whale, Wm. **What Great Men have said of Great Men: A dictionary of quotations** (Swan Sonnenschein) 7/6

FICTION.

- Alexander, Mrs. **The Yellow Flend** (Unwin) 6/0
- Amber, Miles. **Wistons** (Unwin) 6/0
- Bennett, Arnold. **The Great Babylon Hotel** (Chatto and Windus) 6/0
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- Peattie, Elia. **The Beleaguered Forest**. (Dollar Library of American Fiction) (Heinemann) 4/0
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- Stewart, Katherine. **By Allan Water** (Edinburgh: Elliot) net 5/0
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- Woods, Margaret L. **Sons of the Sword** (Heinemann) 6/0
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RELIGIOUS.

- Frank, Henry. **The Doom of Dogma and the Dawn of Truth**. (Putnam's Sons) 7/6
- Harper, J. Wilson, D.D. **The Christian View of Human Life**. (Dent) net 4/6

I AM glad to welcome in "Russia : its Industries and Trade" (Hay, Nisbet and Co., Glasgow ; 4s. 6d.) a permanent memorial of the admirable work organised at the Glasgow Exhibition last year by Mr. J. N. Ladijensky, the Russian Imperial Commissioner. The book, which contains 334 pages and a large and excellent map, is not only a very complete exposition of every branch of Russian trade and industry, but contains articles upon her education, finance, communications, and labour problems. Dealing with these subjects there are three-and-five chapters, each written and signed by a specialist of repute, and it is the best evidence of Mr. Ladijensky's authority that he has written six of them. These chapters constitute the backbone of the book, and are extremely interesting, and by no means dry, as official reports generally are. The paper on Russian Workmen and Russian Labour Laws is written by M. E. Dementieff, whose well-known book "The Factory ; What it Gives to and Takes from the Population," has been so much discussed by the opposing schools of Russian political economists. M. Ladijensky's paper on education is also admirable. It is interesting to note by the way that in Russia a person accused of a criminal offence can appoint any private individual to defend him, and that in civil cases the right of acting for a party is given to near relations or persons in the employment of litigants. There are many interesting facts of this kind in the book, and statistics on every conceivable subject. In his opening chapter M. Ladijensky mentions that the book has been compiled in order to familiarise English people with Russian conditions, and if he fails it will not be his fault. His book is absolutely necessary for anyone interested in Russian affairs.

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6th October, 1901. The War in South Africa, its Cause and
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the South African War. By various Officers ... S. Low) net | | 6/0 |
| Marriott, The Right Hon. Sir William, K.C. The War and its
Cost: Who should Pay? | (Argus Printing Company) | 2/6 |
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Chertsefield, December 16, 1901. Authorised Edition, with
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(Royal Engineers' Institute) net | | 20/6 |
| Simpson, Wm., and Brackenbury, G. G. The Seat of War in the
East | (Day and Son, and Simpkin Marshall) £3 3s. and £1 1s. | |
| Verhulst, J. H., M.P. The Coming Education Bill: The Need
for it: the Best Lines for it | (National Union of Teachers) | |

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| Azaman, Rev. J. B., F.R.G.S., etc. | The Gold Coast Guide. | 2nd edition..... | (<i>Christian Herald</i>) Office, Tudor Street | 5/0 |
| Brodrick, M., and Morton, A. A. | Concise Dictionary of Egyptian Archaeology | | | 3/6 |
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| Keight, E. F. | With the Royal Tour. | Illus. | (Longmans' net | 5/0 |
| Littie, Mrs. Archibald. | The Land of the Blue Gown. | Illustrated | (Unwin) net | 21/0 |
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| Moul, Duncan, and Thompson, Gilbert. | Picturesque Surrey..... | (Robinson) net | | 10/0 |
| Smith, F. Berkeley. | The Real Latin Quarter. | Illustrated..... | Funk and Wagnalls' | 6/0 |
| Spender, A. Edmund, B.A. | Two Winters in Norway. | Illustrated | (Longmans' net | 10/6 |
| Watson, Joseph. | The Queen's Wish. The Cruise of the Ophir | Illustrated..... | Hutchinson net | 12/6 |

Mr. A. E. EDMUND SPENDER has produced a lightly and brightly written book of travel (Longmans, 10s. 6d. net), with plenty of illustrations of scenes in the Norwegian winter. Mr. Spender has much to say that will be new to most people; and his style is so fresh that one does not mind hearing again what one has heard before from other travellers. Also he can give personal details without becoming a bore—an essential gift for one who would write such a book as his. The most interesting chapters of a very interesting book are those on "Two Mountain Excursions" into the depths of the wilds of Norway. Interesting, too, is the account of the National Opera House at Christiania, in the management of which a son of Björnson has a large share. Many will turn also to the chapter on military training in the Norwegian winter. Every recruit must be expert with the ski. Mr. Spender evidently thinks Norway is arming against Sweden, and says that should the struggle come, the Norwegians look to England to help them—he wonders with how much justification.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 8.] Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of February 10, 1902.

WHY NOT A MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE ON PROFIT-SHARING?

THE Civic Federation, born at Chicago in 1894, recently achieved a very notable triumph. It summoned a National Conference of the foremost representatives of Capital and Labour in New York, which was attended by all the leading people on both sides; and, after prolonged debate, the Conference constituted a National Council for the amicable settlement of labour disputes, from which the best results are expected. As its first fruits it prevented last month the outbreak of what threatened to be a very serious quarrel between Labour and Capital.

Our difficulty in England is of another kind, but it is one which could be dealt with in the same way. What we are all beginning to recognise as the indispensable thing for the prosperity of our business is the adoption of some means by which our workmen can be made to feel that their interest lies in efficiency. It is also beginning to be recognised that there is no means so effective for this purpose as the adoption of some system of profit-sharing, co-partnership, or co-operation between employer and employed. Why, then, should there not be a National Conference on the subject at the Mansion House in March between the representatives of Labour and Capital to discuss what is the best system, and to consider how the introduction of such a system can be best facilitated?

PROFIT-SHARING UNDER THE STEEL TRUST.

IN the first of these Supplements I called attention to the absolute necessity for adopting some system of profit-sharing or partnership if we are to obtain the best work from our workmen. Last month this fundamental truth has been affirmed in the most unexpected quarter. According to an interview, quoted in the *Daily Mail* of January 8th, Mr. Charles Schwab, the general manager of the Steel Trust, an organisation which controls an army of 400,000 workmen, has been converted to a belief in the necessity for profit-sharing. The Steel Trust is, Mr. Schwab says, going to adopt a new departure in its attitude towards labour:—

It is the intention of the United States steel organisation to put every man in charge of a little branch of business, even a department of business; not on a salary, but on a percentage of the profits, which will be paid to him in cash, and which he can invest in the securities if he wishes, and in that way get his individual effort upon his individual work. We don't believe that we get that from salaries, but we do believe that we can come as near making a man a partner in that direction as in any other way that has yet been devised, and, commencing with the first of the year, it is our intention to operate every one of our great departments on that basis.

If this be so, the question of adopting the same principle becomes more urgent than ever.

THE PROGRESS OF PROFIT-SHARING IN ENGLAND.

LAST month Messrs. Hartley, of Aintree, jam manufacturers, distributed £2,965 as a bonus to their employees as a result of the scheme of profit-sharing which has been in force in these works for seventeen years. Mr. Hartley, in announcing the distribution, made some remarks, from which I quote the following:—

Profit-sharing, he said, was not deferred wages, it was actual sharing. The division was made in some measure upon the

wages, but the great and primary principle was to give the largest share to those who had put the most thought, heart, and conscience into their work. He did not say that profit-sharing was a cure for all labour problems, but he held that the spirit of it was.

In the *Economic Review* for January Mr. George Mathieson describes the method of profit-sharing adopted by his firm of Clarke, Nickolls, and Coombs, Limited, manufacturing confectioners, who employ about 2,000 hands, mostly young women. Mr. Mathieson thinks it is perfectly right and reasonable that capital should take the risk of all losses, in consideration of the greater industrial security obtained. When Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls, and Coombs adopted profit-sharing they had been paying dividends of 10 per cent.; but they thought it quite reasonable to fix the wages of their capital at 6 per cent., to cover commercial interest and to form a reserve for lean years. The condition of participation was made a year's service, and the whole of the bonus was paid in cash. There is another bonus, however, which consists of those bonuses forfeited by non-fulfilment of the conditions. This portion goes to form a provident fund, which provides seven weeks' subsistence in sickness to participants, £5 towards the funeral expenses, and a £5 dowry to girls who marry after being five years with the Company. What balance is left after meeting these charges is added to a superannuation fund, which now represents £8,500. In eleven years the bonus to workpeople has amounted to an average of over 8 per cent. on their wages, the total sum distributed being £45,000, or over £4,000 a year. Mr. Mathieson says the system was adopted solely from a desire to avoid waste, to diminish the need for supervision, and secure greater efficiency of labour. Philanthropy had nothing to do with it.

DO TRADES UNIONS CRIPPLE TRADE?

MR. CHARLES SCHWAB, the manager of the Iron and Steel Trust of the United States, has been taking a holiday automobiling in the Riviera and gambling at Monte Carlo. In the brief intervals which he devoted to business he emitted an opinion as to the cause of the superiority of American to British labour, which is thus chronicled by the interviewer of the *Daily Mail* of January 15th:—

"You ask me what reasons I can give for the superiority of American over British labour? Undoubtedly trade unionism. In England these corporations proceed upon utterly fallacious principles. Trade unionism in England takes away all the enthusiasm of individual effort. See how it restricts the output of labour. It will not even allow apprentices. Restriction with regard to labour is as wrong as it would be were the Trust itself to restrict output with a view to higher prices. Moreover, in destroying the enthusiasm for work and for individual effort you surely injure the quality of the work itself. It is not hard work that kills people, either," exclaimed Mr. Schwab, with a smile at the seeming reflection on his own robust health and his past life of effort and energy. "Of course," he added reflectively, "labour should be well paid, and the English labourer has always, and still receives, on an average, less than half of what his American brother gets."

"In the United States the raw material is so excellent and so abundant that although we pay higher wages than any other country we can yet compete with the whole world. Of course," he added, as an after-thought, "American grip, push, and enterprise add greatly to this result. "It was in England," he continued, "that Bessemer and Siemens gave birth to their inventions. Now it is we in the States, with our love of enterprise and enthusiasm for work, who have really made use of and developed these self-same inventions for the benefit of the whole world."

As an item of consolation after this-blighting statement he added:—

"England, to my mind, will, however, always stand foremost in steel products requiring delicate and special manipulation. We have not the necessary time for this sort of work, and consumers will prefer to pay a higher price in England for what they can obtain more quickly there. But in bulk—in rails, girders, and such manufactures—we shall always be able to compete with all countries."

In *Cassell's Magazine* for February the Rev. J. M. Bacon has an article, illustrated by interesting photographs, on his recent aerial perambulations above London. Mr. Richard Davey writes on Leo XIII., but says nothing particularly new.

HOW WE ARE LOSING THE WEST INDIES.

MR. PERCY F. MARKS, who has been sent out by the *Daily Express* to report upon the causes which are drawing our West Indian colonies from the Empire to the Republic, reports that the more closely the question is studied the more comprehensible becomes the white Jamaican's yearning towards American annexation. The blacks prefer to stay as they are, but the whites cast longing eyes towards the United States. Annexation, they believe, would mean prosperity, and the feeling towards the Mother Country is exceedingly bitter. The Americans are, even without annexation, eating up the West Indian trade.

Mr. Marks says:—

Slowly, surely, and sedulously American trade is superseding British commerce in the West Indies generally, but in Jamaica in particular. This is no chimera, but the result of a long-continued and persistent wooing upon the part of enterprising American manufacturers, coupled with the ingenious and indefatigable exertions of their agents on the one hand and the almost incredible supineness and fatuous indifference displayed by British manufacturers on the other.

Of this indifference Mr. Marks gives two instances—one relating to Manchester goods, the other to boots. In both cases British exporters refused to supply the goods wanted. The Americans were more obliging, and the trade went to the Americans. Mr. Marks says the British manufacturer sits down calmly and waits for the orders which he imagines are due to him; and while he is thus waiting his trade is being weaned or filched away from him by his American, German, and Swiss competitors. Too late he awakens to the fact that he has lost what it has probably taken him, or his predecessor, a quarter of a century to acquire. Moreover, it is gone never to return!

A Waked-Up John Bull.

I AM glad to publish in this supplement an excellent cartoon from an enterprising contemporary, the *Syren and Shipping*, portraying Sir C. Furness as John Bull, who has been thoroughly waked up.

THE "Great Religious Painter" dealt with in the February *Sunday Strand* is Mr. G. F. Watts. "First Sermons of Some Famous Preachers" will interest many readers, because of the autograph reproductions of the first texts preached from by many of the best-known preachers of the day.



Syren and Shipping.

Sir Christopher Furness, our Globe-Trotter.

THE FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN COMPETITION.

By Mr. S. G. HOBSON, London Representative of "The Iron Age," New York.

MR. S. G. HOBSON writes me as follows as criticism and correction of the remarks made in "The Americanisation of the World" on American trade competition. After Criticisms (1) and (2), which need not be quoted here, Mr. Hobson proceeds:—

(3) You refer to America sending us the typewriter, the sewing machine, the linotype, the automobile, the phonograph, the telephone, the elevator, and the incandescent electric light. The statement is so sweeping as to become inaccurate. Take, for example, sewing machines. I see that during the year 1901 the value of sewing machines imported into this country amounted to £350,398. Now a considerable portion of this item comes from Germany, and that correspondingly reduces the amount from America. There are considerably over fifty sewing machine manufacturers in this country, and I have no hesitation in saying that two of those—the Singer Manufacturing Company and Wilcox and Gibbs—each do a considerably larger trade in sewing machines than the sum total of those imported. Again, we are making the linotype in this country, the telephone is essentially an English industry, whilst the vast majority of the incandescent electric lights imported into this country come from Germany rather than from America. If you want to know the reason of this, you have only to read recent analyses of the growth of the electrical industry in Germany leading up to the present smash.

(4) You say that all the nations of the world come to us with steam engines, just as we are going to the United States for dynamos and all the elaborate and ingenious apparatus necessary for working electric trolleys. Now, the sum total this year of electric goods and apparatus imported into this country amounted to £849,257. I believe you will find that Manchester has alone consumed this quantity of electrical apparatus. If so, where does the rest come from?

(5) You quote Mr. McKenzie as saying that the American machine-tool is triumphant everywhere. That is sheer *Daily Mail* fudge. The full value of machine-tools imported into this country amounts to about £2,000,000 for the year. Of that total a considerable quantity comes from Germany. Examine, for example, the business done by the German house of Ludwig Loewe. Ask half a dozen of the large Lancashire machine-tool makers what they think of this amount. They will smile at you. The fact is that, a few years ago, particularly in the early days of the cycle boom, a very considerable quantity of American machine tools was imported. Five years ago I could have taken you through cycle manufactory after cycle manufactory and shown you installations of American machine-tools. Where are those installations now? They have been substituted by British makes. Recently in Cincinnati I went through a number of American machine-tool shops. Cincinnati is practically the centre of this industry, although, of course, Brown and Sharp's colossal establishment is in Providence, R.I. I have no hesitation in saying that whilst most of the American machine-tools show greater ingenuity in their accessories, yet broadly the British article is the better of the two. One of the most ingenious and successful of machine-tool manufacturers is Mr. Lodge, of the Lodge and Shipley Company of Cincinnati. Mr. Lodge has had

training in both British and American tool shops. At the quarterly dinner of the machine-tool manufacturers at Cincinnati, where they meet to discuss trade topics, Mr. Lodge point blank told his fellow-manufacturers that in practically every particular they were inferior to their British competitors. If I might venture on a technical criticism, it would be that the foundry work of the American machine-tools is far inferior to the British.

(6) You quote McKenzie's book about the average man rising in the morning and going through the day aided by a series of American articles. Do you seriously endorse this rubbish? It is really too ridiculous.



New York Journal.

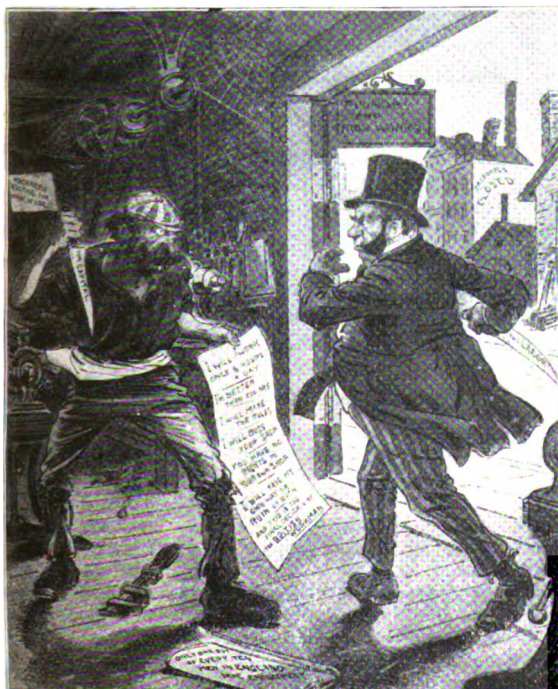
John Bull in Search of Trade.

(7) Coming now to Chapter VIII. You say by every test, whether qualitative or quantitative, the American stands out *facile princeps* in all things connected with the railway. I know very little about railways, but I do know this, that when the tests are reduced to details your statement is far too sweeping. It is perfectly true that on the whole the American railway system is better than ours, but I think that in the last resort you will have to look to natural rather than mechanical causes for this.

(8) Bridge work. You speak of the American having carried off contracts for bridge work. Quite true. But the British bridge-makers are still making more bridges than the Americans. The American bridges have certain advantages, particularly in their rivet work. I would

(II) I have taken the points that struck me in reading it,

and have endeavoured to give you without bias, British or otherwise, the true facts. If you were to ask my opinion about American industry generally so far as it is distinguished from British methods, I should say that you must look to the different trade policies of the two countries, and not to a mere comparison of figures, if you want to get at the rock-bottom of the subject. For example, you say nothing at all about what is one of the most valuable facts in American commerce, and that is the policy of frankness and of trade association. Now, although I join issue with you on so many of these statements, yet I want to make myself quite clear. . . . You quote with approval the importance of our becoming more "efficient." I agree. But how are you going to get your "efficiency"? Not, I am firmly persuaded, by adopting Lord Rosebery's silly and superficial advice, but by realising that when any given number of people transact a certain quantity of business, it must be done by certain methods; but that when that particular quantity is exceeded, and the population remains practically stationary, other methods must be pursued. Great Britain probably does per head of its population three times as much trade as the Americans. The fact is, as it seems to me, that the volume of our trade has now passed beyond the power of the individual to direct it. We want co-operation in the national sense of the word. Our home trade and our foreign trade must, for the future, enter more and more into the sphere of Government direction. The moment the efficiency of the individual trader lapses, it does not become a case of his merely imitating the strenuous American habit of mind, but it becomes rather a case of Government intervention and control.



The Labour Question and Its Solution.

In America—labour and capital on friendly terms, aiding each other, and together making the United States the greatest commercial nation in the world.

HOW LONDON LOSES TRADE.

MR. FRED A. MCKENZIE, the rising young journalist whose lively *brochure* on "The American Invaders" achieved so sudden a success, has been contributing to the *Daily Mail* a series of articles under the title "The Throttling of London," in which he describes how trade has been driven from the Thames by the obsolete, reactionary, and idiotic system under which the docks are at present managed—or mismanaged. In his concluding article, which appeared on January 11th, he describes the remedy. He would create a great River Trust of thirty members, ten of whom should be elected by the County Council; the others should be partly elected by London shippers and partly nominated by the Board of Trade, the Trinity House, the City Corporation, etc. He says:—

The coming Trust will probably assume all control of the river below Richmond. It will take over all powers now exercised by the Watermen's Company, and the privileges of that body will probably be swept away at a stroke. Undoubtedly the Trust when constituted will proceed to make London a port worthy of its past record. The reform of London Port will probably go along the self-evident lines. In the first place, the channel of the Thames will be deepened for some way up to 30 ft. at low tide, thus making it available for the largest steamers afloat. A passage will be cut through the Isle of Dogs, doing away with the navigation of the great bend of the river there. The facilities for unloading will be enormously increased, and the quayside accommodation enlarged. It is, unfortunately, hardly possible to expect at first a general lowering of charges. On the contrary, they may be even in some cases raised; but the delays which now hamper London trade will be swept away, and when once they go, trade will come back.

HOW WE ARE LOSING THE CEMENT TRADE.

A LEADING firm of Colonial merchants, discussing the cement trade, says:—

We are losing the whole of our cement trade to the Germans. It is the fault of the manufacturers, and illustrates the cardinal fault of British traders too thoroughly to be passed over. Our traders peremptorily refuse to provide what their customers really want; they insist on believing that they themselves know best what is wanted, and what is best for the customer. The tensile strength of German cement is no less than 100 per cent. higher all round for each period of seven, fourteen, or twenty-eight days than the English. The consequence is that the vast Colonial markets are being automatically closed to British products by the obstinate action of those most vitally interested in the matter.

In all German quotations the tensile strength of the cement is given; the British manufacturer refuses to give this. He is ever reiterating that his cement dries very slowly, and that it does not attain its full strength for some time. This is an assertion which cannot be substantiated. To disprove it, the Germans have had their cement tested over here by the official testers, and the facts are wholly against the statement. There is practically no difference in price—a fraction at the most—and the buyers have made no complaint as to the final durability of the German material.

The Crisis in British Industry.

THE series of articles in the *Times* under this head came to a close on January 16th. It deals chiefly with the official machinery in existence for applying the methods of conciliation and arbitration to trade disputes. That machinery is pronounced a failure, on the ground that of 3,868 labour disputes which have arisen since it was called into being in 1896 only 113, or barely 3 per cent., have been referred to the Board of Trade.

DIRECTORIES AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE FOR 1902.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

I.—DIRECTORIES AND YEAR-BOOKS.

We give here some additional books, which were not received in time for insertion in our January number:—

Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain. Tenth Edition, 1900. Edited by Ashworth P. Burke. Super royal 8vo., cloth gilt. (62 2s.)

Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, with Supplement, 1899. Edited by Ashworth P. Burke. Super royal 8vo., cloth gilt. (61 1s.)

War Office List and Directory for the Administrative Departments of the British Army, compiled by N. F. B. Osborn, of the War Office. Demy 8vo., cloth. (5s. Published annually.)

Cooper's Hill Calendar. The Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Calendar of, containing a syllabus of the courses of study. Published by Authority, annually. Demy 8vo., buckram. (net 6s.)

(The four preceding works are published by Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, S.W.)

Vacher's Parliamentary Companion. Monthly during Session. (6s. Vacher and Sons.)

Vacher's List of Private Bills for Session 1902. (1s. Vacher and Sons.)

The Politician's Hand Book for 1902, consisting of Documents relating to Africa and China, and particularly to South Africa and the War. (net 6s. Vacher and Sons.)

(The above three works are published by Messrs. Vacher and Sons, 1, Totbill Street, Westminster.)

The Advertiser's A B C: the Standard Advertisement Price Directory. (10s. 6d. T. B. Browne.)

Manual of Electrical Undertakings and Directory of Official Inspectors 1901-02. Compiled by Emile Garcke. (net 12s. 6d. Mowbray House, Norfolk Street.)

Classified Directory to the London Charities. Compiled by W. F. Howe. (1s. Longmans.)

Business Directory of London and the Provinces. (10s. Morris.)

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1902. (16s. Kelly.)

The Medical Register for 1902. (2s. Skinner.)

The Mining Manual for 1902. (2ss. Skinner.)

List of English Clubs in All Parts of the World for 1902. By E. C. Austen Leigh. (3s. 6d. Spottiswoode and Co.)

Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, and Publishers and Paper-makers of the United Kingdom. (2ss. Kelly.)

Stubbs' Directory of Manufacturers, Merchant Shippers, etc. for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. (21s.)

London Directory, Map and Street Guide, etc. (20s. London Directory Co.)

The Public Schools Year Book: with a Select List of Preparatory Schools, 1902. (2s. 6d. Swan Sonnenschein.)

Cookery Annual for 1902, and Year Book of the Universal Cookery and Food Association. (6d. Grosvenor Press.) Founded and Edited by G. Herman Senn, G.C.A.

The Mining Year Book. (15s. Financial Times, Limited, Colman Street.) Edited by A. N. Jackman.

The Co-operative Wholesale Societies' Annual for 1902. (Co-operative Wholesale Society.)

The Nursing Profession. (2s. net. Scientific Press.) By Sir H. Burdett.

The Musical Directory, Annual and Almanack, 1902. (cr. 8vo. paper. 50th issue. Rudall, Carte and Co., 23, Berners Street.)

The Grocers' Assistant Year Book, 1902. (1s. 8d. Farley Street, E.C.4.)

II.—OFFICIAL LISTS, ETC.

The Imperial Health Manual. Authorised English edition of official health manual issued by the Imperial Health Department of Germany. Edited by Antony Roche. (3s. net. Ballière.)

Thom's Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland, 1902. (10s. 6d. Witherby and Co.)

Lean's Royal Navy List. January, 1902. (Witherby and Co.) Published quarterly.

III.—ALMANACKS.

The "Era" Annual for 1902. (1s. 4d. Wellington Street, W.C.2.)

Vinton's Agricultural Almanack for 1902. (Agricultural Gazette Office.)

The Agricultural Annual and "Mark Lane Express" Almanack for 1902. (Mark Lane Express. 6d.)

Errata.

Last month we inadvertently stated that "The Newspaper Press Directory" (Mitchell and Sons) was in its 5th instead of 57th year of publication. Under "Year-books," "Burdett's Hospitals and Charities" was wrongly attributed to Messrs. A. and C. Black, instead of to the Scientific Press Limited.

The price of the "Naval Annual," given in the January number as 12s. 6d. should be 15s. net. Messrs. Griffin and Co., of Portsmouth, are the publishers.

THE METHODS AND BENEFITS OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

THE STORY OF A CANADIAN INVADER.

DAVID ROSS, of Ottawa, a young fellow of nineteen, who happens to be a relative of mine, was explaining to me this new year his plans for the future. As he was the only son of his mother, and she is a widow, I was somewhat surprised to hear that he was looking forward to going to the McGill University, Montreal, where he hoped to begin his studies next fall. "Tell me," said I,

may possibly lead some to reflect upon the part which the Dominion may play in promoting the future union of the Empire and the Republic.

"You want to know how I hope to get a university education," said David. "It is quite true, as you know, I have no private means. When I left school I went to a newspaper office, the *Toronto Globe*, where I worked for six months in the composing-room. I then spent



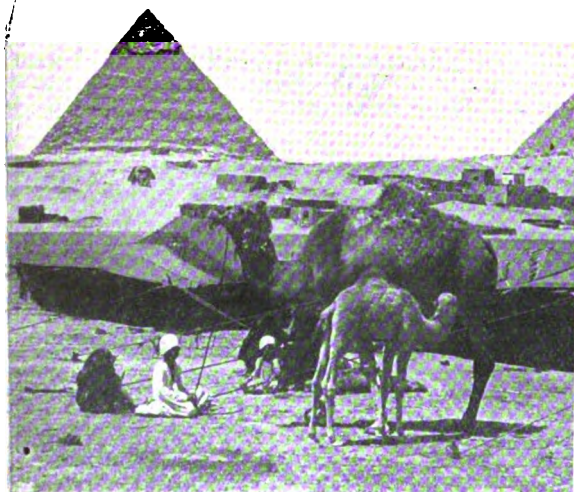
Photograph by]

David Ross, a Canadian "Avant Courier" of the American Invader.

[Ernest Mills.

"how you hope to manage it?" His reply set me thinking. It seemed so suggestive and so pertinent to the subject of this Supplement, that I do not think I can do better than set forth here the substance of his story. There is nothing in it, some may say—nothing exceptional, sensational, or out of the common. But those who will say that do not belong to the Old World. It is because David Ross's story seems the commonplace of every day to Americans, while to us Britons it seems interesting and suggestive, that it affords us a valuable hint as to the reasons why John Bull is not holding his own in competition with his transatlantic kinsfolk. And the fact that David Ross is not a Yankee, but a Canadian, who is acting as the agent of an American invader,

some months as a kind of colporteur and evangelist among the lumber camps in the back country. It was when I was tramping on snow-shoes from one camp to another in the forest that I was seized with the idea of obtaining the advantages of a university education. But how was I to obtain the means? When I was puzzling over that question I heard from some friends who were making a good thing by travelling for orders for the Keystone View Company's stereoscopic views. I made inquiries. The work seemed to suit me down to the ground. I applied for appointment as a traveller or drummer on commission. They told me that they were extending their business in the Old World, and asked me to see what I could do in Great Britain, where a friend of



Copyright.



[Keystone View Company.]

A Baby of the Desert.

mine was already employed in the same work. Nothing could have suited me better. I wanted to visit the old home where my mother was born, to look up my relations, and to see the country. So last year I crossed in the steerage, landed at Liverpool, and began canvassing right away. I did fairly well in Liverpool; then, as the hot

weather came on I went to Keswick and did business there. After Keswick I went north to Scotland, and spent some time in Aberdeen and Peterhead. Returning to Edinburgh, I booked many good orders there, which enabled me to come south for Christmas. Now I am starting out again, and hope to succeed as well in the south as I have done in the north."



Copyright.



[Keystone View Company.]

Swan Park, Funchal, Madeira.



Copyright.]

Romantic Viga Canal, City of Mexico.

[Keystone View Company.

"And you find it pay you?" I asked. "Your commission covers keep and expenses?"

"I should say so," he replied, "and something over. If I am equally fortunate this year I shall be able to enter McGill in the fall, with a fair prospect of being able to earn enough in my vacations to carry me through my terms."

How many prospective students from Oxford and Cambridge are to be found who are earning their keep in advance by inducing Americans to buy British-made goods? And David Ross does not stand alone. Here are the essential qualities of business success. Individual enterprise, profit-sharing, first-class goods, and the passion for education. That they are illustrated in the person of a Canadian youth seems that it is not the flag which cripples the energies of John Bull, junior.

It must be admitted that the goods which David Ross has to recommend are themselves their own best recommendation. But the best of goods need to be brought before the public. Nothing will sell of itself. There is no reason why the Keystone View Company should not employ young Englishmen and Scotchmen to canvass for their goods as well as Canadians or Americans. But they would have to look far afield before they could get prospective university students applying for the post. Undergraduates at our old seats of learning would for the most part scorn the humble rôle of the bagman. Hence our commercials are not recruited from the same class as those who are available across the Atlantic. We have nothing analogous to that American college where a whole set of boys kept themselves at the University by delivering newspapers on a morning before class opened.

If we have no British counterpart to David Ross, it must also be admitted that we have no British equivalent to the Keystone View Company of Meadville, Pennsylvania, whose goods he sells on commission. The stereoscope of the Keystone View firm is a model for lightness, convenience, and general excellence. We all know the old-fashioned stereoscope which has very much gone out

of fashion of late years. The London Stereoscopic Company still retains its title, but its business is much more photographic than stereoscopic. The Keystone stereoscope is made of aluminium. It folds up into small compass and weighs only eight ounces. It fits closely round the eyes and rests lightly upon the nose, and costs only six shillings. It is duly protected by patent and obtained the gold medal at last Paris Exhibition.

But if the stereoscope is good, the stereographs are even better. They are sold plain at 8½d. each, and represent the latest and best results of photographic art. They are uniform in size, the title is printed so as to be visible below the picture, and on the back of each is printed a plain brief description of the scene portrayed, with the title of the picture in half a dozen languages.

The whole art and mystery of making a good stereoscopic picture lies in securing the correct perspective and the right focus for the views as presented to the right and left eye of the lens. Of ten negatives, not more than two are as a rule deemed good enough to be put on the market. The result of this extreme care is manifest to any one who looks at their stereographs. The scene stands out before you with astonishing vividness and reality. There is the same sense of distance, of substance that you have in looking at an actual landscape or into a real interior. Dr. Holmes said that in the stereograph we get sun sculpture, whereas in all other photographs we get merely sun painting. The truth of his dictum will be admitted by all who examine the Keystone stereograph through the Keystone stereoscope.

If the stereoscope be good and the stereographs better, the idea which dominates the company is best of all. For the keystone of their enterprise is that of making everything that is best worth seeing in the whole world visible to every inhabitant of the planet. They have seized with the intuition of veritable genius the immense possibilities that are latent in the idea of creating a systematic and comprehensive Stereoscopic Library of Travel. The credit of first conceiving the idea

belongs to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote that, as the result of the discovery of the stereoscope: "Form is henceforth divorced from matter. In fact, matter as a visible object is of no great use any longer, except as the mould upon which form is shaped. We have got the fruit of creation now, and need not trouble ourselves about the core. Every conceivable object of nature will soon scale off its surface for us. Man will hunt all curious, beautiful, grand objects, as they hunt the cattle in South America for their skins, and leave their carcasses as of little worth. The consequence of this will soon be such an enormous collection of forms that they will have to be classified and arranged in vast libraries, as books are now." He added, "We do not now distinctly propose the creation of a comprehensive, systematic stereographic library." But this is what the Keystone View Company have realised. In a collection of 2,000 stereographs, they offer for the sum of £75 a complete library of travel, enabling the fortunate possessor to see all that is most famous and most characteristic in the whole world and in the most favourable conditions without leaving his easy-chair.

I have mentioned 2,000, but the stock of the Keystone Company includes many thousands of other stereographs. They employ constantly expert photographers in all parts of the world. Nothing of importance occurs at which their representative is not present. Last month's pageant of the opening of Parliament by the King has been stereographically reproduced, so as to enable the American public to see the Royal Coach and its occupants in clear and bold relief. The kinematoscope gives living pictures, but for the close and minute study of the scene the stereoscope affords much better opportunities for examination. There should be a stereoscopic library

as an indispensable adjunct to every public library—a truth to which I hope Mr. Andrew Carnegie is duly alive. Here is an American invasion indeed, which has already planted its outposts firmly in London, in Hamburg, and in Paris. Its copious catalogue is printed in three languages. The titles of its stereographs are printed in six. Everywhere the Keystone invader triumphs over his Old World competitors. But how does he do it? Not by undercutting the market. In this, as in most American commodities, the secret of their success is to be found, not in cheapness, but in excellence. They supply the Old World consumer with a better article than he can procure elsewhere, and the Old World consumer is wise enough to be grateful to his invader and pays him blithely what more than compensates him for the whole cost of his invasion.

For David Ross and his like the work of introducing the new and improved stereoscope is not merely a labour of love and a source of profit: it also enables them to study at first hand the social and intellectual life of the British people. His canvassing tour is not merely the Wanderjahr of the German student; it is a preliminary course of study which makes every household he enters a classroom and every prospective purchaser a college professor. It familiarises him with the defects of our popular education, with the weak places in our social economy, with the comparative slowness of the public to appreciate a good thing, and it enables him at the same time to see some of the most interesting places in the world. It enables him to make hosts of acquaintances and not a few friends, and thereby contributes directly towards the knitting together of the Britons and their kin beyond the sea. Small wonder then if the American invasion thrives amain; and if this be its general character, who is there amongst us who would not wish it God-speed?



[Copyright.]

The Fallen Monarch, Mariposa Grove, Yosemite Valley, California.

[Keystone View Company.]

"THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD."

WHAT THE BRITISH PRESS THINKS OF THE PROPHECY.

THE American edition of "The Americanisation of the World" was published simultaneously with the British edition, but was not issued to the public in America until the close of last month. It is, therefore, impossible to say anything concerning its reception in the United States. The newspapers on the Continent and at home have been busy discussing what appears to them the somewhat startling prediction as to the impending reunion of the English-speaking world. It is evident that my book has given somewhat of a shock even to Americans, who have as yet hardly realised the extent to which their country was influencing the world. For instance, one of the most eminent of American ambassadors wrote :—

You have wrought out your line of argument with remarkable skill, and have substantiated it by an array of facts which, I confess, astonishes me.

Still more emphatic was another correspondent, an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia, who after a perusal of the book wrote :—

Your book marks an epoch in the history of the literature of our age. It has affected me as the first reading of Carlyle's "French Revolution," as Darwin's "Origin of Species," as Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." I regard it as the most valuable piece of work for our instruction and guidance in the life we are living, politically and socially. It seems impossible that such a work could have been written by an Englishman; but it could not have been written by an American. We have still no one here with the knowledge and prophetic forecast to have written this work.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that—

No one can deny that the book constitutes a wonderfully able and plausible statement of the case which it presents. It is striking to the last degree, and of course will inevitably provoke sharp criticism and profound dissent.

This was a safe forecast. The most hostile notice appeared, however, strange to say, in the columns of the *Morning Leader*, whose criticism I have put away as a literary curiosity. When I published "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a colleague, to whom the proofs had been shown in advance, confided to me his deep disappointment that the article was so tame. When the advance sheets of "If Christ Came to Chicago" first reached a leading Chicago newspaper, its editor expressed his surprise that so experienced a journalist should have failed so utterly in producing anything either novel or original about Chicago. And now we have the criticism of the *Morning Leader* on "The Americanisation of the World," which, in addition to many other faults of absurdity, exaggeration, vulgarity, ignorance, ridiculousness, etc., etc., is finally dismissed as being "portentously dull."

The criticism of the *Star*, a related paper, although by no means favourable, is at least not quite so imbecile as this. Under the title of "Mr. Stead's Dream," the *Star* declares, in contrast to the *Leader*, that the book is "a very interesting and instructive thunderbolt, crammed with useful facts and figures, and enlivened with many bold speculations and fresh ideas." But the *Star* protests that the formation of the United States of the World would be very bad for the world :—

An Anglo-Saxon earth would be by no means an ideal earth, and would probably develop more Anglo-Saxon vices than Anglo-Saxon virtues. Mr. Stead's vision is one of lofty ends reached by sordid means. Much of what poses as American civilisation is sheer, brutal, mean, grasping money-worship.

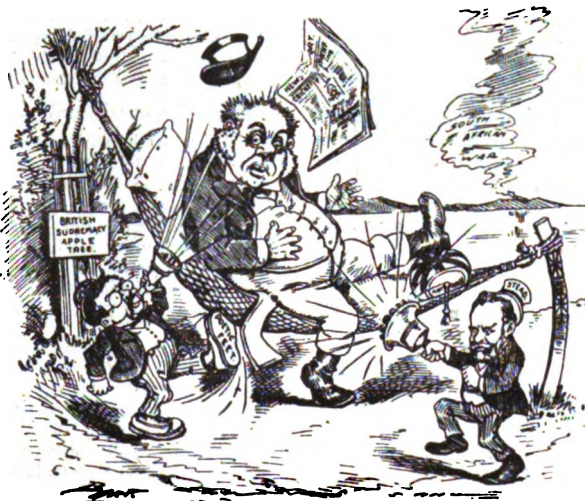
Finally it dismisses "Mr. Stead's Dream" as being "so wildly impossible that it is hardly necessary to demolish its flimsy foundations. At the same time it is a splendid mixture of lightning prophecy and earthquake journalism."

If the *Star* demurs to "The Americanisation of the World," the book was very kindly received by the *Echo* and the *Sun*. The latter declared that it was "a book which should be read by every thoughtful young man with an eye or his future and country's welfare." The *Echo* published a long interview with me on the subject, in which the editor (Mr. Percy Alden) brought out clearly the fact that I believe America must finally become the predominant partner in the English-speaking world, whether we throw in our lot with the United States or whether we do not. The fact that we are confronted by the choice between the alternatives of continuing to be an integral part of the greatest of all world-

empires or sinking to the level of Holland and Belgium, is beginning to be discussed and will end by being generally recognised.

The prospect of sinking to the status of Holland and Belgium has no terrors for some of our contemporaries. To the *Manchester Guardian* the prospect seems rather desirable than otherwise, while the *Investor's Review* frankly accepts the second alternative and exults in the prospect. The *Investor's Review* says :—

The prospect of being allowed to help Uncle Sam to dominate the world has no attraction for us, nor has Mr. Stead's alternative, the "descent" to the position of Holland or Belgium, any horror. If, as a consequence of our rejection of this last opportunity, we descend to the position of small countries; if, abandoning throat-cutting all over the world, we had at last time to devote ourselves to our home affairs, much good would come of it. We see the vision of a new England with every inch of its soil cultivated, supporting millions of hardy yeomen—by no means Imperial—hardy and well educated. With these back again on the land, the towns would be relieved of the poor creatures who now herd in them like swine.



Minneapolis Journal.]

Kipling and Stead—Waking Up John Bull.

JOHN BULL: "Confound it! How is a fellow to get any sleep when these two are going on like this?"

In very different mood was the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who in the New Year's number of the *Methodist Times* expresses himself in three columns of his paper with an enthusiasm of exultation and gratitude over what he describes as "the most important and attractive proposal that Mr. Stead has ever made":—

Of course, as Methodists, we enthusiastically support Mr. Stead's magnificent proposal. . . . Words can hardly express the benefits to us and to the human race that would follow so blessed a consummation as the reunion of the English-speaking world. It would be the death-blow of war, and would inaugurate the millennium of peace, freedom and universal prosperity. It will be an almost inestimable blessing to the mother-country and the British Empire, and it has given Protestant Christianity such an opportunity of reaching the entire human race as no religion on earth has ever yet had.

At the same time he thinks that I hardly emphasise sufficiently the advantage which such federation would be to our American kinsfolk:—

We are mutually necessary to one another, "if the highest ideal of the Anglo-Keltic world is to be realised.

For the sake of the value of the main message Mr. Hughes is even willing to overlook what he is pleased to regard as my heartless misrepresentation of my own country, for, as he says, "we beg Englishmen to ponder the main thesis on its merits, and not to allow almost unpardonable attacks on their own country to prejudice them against the essential and almost invaluable part of this remarkable annual."

The *Outlook* sneers at the book as embodying the view of a man "who regards the world as a newspaper and nations as advertisements."

The *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, while making a wry face over the "pro-Boer and Irish fads," which it discovers in the book, declares that—

It is an extremely clever pamphlet which will well repay careful reading. After reading it, one cannot help feeling very uncomfortably, that, unless Great Britain bucks up, it will shortly sink to the level of an American colony.

The *Christian World* says that—

John Bull is not a neurotic, otherwise "The Americanisation of the World" might put him into a terrible panic.

But it says:—

Mr. Stead brings together a mass of figures and facts which are valuable, whether we accept his conclusions or not.

The *South American Journal* says:—

It is evident that England is likely to be left behind in nearly every department of art and literature. Its publication should have good effect in leading Britons to wake up, and adopt some American methods of business and industry.

The *Rock* says:—

One is always sure of finding in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL abundance of pleasant easy writing, and a good deal of originality of thought. Mr. Stead is a journalist to the finger-tips, and he knows exactly how to interest his public. This year he has chosen a subject of live interest to us all, and one on which he can write as one having authority, for he knows more of the inner life of America than most Americans.

The *Ironmonger* says:—

For a dose of good, healthy depression such as the ordinary Englishman periodically administers to himself as a corrective to national full-bloodedness, we recommend the perusal of "The Americanisation of the World." The bulk of Mr. Stead's cheerful Annual is devoted to proving that the world is being Americanised under our noses. To prove this he brings together with quite amazing ingenuity figures and opinions from all quarters.

But the *Ironmonger* is of opinion that—

the American has taken in Mr. Stead. Although he does not quite recognise the fact, still it stares out of his pages that he is simply worshipping at the shrine of the almighty dollar. The world is not by any means so Americanised now as it was once Frenchified. Where stands France?

When we turn to the provincial papers, the *Manchester Guardian* says that I have seldom, if ever, hit upon a better subject for my purposes than that of the present Annual. It says that—

The questions which he raises are answered very frankly and very fully and very cleverly, if not very convincingly.

It objects to the proposal that

the English-speaking race should form a combine which would trade under the style of the United English-Speaking States of the World, with headquarters at Washington, D.C. The terms of the proposed amalgam are hardly good enough. Independent Holland is probably quite unconscious of its wretched insignificance in comparison with Michigan or Pennsylvania. But even if Mr. Stead's converts should be as few as we think, his many readers will appreciate the ability and even brilliancy with which he elaborates his case, and recognise the stimulating tendency of such a discussion.

The *Glasgow Herald* says:—

A fusion of the nations may come and may be for the good of the world, but few of Mr. Stead's facts point to such a consummation, and his proposition that Great Britain must get on to America's back without a moment's delay is the cheapest of cheap journalism. The book is a pamphlet in Mr. Stead's best manner, exhibiting all his characteristics, a fatal fluency, large but loose grasp of facts, and inveterate resolution to twist facts into accordance with an arbitrarily constructed hypothesis.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that—

Mr. Stead's speculations are always suggestive and ingenious, but his latest thesis is worked out with wonderful cleverness in his new Annual. Ireland, says the *Freeman's Journal*, would certainly rather be a free State in the American Union than a vassal province in the British Empire. But if the United States cannot Americanise her own continent, how can she Americanise the world? Mr. Stead's is a daring idea. Perhaps it may come off some day, but at present it is generally described as not within the regions of practical politics.

The *Newcastle Leader* says:—

It has been reserved to an Englishman to out-Yankee the Yankees, and to accomplish a piece of Spread-Eagleism which might make the most boastful citizen of the great Republic blush.

It suggests that the book "was intended as most subtle sarcasm, published for the purpose of showing to what ridiculous conceit pride of empire and the lust of gold would lead us." It declines to assume that the future ideal man will be a cross between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Jabez Balfour. "The American boom, in all seriousness, has been a mischievous affair. It has drawn us from the paths of true reform and progress. We should not be surprised if the twentieth century witnessed a great reaction from the megalomania that is now rampant."

The *Sheffield Independent* says that—

As a piece of special pleading the book is well worth reading, but the whole case is given away in the last chapter,—

when I asked what is the good of it all if the outcome is only to be the rushing, wearing restlessness in which the American lives and from which he cannot escape?

The *Birmingham Gazette* says that—

Mr. Stead is always ready to discover our points of weakness as compared with our rivals', but there is no doubt American

competition with English firms may be expected to become keener and more dangerous.

Still it consoles itself with the thought that, "with his anti-British views, a dispassionate statement of our case against disintegrating forces is impossible."

The *Liverpool Daily Post* says that—

Mr. Stead looks for salvation to America. He is a man of strong imagination and great ideas, but unfortunately his ideas and imagination destroy his courage and all sense of perspective. He is overcome by the glamour of American progress, and prostrates himself before the idea that America dominates the world. Better arguments than Mr. Stead's will be required to convince Englishmen that their only way to safety and greatness is to be found in surrender to America.

The *Bristol Mercury* says :—

If Mr. W. T. Stead were as prescient as he is imaginative, Jeremiah and John the Baptist would shrink into nothingness as prophets, and would have to rely upon immortal fame for their reputation as holy men.

It declares that my suggestion is "equivalent to a proposal that to save ourselves from extinction we are to extinguish ourselves. This is like committing suicide through fear of death. To preserve our identity and our great traditions, the United States should take the name of Great Britain unless we consent to become a mere historic legend like some old Persian or Median dynasty."

It admits, however, that "it is a dazzling spectacle which Mr. Stead presents in many of its facets."

The *Birmingham Weekly Mercury* says :—

The ideal of world-wide, English-speaking union is very fascinating, and most thoughtful men would be glad if they could think that it would be brought about on terms that would not be objectionable to either the British Empire or the United States. But it appears that it is useless blinking the fact that the desire for amicable relations between the two countries is far less evident in America than it is in England. The most formidable obstacle to the realisation of Mr. Stead's scheme is the attitude of the American democracy towards John Bull. If Mr. Stead can succeed in modifying that attitude in any degree he will have done a considerable service to the cause of Anglo-Saxon unity.

The *Bradford Observer* says that—

Possibly the book is intended more for the gratification of American sentiment than as a sober appeal to Great Britain. If everything else is granted, it is not by any means obvious that the United States should bestir themselves to pull our hottest chestnuts out of the fire.

The *Rochdale Observer* says that—

It is all very well to treat the Americanisation of the world with futile ridicule, but it is a patriotic purpose to call attention to the danger of the self-complacent lethargy which threatens the welfare of the nation.

The *Lincolnshire Echo* says :—

John Bull may admire Uncle Sam, but however Mr. Stead may try and persuade him to the contrary, John will stick to his quieter, surer, safer policy, and, we venture to prophesy, will be there at the finish of the race, not now in its most exciting stages, and not behind his American competitor either.

The *Northern Echo* says that—

Mr. Stead is half, if not three-quarters, an American in many of his ideas.

But it thinks that—

Although the Annual is suggestive, it is not convincing. The last chapter in the book is one of the best, and a fitting conclu-

sion to a comprehensive, not to say a brilliant, survey of the achievements of humanity at high pressure. We hope the world will not be Americanised. We hope that it will not be Anglicised. We do hope that it will be civilised, humanised, and Christianised.

The *Manchester Sunday Chronicle* breaks out into rhyme :—

Really, Mr. Stead, don't shake your solemn head,
And utter such profound vaticinations.
Your words we can't believe,
For we've something up our sleeve,
And we laugh at your Americanisations.

The *Notts Guardian* says that—

Mr. Stead is not convincing, but he is sometimes interesting, and nearly always amusing. What he has to say on the possibility and wisdom of a friendly alliance with the United States is pitched in a common-sense key, and will well repay study.

The *Western Mail* says that the author—

is a gentleman whose judgment in political affairs does not show up by the side of the largeness of his imagination and the sanguineness of his temperament. We need not suppose that the Americans have really licked creation. It is only Mr. Stead who has done that, and we are very much afraid that the United States will find it as difficult to digest and assimilate the rest of the world, as it is for Mr. Stead to apply those processes to the Union Jack.

I reserve the American comments until next number, but two American papers published in Europe may be referred to here. The *Daily Messenger* of Paris says that while it is natural that the thesis of the Americanisation of the world should be noted with a good deal of complacency in America, it is not likely to have any but a good effect on the American character. As soon as Americans see that the world is quite ready to give America her due, Americans will not be for ever claiming it.

The *Anglo-American Press* says that—

Mr. Stead makes a very good showing as regards the benefit of an Anglo-American Alliance. But human nature would require to be reconstituted before this reconstruction of the world on principles of universal brotherhood could be looked for. The Anglo-American Alliance that can produce the greatest good is the alliance of the Empire and Republic, not as one nationality, but as two kindred nations. British capital will one day feel as safe as American capital in England. These are the ideas of alliance that want fostering. As to the great federation notion, it will be time enough to consider that when it has advanced into the realm of practical politics.

The German, French, Swedish, Dutch, and Italian papers have only begun their comments. I reserve the notice of them until next month.

Mr. Vambéry writes me from Buda-Pesth :—

I have read "The Americanisation of the World" with great pleasure. Our ways are separate in many things, but with regard to America I entirely agree with you. It is a glorious country—my ideal of political freedom—and I am sure it will become the future teacher and redeemer of mankind.

A very highly placed Russian General writes me from St. Petersburg :—

Maybe you are right foreseeing the Americanisation of the world, but I think the Old Continents must go before then through an entire democratisation. We are going full speed to that goal. If Uncle Sam is not blinded by Imperialism he would at the end of the century stifle the Old Mother in his strong arms and make the world tributary by maintaining the principle of working fast, cheap and tolerably well.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 1 dol. Jan.

The Ancient Cathedrals of Scotland. Dom M. Barrett.
T. H. Huxley. Rev. A. Goodier.
The Commencements of the Normans. Rev. R. Parsons.
St. Columbanus at Luxeuil. Rev. T. J. Shahan.
Missionary Ideals, Christian and Commercial. B. J. Clinch.
Christianity and Paganism in Rome during the Transition Period. Mgr. J. A. Campbell.
Catholic France prior to the French Revolution. R. R. Elliott.
The Trials and Needs of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. T. Dwight.
History of Education. Rev. W. Poland.
Anarchism. C. P. Neill.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. Jan.
An Undeveloped Function. C. F. Adams.
The Credibility of Early Roman History. S. B. Platner.
Studies in the Sources of the Social Revolt in 1387. G. Kriehn.
A British Privateer in the American Revolution. H. R. Howland.
Papers of Sir Charles Vaughan.

Anglo-American Magazine.—59, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. Jan.
The Proposed Anglo-Russian Entente. Prof. E. Maxey.
Some Recent French Plays. H. Fouquier.
Some Aspects Porto Rican. C. H. Bradner.
Irish Self-Government; Interview with John Redmond. W. R. Bradshaw.
The American Negro as a Religious, Social, and Political Factor. Kelly Miller.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. KING. 1 dol. Jan.
The Isthmian Canal in Its Economic Aspects. E. R. Johnson.
The Isthmian Canal Question as affected by Treaties and Concessions. S. Pasco.
American Shipbuilding. J. F. Crowell.
Government Ownership of Railroads. M. A. Knapp.
Advisory Councils in Railway Administration. B. H. Meyer.
The Concentration of Railway Control. H. T. Newcomb.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Feb.
The Old Hall at Mickleover, Derbyshire. Illus. G. Bailey.
Roman Curios. E. C. Vansittart.
Essex Brasses Illustrative of Elizabethan Costume. Concl. Illus. M. Christy and W. W. Porteous.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
Decoration of the Route for the King's Coronation Procession. Illus. Selwyn Image.
Mr. C. W. Furse's Paintings for the Spandrels of the Town Hall, Liverpool. Illus. D. S. MacColl.
Rosenberg. Illus. G. Brochner.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Anarchism. Rev. R. Heber Newton.
The English Friendly Societies. Eltweed Pomeroy.
Spiritual Birth of the American Nation. Theodore F. Seward.
The Rise of Photography and Its Service to Mankind. B. O. Flower.
Responsibility in Municipal Government. T. St. Pierre.
Race Reversion in America. Warden Allan Curtis.
Corporations and Trusts. Thomas Conynghton.
The Development of Brotherhood. Prof. Eugenia Parham.
Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." Walter Leighton.
The Work of Wives. Flora McDonald Thompson.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Feb.
Etching:—"Linlithgow Palace" by A. H. Haig.
Kate Greenaway. Illus. Austin Dobson.
The Wye from Ross to Chepstow. Illus. A. R. Quinton.
Drawings of C. H. Shannon. Illus. F. Rinder.
Otto Hupp, Heraldic Artist. Illus. L. F. Day.
Decoration of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. Illus. W. M. Gilbert.
Edward Onslow Ford. Illus.

Artist.—27, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. Feb.
Wilson Steer and the New English Art Club. B. Kendall.
American Silverwork. H. Townsend.
Caricatures by Max Beerbohm. A. Vallance.
The Art of the Modern School. Illus.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Jan.
On Reading the *Atlantic* Cheerfully. B. P.
Recollections of the Twentieth Century. J. Buchan.
What is the Real Emancipation of Woman? W. M. Salter.
Some Southey Letters. H. S. Scott.

England in 1901. R. Brimley Johnson.
New Powers of the National Committee. R. Ogden.
Robert Louis Stevenson. B. Torrey.
Divination by Statistics. W. M. Daniels.
Recent Progress in Astronomy. T. J. J. See.
Causes of Pennsylvania's Ills. A Pennsylvania Quaker.

Badminton Magazine.—WM. HEINEMANN. 1s. Feb.
Secondary Education in Golf. H. G. Hutchinson.
Sweden; Its Sports and Pastimes. Illus. Beatrix Nickalls.
Trouting in North Devon. Illus. W. Klickmann.
Winter Bicycling. R. T. Lang.
Stalking in the Famirs. Illus. Capt. A. Le M. Bray.
The Goal-keeper. E. H. L. Watson.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 3s. Feb.
The Mint and Its Work. Illus.
Commercial Education in the City. W. R. Lawson.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 7s. 6d. Jan.
Huxley and Phillips Brooks. W. C. Clarke.
Witchcraft and the Old Testament. C. E. Smith.
The Cleansing of the Temple. A. M. Crane.
The Spirit Triune. S. W. Howland.
The Case Absolute in the New Testament. H. A. Scamp.
What is Trinity? J. N. Brown.
The Steel Strike. E. L. Bogart.
Prof. Paine on the Trinitus. F. H. Foster.
The New Parochial Consciousness of the Church. T. Chalmers.
Verse Translations from Modern German Poetry. J. Lindsay.
Plenty and Famine in Egypt. G. F. Wright.
A. T. Swing; an Oberlin Interpreter of Ritschl. A. A. Berle.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Feb.
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.
Stringer Lawrence.
Prospecting on the Gem-Fields of Australia.
Two Years under Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart in Afghanistan, 1878-80.
Gen. E. F. Chapman.
Musings without Method. Contd.
The Parliamentary Prospect.
Two Years After. Linesman.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Novelists in the National Portrait Gallery. Illus. G. K. Chesterton.
Balzac and Madame Hanska. Illus. S. de Louverjoul.
Mrs. Trollope's Book on the Americans. Illus. H. T. Peck.
Boston in Fiction. Illus. Contd. F. W. Carruth.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO 2s. 6d. Jan.
Queen Victoria at Mentone. Illus. Zélie de Landevèze.
The Public School Question. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
The Reciprocity of To-day. A. H. U. Colquhoun.
Militia and Defence. L. G. Power.
Dominion Standards of Length, Weight and Capacity. Illus. W. J. Loudon.
Street Railways in Canada. W. G. Ross.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
Ice Hockey. Illus. G. Wood.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.
Across London by Sky. Illus. Rev. J. M. Bacon.
Pope Leo XIII. Illus. R. Davey.
Crime and the Finger-Print. Illus. T. Hopkins.
W. S. Penley at Home. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
The Great Siberian Railroad. Illus. A. Montefiore Brice.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Jan.
Niagara Falls Power. Illus. Philip P. Barton.
A Smokeless London; Gaseous Fuel and Electricity. W. C. Popplewell.
Wireless Telegraphy. Illus. William Maver, Jun.
Elevators for Tall Office Buildings. Reginald F. Bolton.
The Future of Electricity Supply. W. S. Barstow.
The Electric Incandescent Lamp in the United States. Illus. Bernard Swenson.

Hoisting Machinery. Illus. Joseph Horner.
Engineers in the United States Navy. Adm. George W. Melville.

Feb.
The Nilgiri Mountain Railway. Illus. Walter J. Wightman.
A Modern Foundry. Illus. Albert L. Rohrer.
Dangers from Electric Trolley Wires. Illus. Prof. Andrew Jamieson.
Hoisting Machinery. Contd. Illus. Joseph Horner.
Standardization in the British Engineering Industries. Correspondent.

An American Industrial Peace Conference. With Portraits. Oscar S. Straus.
Industry and Electricity in Great Britain. W. E. Langdon.
American Traction Engine Notes. Illus. Charles O. Heggem.
Machine Shop Photography. Albert M. Powell.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Jan.
The Mobilisation of Christian Forces.
W. H. Mallock on Science and Religion. Rev. J. Fox.
Human Love and Divine Love. M. D. Petre.
Associations of Hawthorne. Illus. Mary E. Desmond.
The Catacomb of St. Calixtus. Sister M. Augustine.
Sculpture in Church Decoration. Illus. C. A. Lopez.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Feb.
Chicago's Great River-Harbour. Illus. E. Flower.
The Salon of the Princess Mathilde. Illus. V. du Bled.
Conversations with Washington. Illus. W. M. Kozlowski.
Lincoln and Kentucky. Illus. C. T. Sutton.
The Building of a Cathedral at New York. Illus. C. A. Vanderhoof.
The Uses of a Cathedral. Illus. Bishop Potter.
Browning in Venice. Illus. Katharine de Kay Bronson.
The Improvement of Washington City. Map and Illus. C. Moore.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Feb.
Astronomical Problems. A. W. Roberts.
Obeah To-day in the West Indies.
Duties and Dangers of the Drug-Dispenser.
Electricity in the Workshop.
Tea-Tasting and Blending.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. Jan.
In Virgil's Italy. Illus. F. J. Miller.
The Merchant Marine of the World. P. S. Reinsch.
Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. Contd. E. E. Sparks.
The Inner Life of Fra Ugo Bassi. Elizabeth W. Latimer.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
6d. Feb.
The General Missionary Conference at Tokyo. E. S.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. Jan.
English Coronations.
The Lay Franchise.
The Medieval Frankish Monarchy.
John Wesley's Journal.
The Mycenaean Age.
Fouché.
Christianity and Humanism.
Erasmus; a Wandering Scholar of the Renaissance.
Canon Carter of Clewer.
The Holy Eucharist.
The Church and Education.

Connoisseur.—Low. 1s. Feb.
The Solon Collection of Pre-Wedgwood English Pottery. Contd. Illus.
Artistic Advertisement in the Eighteenth Century. Illus. J. Grego.
The Making of a Small Collection. Illus. L. K.
The Book Sales of 1901. F. Rinder.
Lace of the Vandyke Period. Illus. Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson.
Collecting Shell Cameos. Illus. W. H. Patterson.
Pony Rings. Illus. R. H. Ernest Hill.
Supplements after Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Vandyke, etc.

Contemporary Review.—COLUMBUS CO. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Great Britain and Germany. Opniben.
A Plan for the Copperheads. W. M. Crook.
Motors and Cycles; the Transition Stage. Joseph Pennell.
Tycho Brahe. J. H. Bridges.
Federal Government for the United Kingdom. Godfrey R. Benson.
My First Visit to Siam. Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Natural Increase of Three Populations. J. Holt Schooling.
The Art and Ethics of Maxim Gorky. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
The Re-statement of Democracy. J. A. Hobson.
Coming Events in Central Asia. Demetrius C. Boulenger.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Feb.
Browning in Venice. Mrs. Katharine de Kay Bronson.
The Luxury of Doing Good. Stephen Gwynn.
The Case of Governor Eyre. J. B. Atlay.
A Londoner's Log-book. Contd.
The Sonnets of Shakespeare. Professor H. C. Bechings.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Jan.
Winter Sport. Illus. H. T. Clinton.
The Last of the Red Race. Illus. W. R. D. p. r.
Putting on Grand Opera. Illus. G. Kobbé.
Picture Photography. Illus. R. Stearns.
The Story of Theodore Roosevelt's Life. J. B. Walker.
Railroads, Co-operation, and the Building of States. E. C. Machen.
A Play with Royal Actors in Sweden. Illus. H. S. Archer.
John Barrymore's Work. Illus. H. H. Boyesen.
Elbert Hubbard. Illus.

Free School-books. E. B. Andrews.
The Future of the English-speaking World. W. T. Stead.

County Monthly.—STOCK. 6d. Feb.
Mr. A. J. M. Bosville. Illus.
Foreign Roads, Inns, and Customs. Rev. A. N. Cooper.
Yorkshire Sporting Worthies. Illus. J. F. Blakeborough.
The Genesis and Building of Motor Cars. Margaret M. Regan.
Washington's Yorkshire Ancestry. L. Kaye.

Crampton's Magazine.—TREHERNE AND CO. 6d. Feb.
Are there Two Rudyard Kiplings? C. E. Russell.
William Congreve. J. Forster.

Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Jan.
John Richard Green. G. L. Beer.
Dickens and His Illustrators. Illus. B. W. Matz.
Dickens in Memory. Illus. G. Gissing.
Copyright Procedure; Some Misapprehensions. H. Putnam.
Real Conversation with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. William Archer.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. Jan. 15.
The Bishops' Resolutions on Education. Rev. W. J. B. Richards.
The Law and the Orders in France. J. B. Milburn.
Angelique Arnould. Comtesse de Courson.
The Conceivable Dangers of Unbelief. J. G. Raupert.
Adrian IV.; the English Pope. Very Rev. L. C. Casartelli.
The Suppression of the Monasteries in Austria under the Emperor Joseph II. Rev. J. Verres.
Pictures of the Reformation Period. Miss J. M. Stone.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. Jan. 15.
Co-operation in Italy. H. W. Wolf.
Thirty Years' Export Trade, 1870-1899. B. Ellinger.
Some Aspects of Profit-Sharing. G. Mathieson.
The Postulates of the Monetary Standard. W. W. Carlike.
"Whatever is, is Right." Rev. J. G. Simpson.
The Functions of a University in a Commercial Centre. Rev. H. Rashdall.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. Jan. 15.
Local Taxation.
Lord Wantage.
Educational Idols.
Martial Law.
Bolingbroke and His Times.
Present Irish Questions.
Madame d'Épinay and Her Circle.
Voyage of the *Valdivia*.
Lady Louisa Stuart.
Modern Portrait-Painting.
The Empire and the Kingdom.

Educational Review.—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK AGENCY, LONDON. 1s. 8d. Jan.
Academic Freedom. John Dewey.
The Rights of Donors. A. B. Parker.
Belief and Credulity. J. Jastrow.
My Schools and Schoolmasters. J. Macdonald.
Education and Evolution. I. W. Howerth.
Survival of the Fittest in Motor-Training. E. G. Dexter.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.
Dangers of Responsible Government in South Africa. C. W. Hutton.
The Case for Redistribution. F. St. John Morrow.
Sport in West Africa. Col. Sir James Willcocks.
The Press of America. W. A. M. Goode.
The Rights and Wrongs of the Agricultural Labourer. Sir E. Verney.
Current Events in India. J. D. Rees.
Campaigning with the C.I.V. A. H. Henderson.
Openings for Young Women in South Africa. Charlotte Birch.
How to adorn London without Cost. W. H. Helm.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. Jan. 15.
The Amended Factory and Workshop Act.
Women's Education at British Association, Glasgow, Twenty-Five Years Ago.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Jan.
International Aspects of the Isthmian Canal. Gen. H. L. Abbot.
The Home Environment of British Working Men. P. Longmuir.
Modern Iron Blast-Furnace Practice. Illus. F. H. Crockard.
Neglected Factors in Machine-Shop Economics. T. S. Bentley.
English, American, and Continental Steam-Engineering. Illus. P. Dawson.
The Operation of the Rotary Converter. Illus. D. B. Rushmore.
The Russian Law of Gold-Mining. C. W. Purington and J. B. Landfield, Jun.

Practical Applications of Reinforced Concrete. Illus. J. Boyer.
The Economy of Isolated Electric Plants. I. D. Parsons.
Engineering Times.—P. S. KING. 6d. Feb.
Elements of Design in Long Transmission. F. A. C. Perrine.
The Duty of the Engineer to Himself and His Profession. E. Marburg.
Coalstuf for Steamraising. Illus.
The Standardization of Dynamos. Illus.
Steam Practice in Germany.
Electric Railway Development.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. Jan. 15.
The Later Rulers of Shripurla or Lagash. Sir H. Howorth.
Justinus; a Laureate of Cæsar Borgia. Dr. R. Garnett.
Richelieu and His Policy; a Contemporary Dialogue. T. Hodgkin.
George I. in His Relations with Sweden. J. F. Chance.
The Earliest Life of Milton. Prof. E. S. Parsons.
The British Forces in the Peninsula, 1808-1814. C. T. Atkinson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—UNWIN. 6d. Feb.
Murillo in Madrid. Illus. S. L. Benson.
Winter Life in the Engadine. Illus. J. Swaffham.
Froissart's Modern Chronicles. Illus. F. C. Gould.
The Commercial Future of Palestine. Illus. I. Zangwill.
Jomrémy; the Birthplace of Joan of Arc. Illus. J. H. Yoxall.
London Bridge; a Great Commercial Highway. Illus. Helen C. Gordon.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. Jan.
Josef Hofmann. Interview. W. Armstrong.
In Mozartland. Old Foggy.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. Feb.
The Minor Prophets. Dean Farrar.
The Jews in the Græco-Asiatic Cities. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
The New Testament and Jewish Literature. Prof. W. H. Bennett.
The Messianic Consciousness of Jesus. Rev. G. Milligan.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN. 6d. Feb.
The Rivers of Damascus. E. W. G. Masterman.
Prophetic Ecstasy. Rev. R. Bruce Taylor.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Lord Rosebery; the Man of Emergency. Calchas.
The War and the Liberals. Edward Dicey.
Count von Bülow; a Bismarck en Pantoufles. Pollex.
Victor Hugo. Havelock Ellis.
Jean de Bloch. R. E. C. Long.
D'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini." Arthur Symonds.
Italy and England. Anglo-Italian.
A. Mary F. Robinson. Hannah Lynch.
Science and Religion at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century. Contd.
W. H. Mallock.
The New Anglo-American Treaty. Benjamin Taylor.
The Cost of the War. H. Morgan-Browne.
Mrs. Gallup's Bad History. Robert S. Rait.
The Analysis of Jingo. T. H. S. Escott.
Aubrey de Vere. Edmund Gosse.
Redistribution of Seats. With Diagram. John Holt Schooling.
Blank Verse on the Stage. Dr. Todhunter.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. Jan.
The Military Duty of the Engineering Institutions. Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville.
A New Era in Mexico. Prof. P. S. Reinsch.
The Place of Geography in the Elementary Schools. W. T. Harris.
Problems of our Educational System. W. De Witt Hyde.
The Americanisation of England. Earl Mayo.
Problems of Irrigation Legislation. Prof. E. Mead.
Reciprocity with Canada. J. Charlton.
The Philippines and Our Military Powers. J. F. Shafroth.
The Chinese in America. Sunyow Pang.
The Rake's Progress in Tariff Legislation. J. Schoenhof.
Our Honour and Cuba's Need. Marston Wilcox.
Mr. Howells as a Critic. Prof. B. Matthews.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—NEW YORK. 10 cts. Jan.
Kentucky Feuds. Illus. E. C. Litsey.
W. H. Law; an American Country Gentleman. Illus. B. J. Hendrick.
The Dispensary Law of South Carolina. Illus. Sen. B. Tillman.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Feb.
The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms. Contd. A. C. Fox-Davies.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Royal Descents. Contd.
Royal and other Oaths.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. Feb.
Shakespeare as History. E. S. Bates.
The Marriages of Madame Jacqueline. F. B. Harrison.
The Samoyedes. E. W. Lowry.
Scent in Dogs. J. G. McPherson.
The Scot Abroad. W. C. Mackenzie.
On Senlac Hill. J. Stafford.
Some Bozzyiana. P. Fitzgerald.

Geographical Journal.—EDWARD STANFORD. 2s. Feb.
Recent Journeys in Persia. Map and Illus. Major Molesworth Sykes.
The Congo Zambesi Watershed. Map and Illus. Captain Lemaire.
A Visit to Morocco City. With Map. Capt. P. H. Fawcett.

Girl's Own Paper.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
What It Means to be a "Sister." Illus. Contd. Miss F. Klickmann.
The Scotch Fir. Mrs. E. Brightwen.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
F. Mason Good, Photographer; Interview. Illus. Miss Alice Corkran.
Rosa Nouchette Carey's Girlhood. Illus. Miss Helen Marion Burnside.
The Making of the Housewife. Illus. Christina G. Whyte.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. Feb.
Lady Mount-Temple; Ruskin's "Isola." Illus. W. G. Collingwood.
Browning's Treatment of Nature. Stopford A. Brooke.
The Regalia of England. Illus. Rev. J. H. T. Perkins.
Glimpses into Plant-Structure. Illus. J. J. Ward.
The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. F. D. How.
The Garden in Winter. Illus. E. Kay Robinson.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Feb.
A Winter Holiday in Sicily. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Jules Verne; Interview. Illus. J. H. Young.
Gentle Elia. Illus.

Harry de Windt; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
Mr. Andrew Lang. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Women in Westminster Abbey. Illus. Millicent H. Morrison.
Mrs. Alec Tweedie; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3d. Jan. 10.
Animals the Zoo would like to secure. Illus. Rev. T. Wood.
Lighthouse Life. Illus. W. J. Wintle.
My First Play. Illus. S. Grundy.
Dress Crusades. Illus. Mary Howarth.
Can We produce a Blue Rose? Illus. Stephen Elton.
Maximite. Illus. F. A. Talbot.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Feb.
Sir Arthur Sullivan's Diary. With Portrait. A. Lawrence.
Rapallo and the Italian Riviera. Illus.
Motor-Car Impressions. M. Maeterlinck.
"The Deserted Village." Illus. Austin Dobson.
Man and the Upper Atmosphere. Dr. R. Siring.
Belgium's Art Crusade. Illus. C. M. Robinson.
Captain John Smith and the American Nation. Illus. K. P. Woods.
The Successors of the Telephone. W. Fawcett.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. Jan.
The Preacher's Place as a Leader. Dr. J. Parker.
The Genius and Work of Joseph Cook. President J. E. Rankin.
Will the Golden Rule work in Daily Life? C. M. Sheldon.
Critical Theology *versus* Church Theology. Prof. G. H. Schodde.
Surprise-Power in the Pulpit. Rev. J. M. Fothergill.

House.—H. VIRTUE. 6d. Feb.
The King's Homes. Illus.
Eltham and Greenwich Palaces. Illus.
Colchester Town Hall. Illus.

Humane Review.—6, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. Jan. 15.
A Scheme to save Specific Life. E. Selous.
Robert Buchanan. Rev. A. L. Lilley.
Municipal Hospitals. Miss Honnor Morten.
Rights of Animals. E. Bell.
Facts about Flogging. J. Collinson.
Shelley as Pioneer. H. S. Salt.

International Journal of Ethics.—SONNENSCHNEIN. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Philosophy and Life. H. Höfding.
The Morality of Private and International Action. W. A. Watt.
The Temperance Question. J. H. Hyslop.
Women as Moral Beings. Iona Vallance.
The Dark Ages and the Renaissance. B. Bosanquet.
The Modern Workman and Corporate Control. S. M. I. y.
The Ethical Significance of Rossetti's Poetry. J. Spens.

International Monthly.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 1s. Jan.
The Jury. D. T. Brewer.
New Excavations at Ægina. A. Fu twängler.
Women and Work in England. Helen Bosanquet.
French Impressionism and Its Influence in Europe. Camille Maclair.
Things Municipal. E. Kelly.
Tendencies in German Life and Thought since 1870. G. Simmel.
T. E. C. Bodley on Contemporary France. A. Lebon.
Prof. Lounsbury on Shakespearian Criticism. B. Matthews.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 1s. Feb.
The Catholic University School of Medicine. Mgr. Molloy.
Ireland and America. Rev. M. Shinnors.
The Development of Higher Criticism. Rev. R. Walsh.
The Irish College, Paris. Rev. P. Boyle.
Luke Delmege. Dr. Hogan.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Feb.
Memoirs of San Marco. Contd. Eva Billington.
Cashed Hozy on Wellington.
Books That influenced "Luke Delmege." Rev. P. A. Sheehan.

Journal of Education.—3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Feb.
Teachers' Guild Conference.
Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Assistant Masters' Association.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELNER. 2s. Jan. 15.
Cycling as an Aid to Home Defence. Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Maurice.
From Japan to Europe by the Trans-Siberian Route. H. A. Bonar.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Feb.
Across Russian Lapland in Search of Birds. Illus. Harry F. Witherby.
Vegetable Mimicry and Homomorphism. Illus. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
Fahrenheit's Thermometer. Illus. Sir Samuel Wilks.
Silk and Its Producers. R. Lydekker.
Hand Telescopes in Astronomy. Illus. Cecil Jackson.
The Polar Rays of the Corona. Illus. Mrs. Walter Maunder.
The Nobodies; a Sea-faring Family. Illus. Rev. T. R. K. Stebbing.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Feb.
The Princess of Wales. Illus.
George Boughton. Illus. Marion Hepworth Dixon.
Bishop Moule of Durham. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
Jamrach's. Illus. Susan Countess of Malmesbury.
The Future of Society. Constance Countess de la Warr.
Travelling Kitchens and Co-Operative Housekeeping. Illus. A. Kenzaly.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
Fifty Thousand Miles with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Illus. A. Pearse.

The Mother of Parliaments. Illus. Contd. J. Henniker Heaton.
The Coastwise Lights of England. Illus. Contd. Miss G. Bacon.
Rise and Fall of Society Journalism. T. H. Escott.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. Jan.
The Passing of the Pope; Historic Ceremonies. Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes.
Music of Shakespeare's Time. S. Lanier.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. Feb.
Reminiscences of J. R. Green. Mrs. Creighton.
The Story of the Banana. G. Clarke Nuttall.
Parson and Parishioner in the Eighteenth Century. W. Heneage Legge.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Feb.
 Marconi's Achievement. Illus. R. S. Baker.
 Raphael. Illus. J. La Farge.
 Grover Cleveland. W. A. White.
 The Pygmies of the Great Congo Desert. Illus. Sir H. H. Johnston.
 Robert E. Peary and the Pole. Illus. S. B. Rand.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.
 On the Welsh Marches. A. G. Bradley.
 Red Torches and White in Literature.
 Did Napoleon mean to Invade England? D. Hannay.
 National Games and the National Character.
 Victor Hugo. H. C. Macdowall.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. Feb.
 Frontispiece:—"In Realms of Fancy" after S. Melton Fisher.
 S. Melton Fisher. Illus. A. B. Daryll.
 Jewels belonging to Sir Charles Robinson. Illus.
 Portraits of Sir Walter Scott. Illus. F. G. Kitton.
 Goya. Contd. Illus.
 Thomas Rowlandson. Illus. J. Grego.
 English and Foreign Schools of Art. Illus. James Ward.
 E. Onslow Ford. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.
 Art Sales of the Season. Contd. Illus. W. Roberts.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHEPHERD AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d.
 Jan. 15.
 The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Illus. C. H. Bellamy.
 The Old Fortune-Teller. Rev. A. W. Fox.
 In the Footsteps of Dante. C. E. Tyrer.
 Jane Austen. Edmund Mercer.
 The Bibliography of the Forget-Me-Not. C. T. Tallent-Bateman.
 Maeterlinck on Bees. Walter Butterworth.
 Scandinavian Stories about Huldre (Fairies). Abel Heywood.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORWICH. 4s. Jan.
 On Active Attention. F. H. Bradley.
 The Later Ontology of Plato. A. W. Benn.
 The Hegelian Point of View. J. S. Mackenzie.
 Choice and Nature. E. A. Singer, jun.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLEET STREET. 25 cts. Jan.
 Guam and Its People. Rev. F. M. Price.
 The Missionary Outlook in Asia; Symposium.
 The New Century Outlook in Persia. Dr. B. Labaree.
 Bishop Henry Whipple. Illus. M. E. Gates.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. Jan.
 Mediterranean Culture and Its Diffusion in Europe. Prof. G. Sergi.
 Kant's Philosophy Critically Examined. Dr. P. Carus.
 Psychology and History. G. Villa.
 Suggestions for increasing Ethical Stability. Mary E. Boole.
 Experimental Investigations of Telepathic Hallucinations. Dr. N. Vasschide.

Monthly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Feb.
 Rudyard Kipling's "Islanders"; the Lordliest Life on Earth.
 European Expansion in Asia. Major F. E. Youngbusband.
 Public-House Trusts. Earl of Carlisle.
 British Industry and the Wage System. R. Neville.
 Coronation Peacocks. J. H. Round.
 The Scandal of the Museo di Villa Giulia. Auditor.
 Station Studies in East Africa. British Official.
 Art and the Public Money. A. J. Finberg.
 The Story of a Famous Botticelli. Illus. H. P. Horne.
 Mrs. Gallup and Francis Bacon. A. Lang.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Jan.
 A. A. Munger's Art Collection at Chicago. Illus. Lena Cooper.
 Figure-Skating. Illus. A. G. Keene.
 The Development of the Soldier. Illus. R. H. Titherington.
 The Inns of Court and Chancery. Illus. D. Story.
 The Strong Men of France. Illus. Comte de Malfretil.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Feb.
 Continental Anglophobia. Dr. Max Nordau.
 The Problems of Vienna. Free Lance.
 Some Considerations on Imperial Finance. Sir Vincent Caillard.
 A British Tribute to Hungary. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
 William Godwin's Novels. Leslie Stephen.
 On Gardens. F. Inigo Thomas.
 American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
 Christie's. W. Roberts.
 The Coming General Election in France. J. Cornely.
 A Country Sermon. Mrs. Asquith.
 England and Abyssinia. Earl of Chesterfield.
 Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Jan.

The Governors of Massachusetts. Illus. A. S. Rowe.
 Emma Willard and Education. Illus. Ellen Strong Bartlett.
 F. Iker Farm. Illus. B. Fisher.
 Washington-Greene Correspondence. Contd.
 F. Jerick Wellington Ruckstuhl. Illus. R. Ladegast.
 The Lumber Industry in Maine. Illus. L. T. Smyth.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Feb.
 Ireland's Poverty. M. Crossan.
 I don't "Alter Ego." Rev. W. A. Sutton.
 Ink Problem in Ireland. Maurice J. Dodd.
 I bribe Homes for the Poor. E. D. Daly.
 I Purchase and the Law's Delay. E. McHugh.

New Liberal Review.—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. Feb.
 Disturbed Ireland. T. W. Russell, M.P.
 John Bloch. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
 Party Leadership. Robert Dennis.
 The New Vista in China. Demetrius C. Boulger.
 Sir R. Giffen's Indiscretion. H. Morgan Browne.
 Mr. William Archer among the Poets. Sidney Dark.
 Rural Depopulation. J. Holt Schoelling.
 Imperial Sentiment and India. Capt. Arthur St. John.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Feb.

South Africa:
 A Violent Proposal. Frederick Greenwood.
 Chinese Labour for the Rand. P. Leya.
 Boer Prisoners in Ceylon. Mary, Countess of Galloway.
 The Empress Frederick in Youth. Lady Paget.
 Shakespeare in Oral Tradition. Sidney Lee.
 The Coming of the Submarine. Archibald S. Hurd.
 Should Trade Unions be incorporated? Clement Edwards.
 Art and Eccentricity. Herbert Paul.
 The Demand for a Catholic University. Dr. G. Johnstone Stoney.
 The Young French Girl Interviewed. Hannah Lynch.
 On the Collecting of Old Silver Plate. Percy Macquoid.
 The Mysterious New Star in Perseus. Rev. Edmund Ledger.
 The Passing of the Act of Settlement. Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval and Cranstoun Metcalfe.
 Metternich and Princess Lieven. Lionel G. Robinson.
 Last Month; Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Wemyss Reid.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. Jan.
 The Mystery of Justice. M. Maeterlinck.
 Political Aspect of Cuba's Economic Distress. J. Quincy.
 An Unrecognised Factor in Our Commercial Expansion. A. Halstead.
 Consolidated Labour. C. D. Wright.
 The Interstate Commerce Commission. F. P. Bacon.
 America's Inferior Place in the Scientific World. C. Snyder.
 Filipino Views of American Rule; Symposium.
 The Sugar Question in Europe. Y. Guyot.
 Ireland's Industrial Revival. M. J. Magee.
 Need of a Permanent Census Office. W. R. Merriam.
 The Anglo-French-American Shore. P. T. McGrath.
 The Russian Debt. A. Raffalovich.
 Some New Volumes of Verse. W. D. Howells.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Jan.
 The Origin of Christian Poetry. F. W. Fitzpatrick.
 The Truth about the Jesuits. Henri de Ladeveze.
 The Parthenon and Its Possible Restoration. Illus. Y. Triscott.
 The Roman Catholic Church and the Jesuits. Dr. Paul Carus.

Outing.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 25 cents. Jan.
 Athletics at the United States Military Academy. Illus. Capt. R. P. Davis.
 The Flight of the Automobile. Illus. R. G. Betts.
 Athletic Development for Physical Betterment in the Army. Capt. E. I. King.
 Athletic Development among Enlisted Men of the Navy. Illus. Lieut. M. E. Trench.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—38, CONDUIT STREET. 2s. 6d. Jan. 15.
 Archaeological and Epigraphic Notes on Palestine. Prof. Clermont-Ganneau.
 The Virgin's Fount. Dr. C. Schick.
 The Muristan at Jerusalem. Dr. C. Schick.
 Meteorological Observations at Jerusalem and Tiberias, 1900. J. Glaisher.
 Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson.
 The Samaritan Passover. Dr. J. E. H. Thomson.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. Feb.
 The Great Queen's Monument. Illus. F. Wedmore.
 The Pygmies and Ape-Like Men of the Uganda Borderland. Illus. Sir H. Johnston.
 Major-Gen. Sir John French. With Portrait. Captain W. E. Cairnes.
 Hunting for a Planet. Illus. Prof. G. Forbes.
 Brighton revisited, and a Contrast. Illus. G. S. Street.
 Is an Invasion of England possible? Major Hoening.
 Did Lord Bacon write Shakespeare's Plays? Illus. G. Stronach.
 The Conspiracy of Journalism. G. K. Chesterton.
 Ship-Building in Japan. Illus. Capt. Norris-Newman.

Parents' Review.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Feb.
 Girlhood. M. L. Hart-Davis.
 The Educational Value of Games. Rev. R. H. Hart-Davis.
 "Ourselves, Our Souls and Bodies." Contd. Miss C. M. Mason.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Feb.
 Hunting with the Camera. Illus. A. Anderson.
 Fresh Fringes to the British Empire. Illus. M. Ross.
 The Home of Cecil Rhodes. Illus. H. C. Shelley.
 A Hundred Mile Coast. Illus. Lord Ernest Hamilton.

Philosophical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Jan.
 Notes on Spinoza's Conception of God. Dr. Eliza Ritchie.
 Soul Substance. Prof. F. Thilly.
 The Sources of Jonathan Edwards's Idealism. President J. MacCracken.
 Prof. Royce's Refutation of Realism. Dr. W. P. Montague.

Playgoer.—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. Jan. 15.
 Photography and the Footlights. Illus. H. S. Ward.
 The Shakespeare Theatre and University. John Coleman.
 The Last of the Dandies. Illus.
 The Art of Make-Up. Illus. Edith Davids.

Positivist Review.—W.H. REEVES. 3d. Feb.
The Functions of the Brain. J. H. Bridges.
The Use of Ceremonies. F. S. Marvin.
Science in the Nineteenth Century. H. Gordon Jones.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—48, ALDERSGATE STREET.
2s. Jan. 15.

Christ's Kingdom and Church in the Nineteenth Century. R. U.
Francis of Assisi. W. Barker.
A Captive Church in Germany. R. Heath.
Arthur Clough's Religious Poems. Katie Spalding.
The Rig-Veda. A. W. B. Welford.
Dr. Ward's "Naturalism and Agnosticism." J. Forster.
The Northern Kingdom of Israel. R. Robinson.
Harnack's "What is Christianity?" S. Welford.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Jan.
The World as Mechanism. G. S. Fullerton.
Practice and Its Effects on the Perception of Illusions. C. H. Judd.
The Mental Imagery of Students. F. C. French.

Quarterly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. Jan. 15.
Local Taxation.
Fénelon and His Critics.
Indian Famines and Their Remedies. With Map.
The Future of Greek History.
A British Academy of Learning.
Sienkiewicz and His Contemporaries.
Andrea Mantegna.
Solitude and Genius.
Anthropology—A Science?
The Progress of Women.
New Lights on Mary, Queen of Scots.
Persia and the Persian Gulf.
Lady Sarah Lennox.
The War and Its Lessons. With Map.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.
The Floating Hospitals of New York. Illus. D. A. Will-y.
The Decian Persecution. Illus. Rev. R. F. Horton.
Whalley; a Lancashire Sanctuary. Illus. W. H. Knowles.
Interview with Mr. Gipsy Smith. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
The Overcrowded in West London. Illus. D. L. Woolmer.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. Feb.
British Locomotive Practice. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-Martin.
The World's Progress in Electric Traction. Illus. D. N. Dunlop.
The Railways of Cuba. Illus.
Express Work on the Midland Railway. Illus. "Scrutator."
The New Zealand Railways. Illus. Contd.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.
Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Illus. C. M. Harger.
The Treatment of Anarchism. H. Holt.
The Turkish Situation. With Maps. One born in Turkey.
Leslie Mortier Shaw. Johnson Brigham.
A Grain Buyer's Trust. C. H. Matson.
Cuba and Its President. Illus.
President Butler, of Columbia. Illus.
Wireless Telegraphy and Signor Marconi's Triumph. Illus. C. Snyder.
Co-operative Telephone Service; a Local Experiment in Wisconsin.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Feb.
Automobiles; Faster than the Express Train. Illus. W. Wellman.
Newspapers the Public Never sees. Illus. H. J. Holmes.
One Thousand Acres of Salt on the Colorado. Illus. Mrs. A. S. Forbes.
People Who have seen Three Centuries. Illus. E. P. Bunn.

St. George.—STOCK. 1s. Jan. 15.
Dante and Botticelli. John Oliver Hobbes.
Ruskin's Message of Excelsior. Sir H. H. Howorth.
The Pre-Raphaelite Painters. D. S. Riddoch.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.
Twelfth-Night Frolics in Russia. Illus. P. K. Kondacheff.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Feb.
Inspection and Examination of Schools. Rev. T. W. Sharpe.

Science Gossip.—110, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
Our Cockroaches. Illus.
Study of a Lower Organism. Illus.
Rare Sussex Plants.
What the Fly saw when the Spider spied Her. Illus.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Feb.
The Protectorates of Great Britain in Tropical Africa. Sir Harry Johnston.
Mountains. Illus. Prof. Geikie.
The First English Map of India. With Map. C. G. Cash.
The Dispute between Chili and Argentina. H. Gibson.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. Feb.
Washington; a City of Pictures. Illus. F. E. Leupp.
The Proposed Isthmian Ship-Canal. Illus. W. H. Burr.
Paul Troubetzkoy, Sculptor. Illus. W. Jarvis.
American "Invasion" of Italy, Austria, Germany. Illus. F. A. Vandriep.
In Oklahoma. Illus. C. T. Brady.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
The Romance of Britannia. Illus. B. Wilson.
Personalities of Football. Illus. C. B. Fry.
Not so easy as It looks. Illus. A. Williams.
The Chantry Bequest. Illus. R. de Cordova.
An Eighteen-Mile Switchback. Illus. R. H. Cocks.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
Pastor Thomas Spurgeon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Illus.
R. L. Stevenson in Relation to Christian Life and Missions. Rev. R. Lovett.
The Coronation of Our Kings and Queens. Illus. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
The Huguenots and the Great Elector of Brandenburg. R. Heath.
Mrs. Luke, Author of "I think when I read." Illus. Rev. H. Smith.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. Feb.
Mission Work in Persia. Illus. Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.

Sunday Strand.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
G. F. Watts. Illus. Rev. R. E. Welsh.
First Sermons of Some Famous Preachers. Illus. John A. Stock.
These Little Ones; an Infant Orphan Asylum. Illus. Charity Commissioner.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.
The Persian at Home. W. Sparrow.
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Theosophical Review.—3, LAMHAM PLACE. 1s. Jan. 15.
The Ancient Slavonic Mysteries and Doctrines of the Soul. A Russian.
Jesus and Christianity in the Talmud. Concl. Moses Levene.
Black Magic in Ceylon. Mrs. Corner-Ohlms.
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A Good Field for Employment for Efficient Workers. Madeleine Greenwood.
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Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
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The Delimitation of Portuguese Guinea. J. de Souza.

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The International Association of Academies. A. Famintsin.

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George Canning. E. Tarle.

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Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the various Winter Resorts, and see the true winter sports to perfection, should write at once to "Tyrolese Correspondent," REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

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Imperial in Trent is doubtless one of the finest in the South of Europe. The Southern Railway Hotel at Toblach in the Puster Valley, the new Brennerbad Hotel, Gröbner's at Gossensass, the Post at St. Anton on the Arlberg, and the establishments in Lermoos and Finstermünz are ideal mountain hostels. The Iglhof near Innsbruck, Gnadenwald by Hall, the hotels at Bludenz, Dornbirn, Schruns and Brand, the Post at Landeck, deserve genuine praise.

Meran may almost be called a town of magnificent hotels, the Meranerhof and Archduke Johann occupying the very first rank. Arco, Bozen, Brixen are all well favoured, the latter having also a celebrated cold-water cure establishment under the personal management of Dr. von Guggenberg.

The Valsugana, reached by railway from Trent, boasts of two great health establishments—Levico Vetriolo and Roncigno—open in spring and summer.

On the Lake of Garda, at Riva, one of the most select spots in Tyrol, with scenery of mountain and lake, is a new hotel, the Palast Hotel, Lido, one of the finest in the South.

Most of the hotels in the Austrian Alpine Provinces take visitors on board or pension terms; their tariffs are moderate, especially out of the high season. But there are also many very good pensions of which we will only mention a few where old castles have been adapted for the purpose. There is the beautiful castle of Weissenstein, near Windisch Matrei, Leoben, near Kitzbühel, and Starkenberg near Imst. In the Bavarian Highlands, in the region of the Royal Castles we must refer to the excellent pensions of Mrs. Bethell at Garmisch, Villa Bader, and the first-class Hotel Schwansee, of Mr. Engl, just at the foot of Neuschwanstein.

ENGLISH WINTER RESORTS.

Many people think that in order to secure a warm winter, free from the sudden changes to which most of Great Britain is subject, it is necessary to go to the Riviera or some other southern clime. This is to a large extent true, but there are very many people who have neither the time nor the money to make so long an excursion. It is a welcome discovery to these that, all along our south coast, places can be found which, although not so hot as the Riviera, are noted for their mild climate and especially for the amount of sunshine they enjoy all through the winter months.

It is hardly necessary to mention the names of the more important of these places which afford real change to the visitor. The watering-places along the Sussex coast and the Isle of Wight are becoming more and more famous in this respect. But these are equalled, if not excelled, by the charmingly picturesque towns on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. Such places as Falmouth, Torquay, Sidmouth, Weymouth, Penzance, St. Ives, Ilfracombe, to mention only a few, are all noted for sunny days, and are situated in splendid scenery. Particulars as to the best routes to take to reach any of these places, etc., will be supplied by the Travel Editor, REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE above Associations, which have been officially established for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the travelling public, are always glad to render the best information respecting Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Lake of Constance, Liechtenstein and the Bavarian Highlands. They advise as to hotels, winter and summer resorts, mineral springs, etc., and also about journeys, mountain excursions, guides and expenses, etc., and forward pamphlet, terms, etc., free.

The following places and resorts, springs, etc., are especially recommended for winter:—

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THE LAKE OF GARDA, reached by a most picturesque mountain railway from Mori, below Trent.

LANDECK, on the Arlberg Railway. Mild winters, splendid hotel accommodation. Fine excursions. Excellent winter resort.

ST. ANTON, on the Arlberg Railway. Winter sports of the highest order. Comfortable hotels. Dry cold air and sunshine.

GOSENSASS, on the Brenner. Excellent winter resort.

KITZBÜHEL. One of the finest places for ski-running. English pension in modernised mediæval castle.

SALZBURG. Most pleasant winter resort. First-class musical and theatrical entertainments, sports, &c. Excellent hotels.

WINTER RESORT IN TYROL.

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For particulars write to the Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr, Innsbruck, or the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

WHERE TO STAY.

HOTEL MONTFORT, Bregenz. On the Lake of Constance.

HOTEL GROBNER, Gossensass. On the Brenner railway.

HOTEL SCHWANSEE, Hohenschwangau. Castle of Neuschwanstein.

HOTEL TYROL, Innsbruck. Open all the year.

HOTEL ZUR POST, Landeck. Arlberg railway. Tourists' centre.

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HOTEL ARCHDUKE JOHN (Johann), Meran. One of the most elegant hotels in Tyrol.

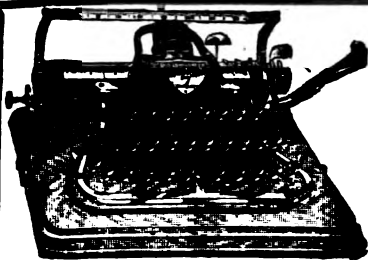
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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE:
"ON A FARM."
By SIDNEY COOPER.

EDITORIAL SURVEY OF THE MONTH.

CHARACTER SKETCHES:

- 1.—LORD DUFFERIN.
- 2.—SIDNEY COOPER, R.A.
(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS).

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILISATION.

By Benjamin Kidd.

WAKE UP! JOHN BULL.

THE
REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SOME ARTICLES

	PAGE
A Scientist's Pilgrim's Progress . . .	260
The Science of the Future Life . . .	261
Science in Britain and the United States . . .	262
Origin of our Universe: Latest Theory . . .	262
Some British Artists and their Work . . .	264
The Gaelic Movement in Ireland . . .	265
Some Reminiscences of Walt Whitman . . .	267
Something like My Ideal Newspaper . . .	268
Is John-Bull ceasing to Breed? . . .	270
A French View of the "Flannelled Fool" . . .	272
The Bringer-in of the Biggest Budget . . .	274
The Future of Society . . .	276

REVIEWED.

	PAGE
The New Japanese Alliance and After . . .	277
The Real Lord Rosebery. By Hector Macpherson . . .	280
Lord Salisbury's First Election Address . . .	281
Mr. Chamberlain as Prime Minister . . .	282
The Relations between England and Germany . . .	283
Labour Triumphant. By Dr. Fitchett . . .	284
The American Invasion . . .	285
The Pan-American Monroe Doctrine . . .	286
Tumbling down an Alpine Crevasse . . .	287
The Remount Scandal. By Col. St. Quintin . . .	288

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ON A FARM—EAST KENT.

(From a painting by the late T. Sidney Cooper, R.A.)

MAR 25 1902

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 147, Vol. XXV.



MARCH, 1902.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 1st, 1902.

Slavery is said
to be the
sum of all
villainies, but

war is assuredly the sum of all knaveries. The suspension of the moral law which is assumed when war is declared is not by any means confined to the sixth commandment. The elimination of "not" in the command "Thou shalt not kill" is no doubt its first and immediate effect; but it would seem that as in war killing is no murder, so stealing is regarded as no offence. The story of the frauds practised by contractors and others who flourish in war-time, supplies an even more squalid and seamy side to glorious war than the carnage of the battlefield. It seems to be accepted among large classes of the population that when any government is engaged in the work of slaughter it is a legitimate object of plunder by its own subjects. In the American Civil War the

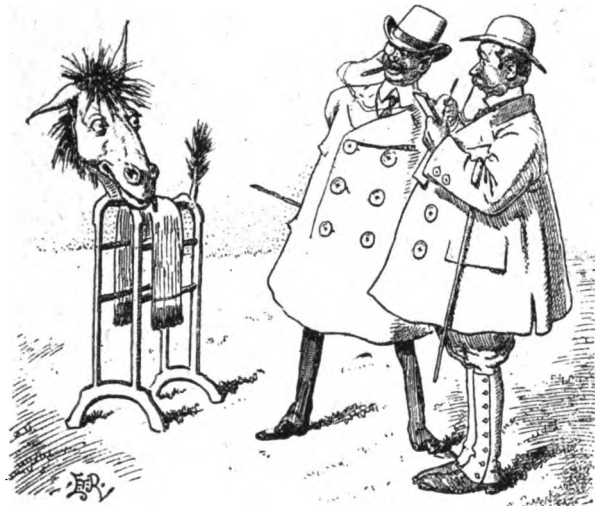


Mr. W. R. Hearst.

fraud and peculation practised led more than one notable general to express a longing to hang an army contractor, and although as yet nothing has been brought to light in the present war that would justify anyone in imputing downright dishonesty to any individual, a great cloud of scandal and suspicion has descended upon various departments connected with the supply of the Army in the field, the ultimate effect of which will be to deepen the intense nausea with which the present war is regarded by all classes of the community. The British public may tolerate homicide, but it has a decided dislike to be swindled.

Much Scandal—
No
Inquiry.

The Govern-
ment refuse
any searching
inquiry into
the subject until after the war, which is equivalent to adjourning the whole subject to the Greek Kalends. But what an opportunity the present would afford such a journalist, say, as Mr. W. R. Hearst,



Remounts for the Yeomanry.

HORSE-BUYING "EXPERT": "Yes, it certainly does look more like a 'towel-horse' than anything else; still, it'll have to do.—Passed."

(Reproduced from "Punch" (February 12, 1902) by permission of the proprietors.)

if instead of confining his energies to New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, he were conducting a great daily paper in London. The journalism that does things, as distinguished from the journalism which merely criticises things, could not wish for a better field. Imagine what would be the effect of a journalist with courage, capital, and insight, who would appoint a commission of his own for the purpose of conducting an independent, searching investigation into the details of all the contracts which in the last three years have involved the expenditure of so many millions of taxpayers' money. Half-a-dozen intrepid investigators in South Africa and two or three in the United States, with others in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, would have little difficulty in accumulating a mass of evidence which, when sifted by a competent legal commission, would afford material for an exposure more fatal to the Government than all the rhetoric of all its opponents. It is not necessary to assume, nor do I for a moment suggest that any member of the Administration is even remotely implicated in any of the scandals which have, this month, caused so much comment. They are all honourable men, but the public, without casting any imputation upon their honour, would make short work of an administration whose incapacity to prevent the wholesale robbery of the Treasury had been demonstrated beyond all dispute.

The first rude shock to the public complacency was administered by **The Remount Scandal.** the report of the Committee on the purchase of horses in Hungary. Sir Blundell Maple, although a Unionist, had the public spirit to call attention to the subject, and a Committee was appointed in order to investigate the charges which he had made. These charges were shown to have been well founded; but to judge from the comments from some official quarters, Sir Blundell Maple, instead of having deserved well of the public, was the real malefactor. Three thousand eight hundred horses were bought in Hungary at from £8 to £12 per head, and sold to the Government for £29 a head. Of the £111,000 paid for these horses £45,000 went into the pockets of four gentlemen, whose respective shares of this transaction are duly set forth in the report of the Committee. Not only was the profit excessive, but the horses when purchased were not up to the work for which they were wanted, although they were passed with a celerity that almost justified the cruel cartoon which I am permitted to reproduce from the pages of *Punch*. Similar stories as to the refusal of the War Office to take any advice and to consult any competent authorities abound on all hands.

The Meat Contracts.

While the air was still full of the Remount Scandal, the question of the contract for the supply of meat to the army in the field directed public attention to the extraordinary profits which had been made by the Cold Storage Company, which has hitherto enjoyed the contract. Its first contract was at the rate of 11d. a pound, for frozen and fresh meat alike. Later on a contract was entered into for frozen meat at 7d. and fresh meat at 10d. a pound. The last contract reduced these prices to 5½d. a pound for frozen meat and 8½d. for fresh. According to their own balance-sheet, the company divided a profit of £1,000,000 last year on a capital of £500,000; but according to Mr. Bergl, who holds the present contract, the profits on the previous contract must have amounted to nearly £6,000,000. All the time the contract was running, Australian mutton and beef were selling at Smithfield at 3d. a pound. No one for a moment imputes any dishonesty to the Cold Storage Company, or to any of the officials who granted the contract, but the enormous admitted profit, exceeding 200 per cent. on the capital of the Company, has naturally created no small sensation.

These statements, which were set forth by Lord Tweedmouth on February 24th in the House of Lords, when he demanded, and demanded in vain, the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament to inquire into the contracts, may be exaggerated, or they may be altogether untrue. No attempt has been made as yet to controvert them. As assertions they hold the field, and even if we admit the most scrupulous probity on the part of all the officials concerned, it is only natural that John Bull should have a very uneasy feeling that his necessities have been other people's opportunities, and that his interests have not been safeguarded as they ought to have been by those to whom he gave unlimited credit to do the best they could for him in the arduous undertaking upon which he had embarked in South Africa. How arduous that undertaking has been we are only beginning to understand. A Parliamentary paper published last month showed that since the war began no fewer than 388,000 men have either been sent to South Africa or raised in the colonies for the purpose of carrying on the war. No doubt the public

would not have scrutinised the contracts too closely if the war had not been indefinitely prolonged. But there is reason to believe that the prolongation of the war is itself partly due to the failure on the part of contractors to supply horses up to the standard for which they were paid. But at present nothing can be done. The Government have refused an enquiry, and there is no *New York Journal* in London, neither is there any independent body of men who are prepared to risk popularity and money in probing the matter to the bottom.

One gleam of light, however, from a dark horizon may be noted in the fact that the *Daily News* has passed under fresh management. Mr. George Cadbury, whose public spirit deserves the warmest recognition, has terminated the old arrangement, and has placed Mr. Ritzema, formerly of the *Northern Daily Telegraph* at Blackburn, in supreme control. Mr. Ritzema has appointed Mr. A. G. Gardiner as editor, and from the beginning of March the new régime will be established at Bouverie Street. Mr. Ritzema is a young and energetic journalist, who has



Photograph by]

[Leslie Shawcross, Blackburn.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner.



Photograph by]

[Burton, Blackburn.

Mr. T. P. Ritzema.



[Judge.]

[New York.]

The Kaiser angles for American friendship and business, using Prince Henry as bait. All the Powers look on, upbraiding themselves for not having had the same idea.

given good proof of his quality in Lancashire, and he may be congratulated upon having one of the greatest opportunities which a provincial journalist has ever had of making a great Metropolitan success.

**Prince Henry's
Mission
to
the United States.**

The world-sensation of the month has been the mission of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States of America. It is the first, but will be by no means the last, public advertisement to the planet of the truth of the thesis which I set forth in "The Americanisation of the World." When the brother of the German Emperor requests a German American to address him in English rather than in his native tongue, and when he pays obeisance to the dominant American even to the extent of adopting American slang, it is evident even to slow-moving people where the new World-centre lies. The Kaiser has been the first of the Old World Powers to pay conspicuous homage to the Republic; but he will not be the last. The launching of the yacht *Meteor* passed off successfully, despite the rain, on February 25th. Miss Roosevelt emerged as the first informal Princess of the Republic, and was presented with a golden bracelet and portrait of the Kaiser as the first contribution to the insignia of her new position.

It is much to be regretted that Prince Germany, Britain, and the series of demonstrations of German-American friendship to which it has given rise, should have been preceded by what all the world regarded as a somewhat spiteful attempt on the part of the British Government to prejudice the relations

between Berlin and Washington. Mr. Norman, whose zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his functions of legislator are exciting general remark, can hardly be congratulated upon the net result of the question which he addressed to Lord Cranborne as to the part played by England and the other Powers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Of course, he acted with the innocence of a babe; but on the Continent the opinion was universal as to the question and answer having been a put-up job on the part of the British Government for the purpose of suggesting to the American Republic that England had stood their friend when Germany and the other

European Powers had endeavoured to intervene on behalf of Spain. The immediate result of this interrogatory was to provoke the German Government to publish the despatches received from the German Ambassador at Washington immediately before the declaration of war, which completely turned the tables upon those Anglo-Americans who could not be content to let well alone.

**The
Tables Turned
on
Poor Codlin.**

It was proved by these despatches that on the 14th April a meeting was summoned by Lord Pauncefote at the British Embassy, where he submitted to the assembled diplomatists a despatch in English, which, when it was translated into French, they transmitted to the respective Governments. The suggestion in this despatch was that the Governments should collectively declare to the United States that, in view of the concessions made by Spain on the 10th April, they had no moral justification for declaring war. The object with which this despatch was drawn up was to deprive the Americans of the conviction that they enjoyed the moral support of the other Powers. When this despatch reached Germany, the Emperor peremptorily put his foot on it. Russia also refused to take any action in the matter, and our own Government, declaring that Lord Pauncefote had acted entirely upon his own initiative, and without instructions from them, refused to take part in the suggested collective manifesto. It is difficult to conceive a more complete turning of the tables than that which was effected at our expense. It is alleged, no doubt truly, that Lord Pauncefote acted only in his capacity of *down* of the diplomatic body at

Washington ; that he was moved thereto by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and that in framing the despatch he merely endeavoured to embody what he felt was the opinion of the foreign representatives at Washington. It may also shrewdly be suspected that Lord Pauncefoot had much reason for believing that if by any means the war could have been averted, President McKinley and many of the most influential people in America would have been extremely grateful, for no one could have gone more reluctantly into the war than did the late President and his advisers. But when all these things are admitted, the fact remains that the British Ambassador was the official mouth-piece of those who deprecated the war and wished publicly to deprive the American Government of the moral backing of the other Powers.

**The
Utilisation
of
Princes.**

It is not expected that the visit of Prince Henry will have any direct political effect on the relations between the United States and Germany. It will, however, be useful if it tends in some way to allay the feeling of irritation which is likely to be excited in the United States by the determination of the Agrarian Party in Germany to raise the duties upon American goods. It was Queen Victoria who first familiarised the world with the idea of utilising the members of the Royal house as glorified bagmen for imperial purposes, and her grandson, Prince Henry, seems to have performed his functions with excellent spirit. It is to be hoped that the long procession of Grand Dukes, Archdukes, and Princes of the royal blood who will follow him on personal missions to the American people will be as successful in promoting the growth of kindly feeling between the great Western Republic and the nations of the Old World. There is no more pestilent heresy than to imagine that it is England's interest to promote bad feeling between our neighbours. There might be some truth in it, if we were to regard a state of war as our normal condition, but, thank heaven, we have not come to that—at least, not yet.

**The
Anglo-Japanese
Alliance.**

It would seem, however, that we are drifting in that direction. One of the most notable signs of this dangerous drift has been the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the British Empire and Japan. I have dealt with this subject more fully elsewhere. It is so great a departure from our settled policy, that it is difficult to regard it seriously. Ministers certainly show no signs of making preparations either by land or sea to cope with the possible consequences of an act which is

almost universally regarded as a direct rebuff to Russia. The Russians, who have a vivid remembrance of the farce that was played when the Anglo-Turkish Convention was concluded, show no sign of perturbation. The centre of the position in the East at present is not at Tokio, but at Peking, and at Peking—unless I am very much mistaken—Mr. Lessar will prove himself quite capable of coping with all the difficulties of the situation. What is to be feared, if the Russians are disposed to remind us that two can play at a game of this kind, is the appearance of an Afghan Pretender on the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan. In that case the only result of the Japanese Alliance would be still further to increase the ruinous military expenditure which crushes the peasants of India.

**The
Apotheosis
of
Mr. Chamberlain.**

At home the nation shows no sign of awakening to the significance of the ruinous extension of our Imperial responsibilities. The period of drunken stupor, which followed the first frenzy of the South African war, continues to hold possession of our people. Mr. Chamberlain, who incarnates the evil spirit by which the nation is temporarily possessed, was received last month as conquering hero by the Corporation of London, who presented him with a eulogistic address in a gold box. It is generally admitted that if Mr. Chamberlain wishes to be Prime Minister after



Miss Alice Roosevelt.

the Coronation, when Lord Salisbury is expected to retire, there is no one who will stand in his way. Mr. Balfour, who has had three attacks of influenza in succession, has probably neither the will nor the force to stand against his resolute friend and colleague. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech said very little worth noting, except when he asserted more emphatically than ever the doctrine that, because we had hired Colonials at five shillings a day to fight the

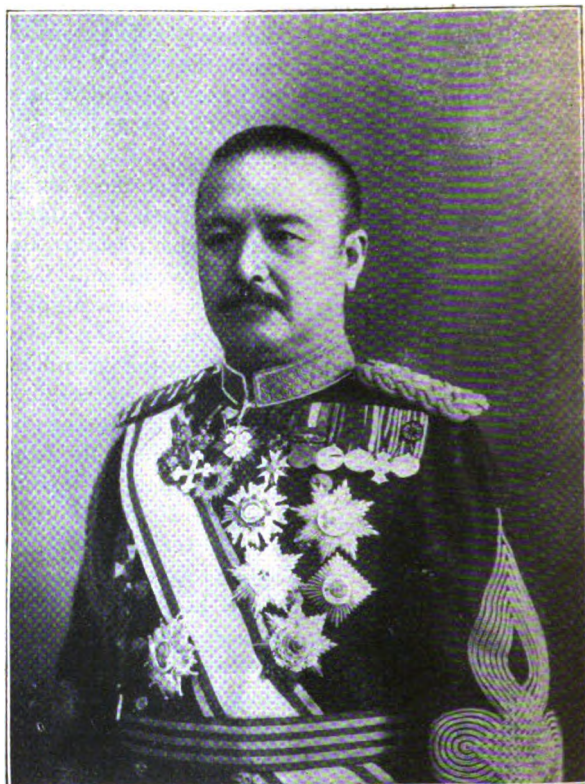
protest against the purchase of meat in Argentina, to the neglect of the equally good and equally cheap mutton of New Zealand, was one of the causes which called public attention to the scandal of the meat contract. We are all for making the Colonies free of the Empire, but if they are to direct Imperial policy they will have to contribute much more directly to the Imperial expenditure than they have hitherto shown any disposition to do.



His Excellency Baron Hayashi.

Japanese Ambassador in London.

Boers, the Colonial Governments had a right not merely to be consulted but apparently to have a decisive voice in the final settlement. Mr. Barton, improving upon this, has ventured to protest against John Bull spending his own money in the rebuilding of the Boer farmhouses and restocking the farms—a protest which, it must be admitted, establishes a record for cool presumption. Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, has also been displaying a desire to take a hand in the direction of Imperial policy. He intervened, however, to some practical purpose, as his



Viscount Katsura.

Prime Minister of Japan.

**A Rosebery
Premiership.
Query ?**

There is another alternative which has been somewhat discussed this last month, and that is the reconstitution of the Cabinet under Lord Rosebery. Those who indulge in such speculations ignore the two leading factors in the problem. The first is Mr. Chamberlain, and the second is Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery found it more than he could bear to have Sir William Harcourt leading the House of Commons while he was Prime Minister; but to have Mr. Chamberlain as his representative

in the House would be too horrible even to be conceived in a nightmare. Mr. Chamberlain probably thinks he has been Mayor of the Palace quite long enough, and he certainly is not the man to do obeisance to Lord Rosebery. The unfortunate Opposition, which for a moment indulged in a dream of reunion after the Chesterfield speech last month, saw its hopes dashed to the ground. Lord Rosebery went down to Liverpool, where he made eight speeches in two days. They were enthusiastically received by those to whom they were addressed; but the effect upon the Party was disastrous, for instead of emphasising those points of agreement between himself and the Liberal Leader which were to be found in his Chesterfield address, he took exactly the opposite tack. He insisted more than ever upon the clean slate, and in a most unfortunate passage indicated a hopeless divergence of principle between himself and the Home Rulers. His speech was accepted as a repudiation of Home Rule. A wild cry of delight arose from the Unionist ranks. They declared that Lord Rosebery had taken sixteen years to come to the conclusion at which they had arrived in sixteen days; and Mr. Chamberlain and all his friends gloated with glee over the confusion which this declaration created in the Liberal ranks.

Notwithstanding this cruel blow, when the Liberal caucus met at **C.B.'s Leicester Speech.** Leicester everything was done to prevent any open breach. The assembled Liberals emphasised the points upon which they agreed with Lord Rosebery, they rejected all amendments which threatened to promote dissension, and all went merry as a marriage bell, until the report of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's evening speech appeared in the morning papers. Sir Henry, who was received with an enthusiasm surpassing anything that has been witnessed on the Liberal side for years, made a very good-humoured speech, which, however, when read in cold print next morning had lost the advantage of the geniality and good-humour which impressed those who had heard it on the previous evening. Sir Henry, who had borne the burden and heat of the day, said that he thought it was hardly fair to him that Lord Rosebery should not have made any response to his inquiry whether he was within the Liberal Tabernacle or without, and then stated, in terms which gave the profoundest satisfaction to the Liberal stalwarts throughout the country, that it was impossible for him to accept the doctrine of the "clean slate"

or to repudiate Home Rule, which, indeed, was obvious enough, seeing that Home Rule is the one principle which divides the Government and the Opposition.

"Definite Separation."

When Lord Rosebery read the speech next day, he acted, as he often does, upon the impulse of the moment. Instead of waiting for the sober second thoughts which would bring wisdom, he took his pen and ink and fired off a letter to the *Times*, in which he proclaimed his definite separation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, basing this proclamation of secession on the ground that Sir Henry had repudiated the "clean slate," had reaffirmed his devotion to Home Rule, and also added that they were at variance upon the question of the origin and conduct of the war. Lord Rosebery's letter fell like a bombshell in the Liberal camp. An exultant cry of delight rose in some quarters, where it was proclaimed that "he has gone out from us because he is not of us," and a devout hope was expressed that the half-dozen Liberal Imperialists who have acted as a paralyzing influence upon the councils of the Party would follow him into the cave of Adullam into which he had retired. On the other hand, the Unionists exulted jubilantly over what seemed to them the final break-up of the Opposition, and the great mass of the Liberal Party mourned sadly over the faults of tact and temper which had brought about the crisis.



[Westminster Gazette.]

11 Feb. 14.

An Eastern Entanglement.

MR. BULL (A.B.):—"Wei-hai-Wei! Don't you be jealous. I ain't going back there again. I'm going to stick to you now. Why shouldn't I have a sweetheart in every port? Blow the consequences!"
RUSSIA: "I wonder what he's up to now!"



Westminster Gazette.]

[February 18.]

That Slate.

LIBERAL PARTY: "What *are* you doing with that slate?"
 BOYS: "We're discussing whether we shall clean it or not."
 LIBERAL PARTY: "You'll break it in pieces between you if you don't take care."

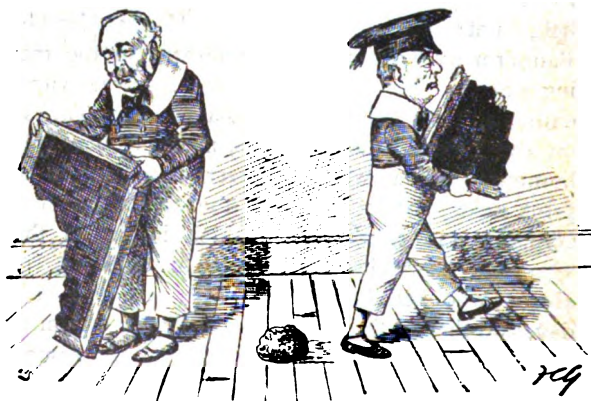
What might have been! It is easy to be wise after the event, and looking back over the unhappy controversy, it is easy to see how both Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might have avoided the present split. If Lord Rosebery, instead of worrying about the "clean slate," which was of no practical importance, had allowed the dead past to bury its dead, and instead of repudiating the Irish Alliance and declaring against Home Rule, had reconstituted the Irish Alliance by summoning the Irish leaders to his banner for the purpose of making a united onslaught on the Ministry, everything might have gone well. The supreme duty of the hour is not to discuss either clean slates or the details of Home Rule. It is to rally the whole nation against the suicidal policy which the Government is pursuing in South Africa. Whether it be in exposing the inefficiency of the Administration, or in denouncing the policy of unconditional surrender, Lord Rosebery could have counted upon the energetic support of Mr. Redmond and all his followers. But with a perversity which cannot be too much deplored, he destroyed all chances of co-operation in the present by observations relating either to the remote past or the equally remote future. After Lord Rosebery made his declarations at Liverpool, Sir Henry might still have averted a split if, instead of emphasising the points of difference between himself and Lord Rosebery, he had resolutely refused to follow Lord Rosebery into discussions concerning questions either of past or

future, and insisted upon concentrating the whole force of the Party upon the immediate task of bringing about peace in South Africa.

These, however, are mere might-have-beens. The salient fact of the situation is that both men took a different course, with the result that Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, and Sir Edward Grey, with the aid (it is supposed) of Mr. Haldane and Mr. Perks, have founded a Liberal League—which, in allusion to Lord Rosebery's family name, Mr. D. A. Thomas wittily suggested should be known as the "New Primrose League"—whose object is officially declared to be the co-operation with the Liberal Party upon questions of social reform. Now the great obstacle to social reform is the war. As long as it continues to rage, all domestic questions are shelved. But so far as the war is concerned, the only effect of the formation of the Liberal League will be to postpone indefinitely the conclusion of peace. One good result, however, may follow from the secession of the Asquith group. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Redmond may now be able to make a good fight for peace, and by so doing arouse the nation from the drunken swoon in which it lies supine.

**More Reverses
in
South Africa.**

During last month the Boers have achieved two notable victories. The great drive, by which it was confidently expected at the beginning of the month Lord Kitchener would capture De Wet, failed completely. De Wet, finding himself cornered,



Westminster Gazette.]

[February 22.]

Clean, but Broken.

SIR H. C. B.: "Well, this isn't much use without the other."
 LORD R.: "Nor this."

stampeded a herd of cattle through the barbed wire fence and rode away in triumph. At the end of the month a Boer force, springing up apparently from the invisible, swooped down upon an empty convoy guarded by 600 men and two guns, near Klerksdorp, and, after a severe fight, captured the convoy. All the Transvaal north of the Delagoa line is in the undisputed possession of the Boers, who are gathering in an abundant harvest for use in the coming winter. On our part we are gleaning the fire-swept wilderness, are carefully chronicling all the odd Boers we kill or capture, and we are trying General Kritzingen for his life before a court-martial for acts of war committed in the defence of his country. Against the threatened slaying in cold blood of an unarmed prisoner, strong protests have been raised at home. If Kritzingen is killed, what a comment that fact will be upon the unanimous compliments we have all been paying our noble selves for the extraordinary humanity with which we are waging this war!

**The
Vindication
of
Miss Hobhouse.**

The report of what is known as Mrs. Fawcett's Committee, appointed by the Government to inquire into the condition of the concentration camps, has been published. Despite the notorious bias of its members, the report is a conclusive vindication of the justice of Miss Hobhouse's indictment. The record of improvements which the committee set forth as having been introduced, thanks to their recommendations, shows clearly enough in what a terrible condition many of the camps must have been long after Miss Hobhouse startled the world with the revelation of their condition. Even now, after all Mr. Chamberlain's proddings and the ladies' recommendations, there is a greater mortality among the women and children in the camps than there is among the combatants in the field. Long after all the stories of battles in this war are forgotten the memory of the destruction of 14,000 children's lives in the concentration camps will be remembered as a black and indelible stain upon the British name. The concentration camp has now definitely taken its place side by side with the Black Hole of Calcutta as one of those names of horror at which humanity will never cease to shudder. And yet it is quite true that the concentration camp was adopted as a measure of humanity. Imagine, then, how terrible must be the responsibility of those who ordered the policy of extermination which entailed results so awful that even the horrors of concentration camps were slight in comparison.



Amsterdammer.]

In the Concentration Camps.

The South African Pied Piper of Hamelin.

**The Changes
in
Parliamentary
Procedure.**

Parliament has been chiefly pre-occupied by discussing the proposed alteration in the Rules of Procedure, in which the outside public has taken but a languid interest. The chief contentious points in the Ministerial proposals were the demands—first, that contumacious members should not be allowed to resume their seats until they had expressed their regret for their misconduct; secondly, that the House should sit on Fridays as it now sits on Wednesdays, rising at six o'clock, so as to give most members an opportunity of spending a week-end in the country; and thirdly, the extraordinary arrangement by which general questions are only to be asked at the close of the afternoon and of the evening sittings. There is general agreement as to the advisability of adjourning for the dinner hour, and the week-end holiday has been accepted by the House. It has still to deal with the other points. The House will probably take up so much time discussing how its business ought to be transacted that when it has finished it will have no time to transact any business at all, except in voting the indispensable supplies.

**Another
Government Defeat
on a
Labour Question.**

The monotony of Ministerial majorities was agreeably diversified in the last week in the month by the defeat of the Ministry by a majority of seven, on a motion proposed by Mr. Bell on behalf of railway servants, and opposed, most unwisely, by Mr. Gerald D'Alfour, on behalf of the Board of Trade. All that Mr. Bell's motion asked was that the railway companies should be required to supply accurate information, from time to time, as to the extent to which

they overworked their servants, for of late there seems to be some reason for believing that the practice of working long hours has been increasing, and the rate of mortality among railway servants has been going up. Mr. Balfour failed to carry his own party with him, and on a division the Liberals and Irish Nationalists, aided by a handful of Unionists, placed the Government in a minority of seven. This is the second time a victory for labour has been won in the House of Commons by the splendid manner in which Mr. Redmond's followers rallied to the support of the cause of the British working man, of whom they are the natural allies.

**The Victor Hugo
Centenary.**

It is a welcome relief to turn from the gory chronicles of war and the somewhat sordid intrigues of political partisans to contemplate for a moment the magnificent tribute to genius which the French people have paid to the memory of Victor Hugo on the celebration of his centenary. There are some things certainly which they do better in France. In England, no doubt, we could unveil a statue or hold a public meeting in honour of the memory of Shakespeare, of Milton, or of Scott, but who could imagine the whole population of London, from Mayfair to Whitechapel, abandoning itself with hearty goodwill to a glorification of a poet, no matter how popular he might be? It is true that Victor Hugo was much more than a poet. He was the apostle of fraternity, an Evangelist whose gospel was compassion, and a prophet who never despaired of the future. His popularity abroad rests almost entirely upon his novels. His poetry does not translate well, whereas "Les Misérables" has long since been naturalised in almost every language spoken by mankind.

**The Illness
of
Count Tolstoy.**

During the last month mankind awaited with sadness the daily bulletin from the bedside of the greatest of living men of letters. Fortunately, his illness took a favourable turn, and Count Tolstoy is still spared to us. It is very curious that this excommunicate idealist, this paradoxical prophet of absolute non-resistance, should be to the whole of contemporary humanity far the most interesting person among the 120 millions of Russians. It is not likely that the day will ever come when the Parisians will

change the name of their city to that of Hugo, but there is little doubt that the name and fame of Count Tolstoy will irradiate the annals of Russia long after all the Grand Dukes and Generals and high and mighty Excellencies are buried in oblivion.

**The Ravages
of
Influenza.**

The scourge of influenza struck England very heavily last month. At one time no fewer than five Cabinet Ministers were laid up with it. The death-rate from that and other causes has been very high. Among the notables whom death has taken last month was Lord Dufferin, the greatest of our Imperial administrators; Mr. Sidney Cooper, the artist, who would have been a centenarian had he lived a few months longer; Dr. Gardiner, the historian of the Commonwealth; Dr. Newman Hall; Sir William Leng, of the *Sheffield Telegraph*; and Mr. P. W. Clayden, who for many years rendered good service to every good cause on the *Daily News*. The death-rate in London went up to close upon 30 per thousand, which is abnormally high for a city which, take it altogether, is one of the healthiest in Europe.

**The
Barcelona Riots.**

It is much to be regretted that the Pope, the twenty-fifth year of whose pontificate has been celebrated last month, should have been so ill-advised as to reverse the Liberal policy which has been pursued during the last few years by the Roman Church in Italy in the promotion of Co-operative Associations. The great impetus that has been given to co-operation, especially in rural districts, by the previous policy sanctioned by the Pope, was an illustration of the immense force for good which lies latent in the Catholic hierarchy. What great need there is for organised Christianity concerning itself with social questions has been proved only too bitterly last month by the bloody dispute which broke out between capital and labour in Barcelona. Unfortunately there the Roman Church does not seem to have been an element making for conciliation and peace. The merits of the dispute at Barcelona are too obscure for any outsider to form a definite opinion, but it is safe to say that when a labour dispute leads to the shooting down of scores of citizens in the streets of the first commercial city in a Catholic country like Spain, there must be something sadly wrong with the apparatus of social order.

DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 30.—New Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan.

Jan. 31.—Lord Ranfurley accepts a further year's term of office as Governor of New Zealand ... The Tsar gives permission to the City of St. Petersburg to raise a 4 per cent. loan at 4½ per cent. for the improvement of the Service of the City ... An infantry detachment of Japanese soldiers, consisting of 210 officers and men, caught in a snowstorm; many deaths.

Feb. 1.—An Imperial edict issued at Peking legalising marriage between Chinese and Manchus, and urging the abandonment of the custom of foot-binding ... Reception by the Dowager-Empress of China of the ladies of the European Legations.

Feb. 3.—Colonel Picquart wins his case against the French War Office, which, by the ruling of the Court, has to deliver up his papers.

Feb. 4.—The official text of the correspondence between the Dutch and British Governments with reference to the War in South Africa published ... Dissolution of the Queensland Parliament ... Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath ... Deputation of Tea-Growers to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, protesting against an increase of the duty on tea ... Deputation from the Trade Union Congress to Mr. Ritchie, Lord James, and Mr. Gerald Balfour with reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.

Feb. 6.—Assassination of M. Kantcheff, Minister of Public Instruction in Bulgaria.

Feb. 7.—Appointment of Sir C. P. Ilbert as Clerk of the House of Commons ... Discussion and Adoption of the Navy Estimates in the German Parliament ... Inauguration of the Edward Edwards monument in the Isle of Wight.

Feb. 8.—Medallion of John Ruskin unveiled in Westminster Abbey ... Proclamation issued in Malta withdrawing the announcement that English was to be the official language of the Law Courts ... Questions in the Prussian Chamber on the condition of the people in the South African concentration camps ... Dismissal by the Chinese Government of European Professors at the Imperial University.

Feb. 10.—Opening of the Congress of the Agrarian League at Berlin ... Congress of Ottoman Liberals at Paris concluded.

Feb. 11.—Report of the Committee on the London Water Bill adopted by the London County Council ... Annual Conference of the National Education Association at Westminster.

Feb. 12.—Text of the New Treaty between Great Britain and Japan published ... Conference of merchants, at the London Chamber of Commerce Offices, on Anglo-Russian Trade ... Libel action brought by Mr. J. D. Foster against Mr. A. B. Markham concluded; £2,000 damages for the plaintiff.

Feb. 13.—Presentation to Mr. Chamberlain of an address from the Corporation of the City of London.

Feb. 14.—Abrogation of the Falloux Law guaranteeing Liberty of Instruction in France, voted in the French Chamber by 282 against 239 ... Resolution declaring that the new German Tariff must come into force not later than January 1st, 1905, voted by Tariff Bill Committee ... Earthquakes in Trans-Caucasia ... Ballooning accident to M. Santos Dumont.

Feb. 15.—Labour Riots at Trieste ... Disturbances at Kieff, originating in a demonstration of University students.

Feb. 17.—Meeting at St. James's Hall condemning the London Water Bill.

Feb. 19.—Annual Meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Leicester; Resolution condemning the War adopted ... Monument to Lord Leighton unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral.

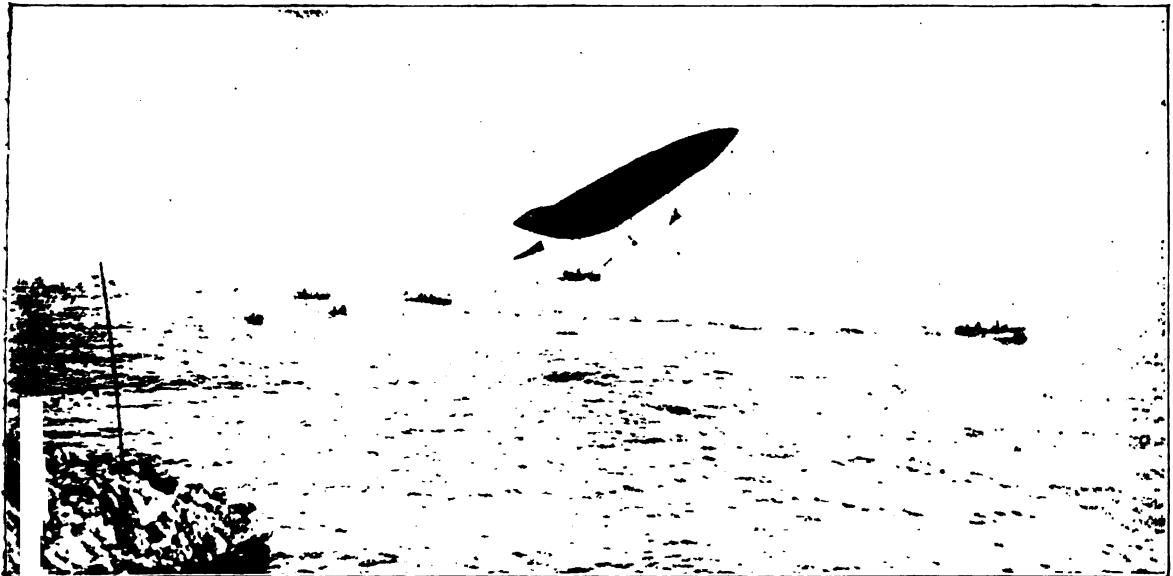
Feb. 20.—Opening of the Italian Parliament ... Annual Conference of the National Labour Representation Committee opened at Birmingham ... Annual Congress of the German Navy League at Berlin ... Labour Riots in Barcelona.

Feb. 21.—Resignation of the Italian Cabinet ... Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty at Washington.

Feb. 22.—Conviction of Goudie and others for Forgery at Liverpool.

Feb. 23.—Consecration of Canon Gore as Bishop of Worcester ... Release of Miss Stone ... Arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia at New York.

Feb. 24.—Reception of Prince Henry of Prussia by President Roosevelt ... Resolution calling on Lord Rosebery and Sir



graph by]

The Accident to M. Santos Dumont's Balloon on February 14th at Monte Carlo.

[Numa Blanc.]

Henry Campbell-Bannerman to work together for the Liberal Party, passed by the Liverpool Liberal Federal Council ... Motion adopted by the French Chamber supporting the principle of Two Years' Service in the Army ... Fighting reported on the Montenegrin frontier between Turkish troops and clansmen of an Albanian Chief ... Inauguration of the New Post Office Telephone System.

Feb. 25.—Enthronement of Bishop Gore ... Launch of the German Emperor's yacht *Meteor* at Jersey City ... Victor Hugo Centenary Celebration inaugurated at Paris ... Conference of Friendly Societies on Old Age Pensions at Queen's Hall ... Disturbance in the Chamber of Deputies at Bukarest caused by workmen ... Annual meeting of the London United Temperance Council at Queen's Hall.

Feb. 26.—Establishment of National Service League advocating compulsory military or naval service ... Memorandum denouncing the Government Water Bill issued by the Metropolitan water companies ... Monument to Victor Hugo unveiled in Paris ... Agrarian Amendments to the new German Tariff Bill raising the duties on corn carried in the Tariff Bill Committee by 14 to 10.

Feb. 27. Increase of duty on buckwheat carried by the Agrarian majority in the German Tariff Bill Committee.

War in South Africa.

Feb. 5.—Rout of considerable force of Boers under Wessels near Liebenberg-Vlei by Col. Byng, reported by Lord Kitchener.

Feb. 9.—Telegram from Lord Kitchener describing operations near Liebenberg-Vlei; escape of De Wet.

Feb. 12.—Details of capture of British convoy near Fraserburg published.

Feb. 23.—Attempt of commando of Boers to break through the Vrede blockhouse line resisted by New Zealanders with heavy loss.

Feb. 27.—Capture of British convoy near Klerksdorp reported by Lord Kitchener.

Bye-Elections.

Feb. 3.—Sheffield: Owing to the death of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, a bye-election was held with the following result:—

Mr. Samuel Roberts (C.)	5,231
Mr. Reginald Vaile (L.)	4,119

Majority..... 1,112

Feb. 5.—East Down: On the appointment of Dr. Rentoul to a judicial post, a bye-election was held with the following result:—

Mr. J. Wood (Land Purchase Candidate)	3,576
Colonel Wallace (N.)	3,429

Majority..... 147

Feb. 26.—Kilkenny (North): On the resignation of Mr. P. M'Dermott, a bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Joseph Devlin (Nationalist) unopposed.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

Feb. 10.—First Reading of Naval Prize Bill and of Marine Insurance Bill ... Discussion on the question of Wei-Hai-Wei ... Second reading of the Plumbers' Registration Bill.

Feb. 13.—Questions on the Anglo-Japanese Agreement and the Remount Scandal.

Feb. 17.—Second Reading of the Vaccination Act (1898) Amendment Bill negatived by 52 against 32 ... Discussion on the Remounts Question.

Feb. 18.—First Reading of the Bishopric of Southwark Bill and of Prevention of Cruelty to Wild Animals Bill ... Second Reading of the Shops Early Closing Bill negatived by 57 against 26.

Feb. 20.—Discussion on the Question of Meat Supplies for South Africa.

Feb. 24.—Appointment of a Committee to inquire into Contracts, etc., made by the War Office for South Africa moved by Lord Tweedmouth, and rejected by 88 to 25.

Feb. 27.—Second Reading of the Public Houses Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act, 1887, Amendment Bill negatived by 60 to 37 ... Second Reading of Bill to amend Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 ... Plumbers' Registration Bill passed through Committee ... Second Reading of Solicitors Bill.

House of Commons.

Jan. 31.—Supplementary Estimate of £5,000,000 for military expenditure in South Africa; speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and others ... Discussion on the purchase of horses for South Africa.

Feb. 3.—Supplementary Vote; Debate on cost of remounts and purchase of horses in Austria-Hungary; speeches by Mr. Brodrick, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Balfour, and Vote confirmed ... Discussion on the poverty of Indian cultivators; speech by Mr. Caine.

Feb. 4.—Resolution moved by Mr. W. Jones declaring that the State Establishment of the Church of England in Wales should cease to exist; discussion by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Ritchie, Sir W. Harcourt, and others, and resolution rejected by 218 against 177.

Feb. 5.—Discussion on the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill; amendment moved by Sir F. Powell; discussion by Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir H. Fowler, and others; amendment negatived by 246 against 125, and second reading carried by 249 against 124.

Feb. 6.—Bill introduced by Mr. Gerald Balfour providing for the adjustment under the London Government Act, 1899, of the areas within which Local Authorities are authorised to supply electricity ... Debate on the New Procedure Rules; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. J. Redmond, and others.

Feb. 7.—Questions on the Contract for the Supply of Meat to the Troops in South Africa ... Debate on the New Procedure Rules continued by Mr. Dillon, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Balfour, and others; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Amendment negatived by 250 against 160.

Feb. 10.—Second Reading of the London School Board Superannuation Bill ... Discussion on the voting *en bloc* of the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates ... Bill for the Amendment of the Patents Law introduced by Mr. Gerald Balfour ... Discussion on the appointment of Deputy-Chairman; Mr. MacNeill's Amendment negatived by 207 against 120, and Mr. Dillon's Amendment rejected by 242 against 122.

Feb. 11.—Debate on the New Rules of Procedure resumed ... Proposal to appoint a Deputy-Chairman carried by 275 against 91 ... Penalties for disorderly Members considered ... Amendment moved by Mr. Grant Lawson carried by 282 against 103 ... Debate on the periods of suspension for disregarding the authority of the Chair, with speeches by Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain, and others.

Feb. 12.—Debate on the second reading of the Licensing Acts Amendment (Scotland) Bill.

Feb. 13.—Discussion on the Anglo-Japanese Agreement; speeches by Lord Cranborne, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour, Sir W. Harcourt, and others ... Debate on the New Procedure Rules resumed; Amendment abolishing existing penalties on suspension agreed to by 261 against 168.

Feb. 14.—Question on the meeting of Ambassadors at the British Embassy in Washington, April, 1898 ... Mr. Jeffreys voted Deputy-Chairman ... Votes for the Foreign Office, Prisons, Diplomatic and Consular Services, etc., agreed to.

Feb. 17.—Debate on the New Procedure Rules continued ... Amendment limiting the exercise of the New Suspension Penalties to cases of grave disorder accepted ... New Rule giving the Chair the right to suspend sittings carried by 221 against 81 ... New Rule relating to the introduction and first reading of Bills carried by 216 against 147.

Feb. 18.—Consideration of the New Rules of Procedure resumed; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Sir H. H. Fowler, and others on the question of hours of business.

Feb. 19.—Second Reading of the Urban Site Value Rating Bill rejected by 229 against 158.

Feb. 20.—Discussion on the New Rule relating to sittings of the House; Amendments moved by Mr. L. Hardy, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Broadhurst rejected ... Discussion on Navy Estimates continued.

Feb. 25.—Committee on the Naval Estimates resumed ... Resolution asking the Government to call for returns of excessive hours worked on railways, moved by Capt. Norton and carried, with defeat of the Government, by 151 against 144.

Feb. 26.—Second Reading of the Midwives Bill ... Debate on the Second Reading of the Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill.

Feb. 27.—Debate on the Second Reading of the London Water Bill; Speeches by Mr. Buxton, Mr. Whitmore, Dr. Macnamara and others.

SPEECHES.

Feb. 4.—Sir William Harcourt, in London, on poultry-farming.

Feb. 5.—Lord Salisbury, at the Junior Constitutional Club, on the Peace proposals of the Dutch Government ... Mr. Haldane, at Bristol, on Modern Universities.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Walter Long, at Hoxton, on the Policy of the Government.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain, at the Guildhall, on the War in South Africa.

Feb. 14.—Lord Rosebery, at Liverpool, on the Government and its Policy.

Feb. 15.—Lord Rosebery, at Liverpool, on the Treaty with Japan, the War, etc., etc. ... Archbishop Temple, at Cambridge, on Temperance.

Feb. 19.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Leicester, on the Government, the War, the Liberal Party, etc.

Feb. 20.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Sheshed, on the War ... Mr. Marconi, in London, on Wireless Telegraphy.

Feb. 22.—Lord Selborne, at Oxford, on the Liberal Party, etc. ... M. Cambon, at the Mansion House, on France and England.

Feb. 24.—Lord Tweedmouth, at Camberwell, on the Liberal Party ... Lord Denman, at Freshford, on the War Scandals.

Feb. 26.—Mr. G. Wyndham, at Dover, on the Liberal Party and the Irish Question ... Adm. Sir J. Hopkins, at the United Service Institution, on Second-Class Battleships.

Feb. 27.—The Duke of Devonshire, at Westminster, on Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 31.—Mr. E. F. Taylor, Taxing Officer of the House of Lords, 56.

Feb. 1.—Captain Von Sigsfeld ... Dr. G. B. Arnold, organist, 69 ... M. Emile Chevallier, 51.

Feb. 2.—Major the Earl of Munster.

Feb. 3.—Sir John B. Monckton, 70.

Feb. 4.—Mr. James Mawdsley, 54.

Feb. 5.—Hermann Wolff, concert agent, 56.

Feb. 6.—Mme. Studolmine Bonaparte Wyse ... Col. W. A. J. Wyse, 60 ... Mme. Clémence Royer, 72.

Feb. 7.—T. Sidney Cooper, artist, 98.

Feb. 8.—Rev. Gerald Blunt, of Chelsea, 74.

Feb. 9.—Rev. Sir George W. Cox, 75 ... Major William Wood.

Feb. 10.—Bishop Bousfield, of Pretoria, 69.

Feb. 11.—Sir Herbert Croft, 63.

Feb. 12.—Lord Dufferin, 75.

Feb. 13.—Lieut.-Gen. Coote Syngé-Hutchinson, 69.

Feb. 14.—Sir Archibald Milman, 67.

Feb. 15.—Chevalier Emil Bich, 52 ... Herr Hoerup, Danish Minister of Public Works, 60.

Feb. 16.—Captain W. T. Mainprize, 84.

Feb. 17.—Sir Neville Chamberlain, 81 ... Mgr. Nicholas Walsh of Dublin, 70 ... Yang-Yu, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg ... Sir Robert Micks, 76.

Feb. 18.—Dr. Newman Hall, 85 ... Colonel E. C. Knox, 41 ... Marcellin Desboutin, French artist, 79 ... Albert Bierstadt, artist, 71.

Feb. 19.—P. W. Clayden, journalist, 74.

Feb. 20.—Earl Fitzwilliam, 87 ... Sir William Leng, 77 ... Arthur T. B. Dunn, football-player, 41.

Feb. 21.—Dr. Emil Holub, African explorer, 54 ... Col. Patrick Sanderson.

Feb. 23.—Charles Kent, 78 ... Prof. S. R. Gardiner, 72.

Feb. 24.—Rev. John Hughes, of Bangor.

Feb. 25.—Lord John Hervey, 60.

Feb. 26.—Lieut.-Colonel Edward Henry Cooper, 74 ... Dr. James Loudon, 77 ... Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, 69.

Other Deaths Announced.

Sir John Colton, of Adelaide, 68; Prof. Robert Adamson, 49; Dr. von Wödtke; Major-Gen. Samuel Stallard, 78; Mdme. Marie Louise Gagneur; Mgr. Campbell, of Rome.



Photograph by

[Fradelle and Young.]

The late Dr. Newman Hall.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"—BURNS.



[Judge.]

[New York.]

Is it Love or Fear which Prompts this Rivalry?



[North American]

[Philadelphia.]

Prince Henry's Feast with the Millionaires.



[Journal.]

[New York]

When we give that Gala Performance.

UNCLE SAM: "Royal boxes are right in our line, Prince!"



[Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.]

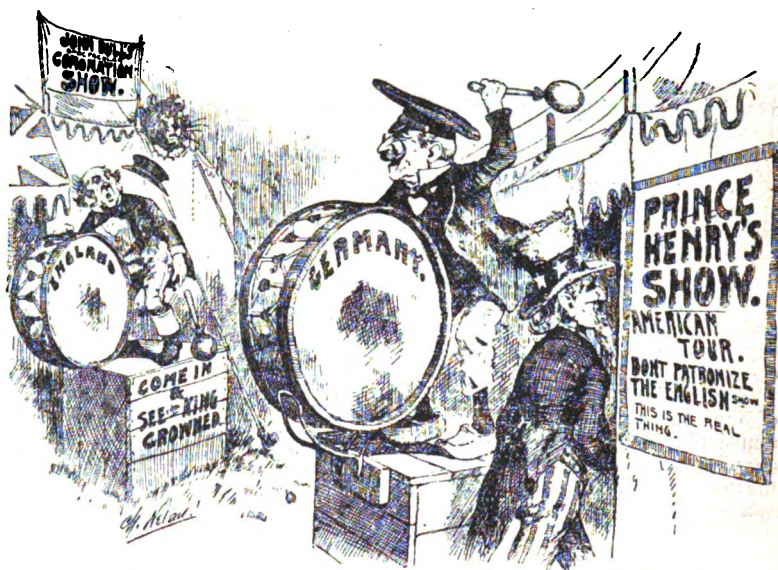
"Off with the old love and on with the new."

The American newspapers are simply overrun with cartoons of all kinds suggested by the visit of Prince Henry. These efforts of the caricaturist are, however, regarded with such scant favour by the Kaiser that the sale of copies of English newspapers which have reproduced some of the American cartoons has been forbidden in Germany. The *New York Journal* has begun a series of sketches by Mr. Oppen, satirising various New York institutions, such as the hurried lunch at midday, the rush-time at the Brooklyn Bridge, and the ex-



[Minneapolis Times.]

Britain's Present Attitude.



[North American.]

Rival Shows

[Philadelphia.]



[nat.]

[New York.]

John Bull's Day Dream.

cavations which are going on in all parts of the city. The gala performance of the opera suggested a cartoon in which Prince Henry sits as a very small boy by the side of Uncle Sam, in the midst of a coroneted crowd of Trust magnates.

A similar idea finds expression in the cartoon in the *North American*, in which Prince Henry is waited upon by Mr. Morgan and other millionaires. On the Continent Prince Henry's visit is regarded as a great stroke for putting John Bull's nose out in his courtship of Columbia. I reproduce one of these cartoons from the Swiss *Nebelspalter*.

The humour of the situation appeals very much to the Americans, as may be seen from the cartoon in the *Minneapolis Times* representing "Britain's Present Attitude."

Somehow or other the American humorists seem to regard the Prince's visit as a kind of set-off to the forthcoming coronation of King Edward.



[North American.]

[Philadelphia.]

Strangers to the Cripple now.

as vainly attempting to scrub the Republics off the South African map.

An entirely different point of view is represented by the Russian artist of the *Novoye Vremya*, whose little sketch is probably suggested by the connection between the Colonial Secretary and his brother's firm, which is engaged in the provision of munitions of war in Birmingham.

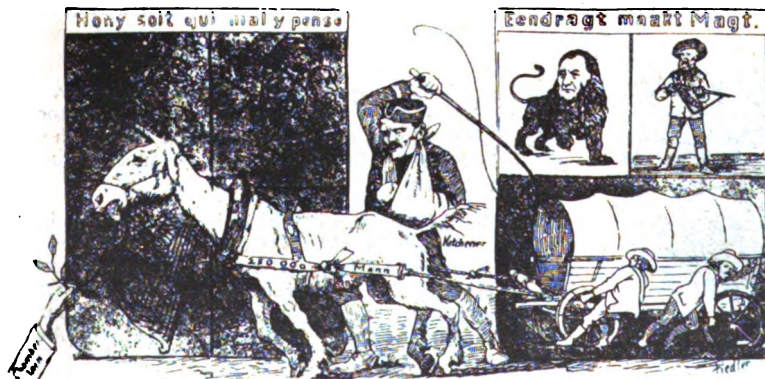
The Italian view of the effect of the war upon John Bull is amusingly portrayed in the accompanying sketch of John Bull after the two years of the South African War—"Shrunk!"



[Novoye Vremya.]

[St. Petersburg.]

CHAMBERLAIN: "Make peace, it's hard to say; but then what would become of my 100,000 tons of cartridges that I had made in my works?"



[Kladderadatsch.]

Heraldic Science.

[Berlin.]



[Il Papagallo.]

[Bologna.]

The way in which the war drags on despite the presence of an overwhelming British Army in South Africa is cleverly caricatured in the cartoon entitled "Heraldic Science."

The alteration or completion of the English escutcheon, already announced two years and a half ago, seems still to be meeting with unforeseen difficulties. The thrifty King naturally wishes to see this business over before the Coronation.

As might be expected, the abortive peace negotiations begun by Dr. Kuyper attracted a good deal of attention from the comic artists. I have only space for one of a series which appeared in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



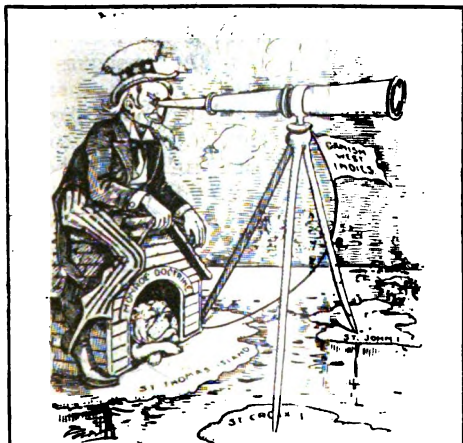
[Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]

Catching the Dove of Peace?

Just as they think they have it caught, John Bull's gun goes off, as usual.

The satisfaction of the United States in having obtained possession of the Danish West Indies is happily illustrated in the accompanying cartoon from the *Minneapolis Journal*.



[Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]

UNCLE SAM: "I don't see how anything can get by me here without my knowing it."

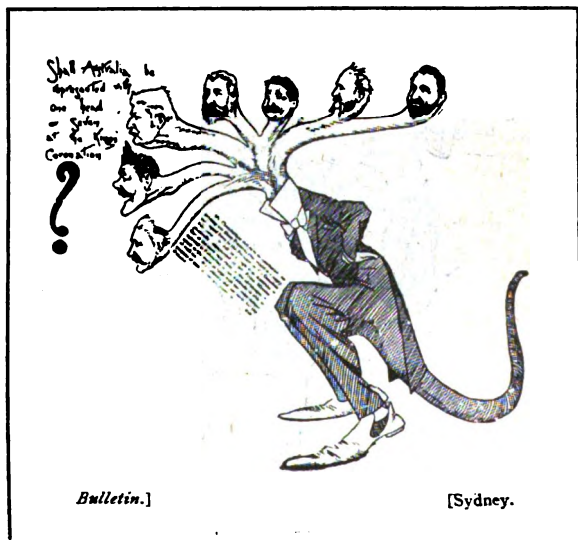


[North American.]

[Philadelphia.]

JOHN BULL: "Oh! I don't know; there are others."

The question of precedence for the Premiers of the Australian colonies is amusingly represented in the accompanying sketch of a seven-headed Australian kangaroo, which appears in the *Sydney Bulletin*.



[Bulletin.]

[Sydney.]



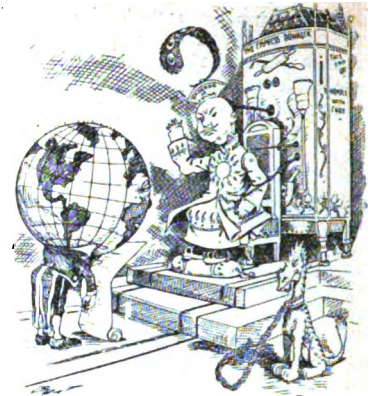
North American.]

[Philadelphia.

UNCLE SAM: "I don't care if it's Panama or Nicaragua. I must dig something."

The popular feeling in the United States is growing impatient at the prolongation of the discussion as to whether the Isthmian Canal should be cut through Nicaragua or through Panama. This feeling finds vigorous expression in the accompanying cartoon.

The reception of the representatives of the Powers by the Emperor at Peking, with the Empress as the power behind the throne, is happily hit off in the Bart's cartoon, in which the Empress Dowager, concealed in a cabinet, pulls the Emperor's pigtail from behind.

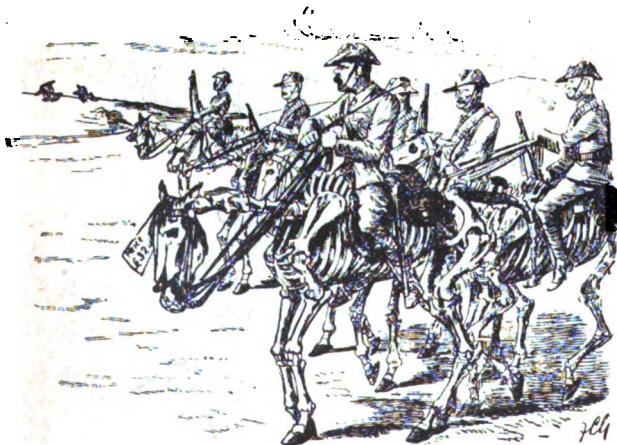


Journal.]

[Minneapolis.

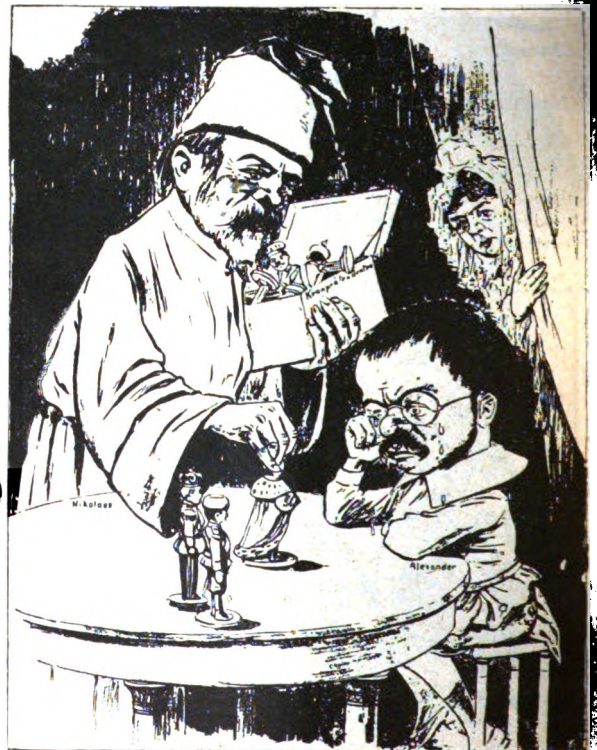
Last month has not been very productive of cartoons bearing upon the policy of the Far East. But the chronic difficulty in which King Alexander finds himself at Belgrade—of providing himself with a legitimate heir—has led *Kladderadatsch* to suggest rather cruelly that the good St. Nicholas in the shape of Russia might take occasion by a proposed Conference at Petersburg on Servian trade to suggest successors not belonging to the Obrenovitch Dynasty.

In home politics Mr. Gould is well to the front with his cartoon representing the "sort of horses" which were provided for our unfortunate soldiers in South Africa, according to the revelations brought out by Sir Blundell Maple.



Westminster Gazette.]

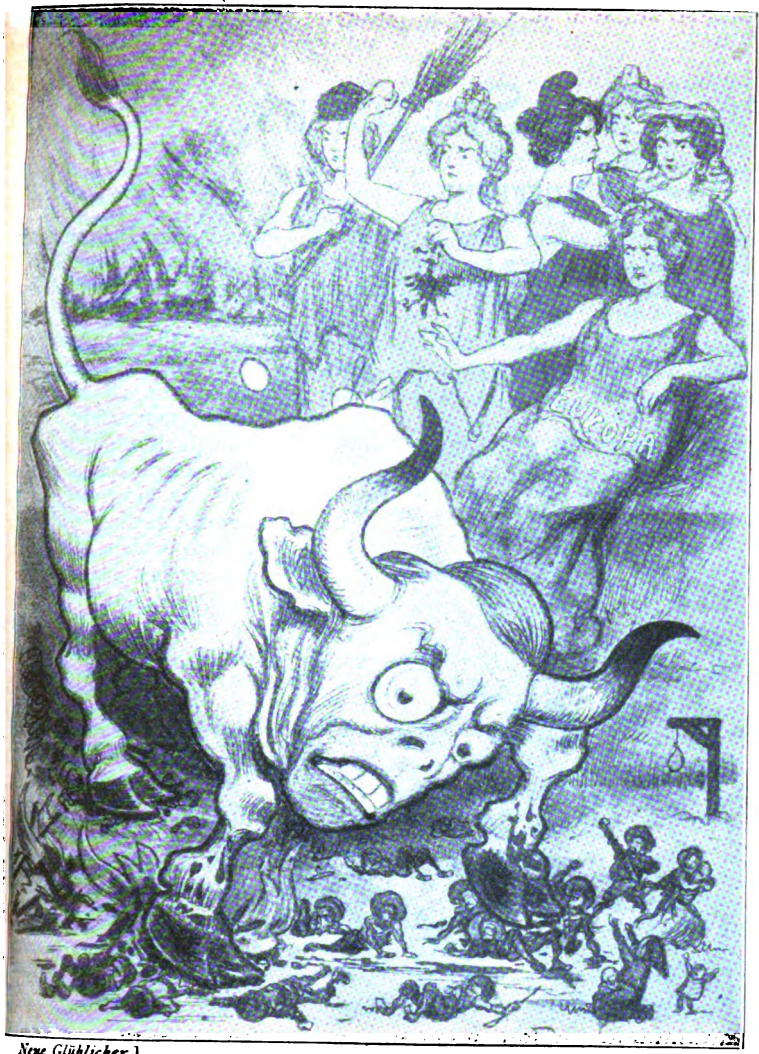
A Sort of A Remount System. Some expensive Studies in Anatomy.



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

"A Conference will shortly be held in St. Petersburg for the furtherance of Russian trade in Servia."—*Daily paper.*

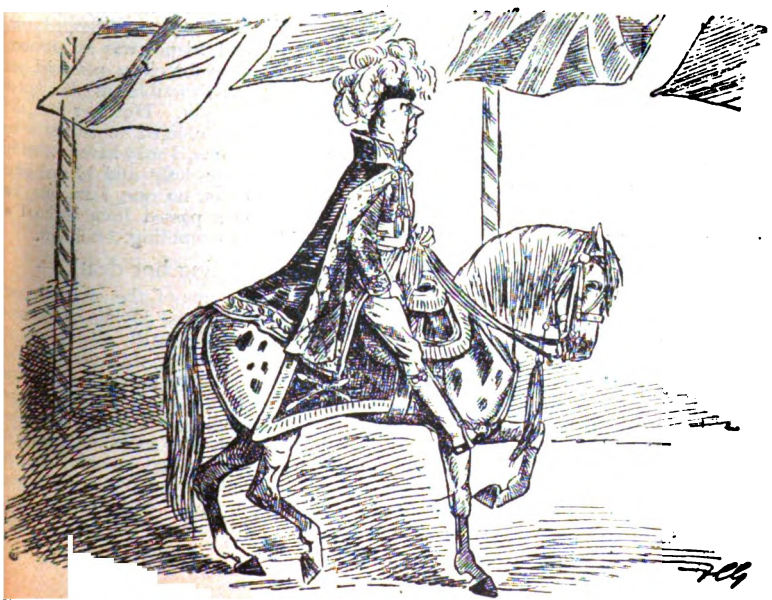


John Bull and Europa.

The apotheosis of Mr. Chamberlain when he received on February 13th the address from the City of London in a gold box is naturally regarded in a very different light at home and abroad. Mr. Gould, as usual inimitable with Mr. Chamberlain, represents the Colonial Secretary's triumphal entry into the City.

The "Study in Intellect" is an admirably faithful portrait of the Man in the Street who is to be found in and about the Stock Exchange when fateful decisions are to be taken in questions of peace or war.

The contrast between English and Continental opinion of Mr. Chamberlain comes out in clear relief in the cartoon published in the Vienna *Neue Glühlicher*, in which Mr. Chamberlain is represented as the classic Bull who bore off fair Europa in triumph. This time, says the *Neue Glühlicher*, the Bull has no success with Europa. It is no wonder, seeing that his hoofs are red with the gore of slaughtered Boers, while a gallows in the background suggests one of the most hideous features of his policy in South Africa.



Transit Gloria—Thursday.



Westminster Gazette.]

A Study in Intellect.

[Lord Salisbury thinks that what is wanted is more intellect, which he claims as a special Tory attribute, and less emotion, which he considers to be a necessary vice amongst Liberals. He has

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

I.—LORD DUFFERIN.

THE death of Lord Dufferin last month removed from British public life one of the best known and most liked of all those who represented Queen Victoria before the world in the latter part of her reign. He was a man who had spoken for his Sovereign in more Courts and represented her in more capitals than any other living man. He was the Viceroy of the Queen in India and in Canada. He was her ambassador and plenipotentiary at the Court of the Sultan in ancient Byzantium. He spoke for the Empire to the Tsar at St. Petersburg, to the President of the French Republic, and to the King of Italy at Rome. He began his public life by pacifying the Lebanon. A quarter of a century later he presided over the pacification of Egypt. With the exception of the annexation of Burmah, his exploits were the victories of peace. He was a true diplomatist, devoted to the peace-craft, which is the function of diplomacy. As Viceroy of India one of his best achievements was the avoiding of the war which an outbreak of Russophobia threatened in 1885. No British subject has had a career of more sustained splendour. He knew everyone worth knowing in the world, and all who knew him liked him. All that Empire, Society, literature could give he had had in double measure.

All the more melancholy was the contrast between the splendours of his prime and the clouds which gathered round his closing years. The hateful war in South Africa helped to bring down his grey hairs in sorrow to the grave. As the war practically killed the Queen, it literally killed Lord Dufferin's eldest son, and saddened his later days by the contemplation of the physical wreck which it had made of another member of his family. The last time I saw him was immediately after his return from Southampton, where he

had been to receive his wounded son. I can never forget the haunted horror of his eyes as he spoke of the shipload of human agony from which he had just returned.

Lord Dufferin was one in whom the man was ever more prominent than the statesman, the diplomatist, or the administrator.

Nothing in all his State papers, many and eloquent though these were, can compare in simple pathos and the glow of genuine human feeling with the tribute which he paid to his mother in a preface to her collected poems. In reading what he says about her, those who never had the privilege of knowing him may understand something of his singular fascination. Speaking of his mother's influence upon his early life, he wrote :—

The chief and dominant characteristic of her nature was her power of loving. Generally speaking, persons who love intensely are seen to concentrate their love upon a single object ; while, in my mother's case, love seemed an inexhaustible force. Her love for her horse, for her dog, for her birds, was a passion, and the affection she lavished on her own mother, on me, on her brothers, sisters, relations, and friends was as persistent, all-embracing, perennial, and indestructible as the light of the sun. However little, as I am obliged to confess to my shame, I may have profited by these holy and blessed influences, no one, I am sure, has ever passed from boyhood to

manhood under more favourable and ennobling conditions.

Again he wrote when chronicling her death :—

Thus there went out of the world one of the sweetest, most beautiful, most accomplished, wittiest, most loving and lovable human beings that ever walked upon the earth. There was no quality wanting to her perfection ; and I say this, not prompted by the partiality of a son, but as one well acquainted with the world, and with both men and women. There have been many ladies who have been beautiful, charming, witty and good, but I doubt whether there have been any who have combined with so high a spirit, and with so natural a gaiety and bright an imagination as my mother's, such strong, unerring good sense, tact, and womanly discretion ; for these last characteristics, coupled with the intensity of her affections to which I have



The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

already referred, were the real essence and deep foundations of my mother's nature. Her wit, or rather her humour, her gaiety, her good taste, she may have owed to her Sheridan forefathers; but her firm character and abiding sense of duty she derived from her mother, and her charm, grace, amiability, and loveliness from her angelic ancestress, Miss Linley.

What he said of her, many to-day are saying of him who inherited no small portion of her charm.

It is idle for me to attempt to sketch in a brief page the strangely interesting career which has just ended. The last time we met I renewed the urgent appeal I had made to him on a previous occasion that he should not allow the vast store of varied experience of men and things accumulated in his memory to perish unrecorded. He evaded the subject, hinting that he had made some progress with something of the kind, but how far it had gone he did not say.

He was saddened in these latter years not merely by the sense that his life-work had ended before his life, but by what he regarded as the disastrous result of the Irish Land legislation. An Irish landlord himself, no one could descant more eloquently upon the injustice wrought by the attempts to do justice to the tenant. Speaking of Mr. T. W. Russell's agitation for the expropriation of the landlords, he recalled with a melancholy smile the familiar illustration which he used in the early days of Gladstonian reform:—"You insisted," he said, "upon putting the tenant into bed with the landlord. You will not have long to wait before he insists upon kicking the landlord out."

Lord Dufferin was never weary of illustrating the wrongs inflicted upon the landlord by the course of recent legislation, and it must be admitted that some of the stories he told of the way in which the law operates to the detriment of the proprietor were bad enough to have given pause even to Mr. T. W. Russell himself.

The misfortune in which Lord Dufferin was involved by his association as Director with Mr. Whitaker Wright was one of the indirect results of the drying up of his rental. Lord Dufferin's retiring pension was said to be only £1,700 a year. If his rental had remained intact it might have sufficed. As it was he found himself in serious straits, from which he endeavoured to extricate himself—and with disastrous results. On this it is unnecessary to dwell, but I am glad to be able to reproduce from the Paris correspondence of the *Times* a letter written by him to an old friend and colleague just after the crash:—

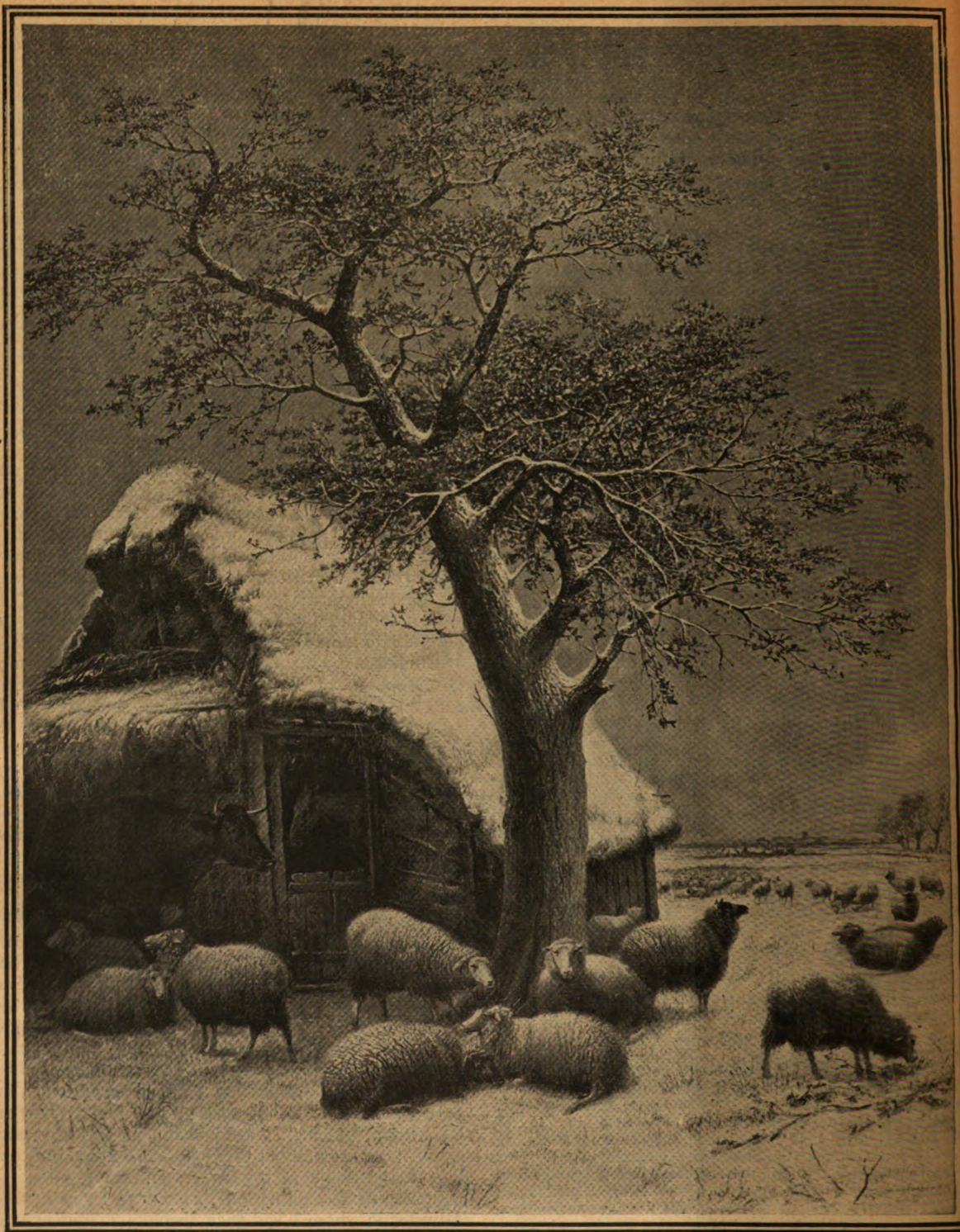
I have, indeed, been wading in very deep waters, and it has required all my fortitude to go through the ordeal. The catastrophe was brought about by the folly of our managing director, who embarked in a gigantic gamble on the Stock Exchange, where he stood to win a million of money for the company, and he would have done so had he not been betrayed by his confederates. Poor man, he meant it all for the best, and himself has lost heavily; but, of course, it was a monstrous thing to take such a step without a word of warning to his chairman or his other colleagues. Moreover, gambling on the Stock Exchange with our shareholders' money was altogether an illegitimate transaction. It was also unnecessary, for the company was in a stable and hopeful position, though for the moment a little encumbered with a Metropolitan Railway it had undertaken to buy before I joined it. But this was a passing embarrass-

ment, and, indeed, was in a fair way of being turned to our advantage. It is really heart-breaking. I am nearly ruined, and, of course, many other persons are involved in the same calamity. The one bright spot in the whole business is the way in which my shareholders behaved. When I went to preside at the meeting in Cannon Street I expected to be torn in pieces by the 2,000 persons assembled in the great hall, and the company's legal advisers strongly recommended me not to attempt to make a speech; for, they said, "They will never listen to you." But I told them that this was a kind of business I understood better than they, and that, though I might be hooted and interrupted, I was sure I should succeed in obtaining a hearing. Instead of being attacked by the audience, no sooner did I take the chair than I was met by a hurricane of cheers; and when I began to speak you might have heard a pin drop, and the only interruptions were cheers of approval, and when I sat down one would have thought that I had announced a dividend of 100 per cent., so great was the applause, and even after I had left the room they gave "Three cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin." It quite melted my heart, and it enhanced my opinion of human nature. And what do you think that good fellow C—, whom you may remember, did? He asked leave to place £1,000 at Lady Dufferin's disposal, and yet he himself is a poor man. Wasn't it nice of him?

I will conclude this brief tribute to his memory by recalling a fragment of his conversation on the first and the last occasions on which we met. The first occasion on which I ever met Lord Dufferin, he was full of amusing talk about the extent to which the world was being Americanised by the seductiveness of the American girl. "It is really terrible," he said, "to note the havoc she wreaks upon the susceptible diplomatists of the world whom she finds at Washington. They find her irresistible, and the most cosmopolitan of services is being Americanised to the core." Lord Dufferin's own son, it will be remembered, married an American girl. Of the American girl herself Lord Dufferin professed a humorous admiration—at a distance. He said he was a little too old-fashioned in his ideas easily to reconcile himself even to the innocent license of the self-defending but self-indulgent daughter of Brother Jonathan. His predilections for a bride lay rather in the direction of the innocent *ingénue* from a convent school.

The last occasion on which I met him—but a few months ago—he talked at some length upon the qualities of the various nations among whom he had lived. "Take them altogether," he said, "there are no nicer people than the Russians. They have the defects of their qualities, but, take them all in all, there are no foreigners whom I found more faithful and more agreeable friends. They are sometimes a little slow in admitting you to their confidence, but once they trust you they trust you for life. They are a charming people," he said, "and as for the usual conventional talk about duplicity, etc., I can only say that in the whole of my career, and in my dealings with Ministers of all nations, I never met any Foreign Minister in whom I had such absolute confidence for his transparent honesty and sincerity as M. de Giers."

The mature judgment of such a past master as Lord Dufferin ought to outweigh the prejudiced assertions of thousands of scribblers who never met a Russian face to face in their lives.



EARLY WINTER.

(From a painting by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A.)

II.—T. SIDNEY COOPER, R.A.

PAGANINI fiddled himself into immortal fame upon a violin of a single string. Mr. Thomas Sidney Cooper, the all but centenarian artist, whose life spanned the Nineteenth Century, also achieved celebrity by the amazing success with which he practised upon a single string. Once or twice he strayed into fresh fields and pastures new, but for the life of three generations he was faithful to his first love. If at times he showed a disposition to stray he was promptly brought back to the exercise of his one supreme gift. To him it was given better than to any Englishman of the Nineteenth Century to interpret the soul of the tranquil English landscape, to give life on canvas to the four-footed denizens of our pastures, and to rest the eye and soothe the troubled heart of man by the painted vision of the flocks and herds whose tranquillity is undisturbed by the intrigues of statesmen or the fall of Empires. He was the English Virgil of the brush. He but once essayed the loftier measure of the *Æneid*, but for seventy years charmed the British public at each successive exhibition by the pastoral scenes which he witnessed *sub tegmine fagi*.

I.—THE CALL FROM THE UNSEEN.

It is seldom that a man of genius, be he artist with pen or pencil, received so early so clear a call to his supreme vocation, and remained so faithful to it for so many years. Cooper has left us an intensely interesting account of the moment when Nature first spoke to him, as another Voice spoke to Saul of Tarsus when on his way to Damascus, and fixed his destiny.

Cooper was a penniless lad of nine when it occurred. From his infancy he had been possessed by a passion for drawing, but chill penury had denied him other material than a slate on which to practise his pencil. He had devoured a book containing "Lives of the Painters," and his soul within him was consumed by a desire to follow in their footsteps. But the hunger-bitten mother deserted by her husband, and with five children to feed, was too practical to encourage such dreams.

One dull day the nine-year-old lad wandered out to the Whitehall Meadows with his slate under his arm. He was feeling more than usually forlorn, for a playmate of his had just informed him that he was to be sent twice a week to a drawing-master to be taught to draw. There was no one to pay for teaching Thomas Sidney Cooper. He wandered on and on. The day waned, and as the sun sank towards the western horizon it suddenly flooded the whole landscape with radiance and warmth. The very beauty of it, said Cooper in after-life, made him feel even more depressed :—

The gnarled willows, with their long finger-like leaves awakened by a gentle breeze, were dancing and glittering in the

evening light, and their giant trunks were reflected in the tranquil stream, while every blade of grass throughout the quiet meadows, turning its polished surface to the sun, was glittering with spangled light—all nature seemed to laugh while I alone was sad ! The sheep were browsing or basking in the sunny glow in quiet contentment, their woolly fleeces lit up by the same warm light, and the horned kine were some of them knee-deep in the sedges sipping the golden stream, others, brindle, brown, and black, were on the bank lowing to be relieved of their daily treasure—these all seemed to be happy. So deeply impressed was I by all that I saw that I lingered till the sun had set. Then as I returned home I thought of all this glorious beauty, and I believe I shed tears in my lonely sorrow. A burning desire and determination (which gained force with every moment) came over me to emancipate myself some day from the prosaic existence in which my lot had been cast. I was revolving these thoughts of future possibilities in my mind as I walked along towards home when suddenly I heard, or thought I heard, a voice calling, "On, on ! Come on ! " I walked back but could see no one. It was still light, but the clouds had changed to a purple tone, their outline being fringed with gold. One of them took the form of a cornucopia, and I could almost fancy I saw showers of gold falling from it towards the earth.

As he walked home the moon rose in splendour over the Cathedral spire. To bed, after supper on a crust ; to bed, but then at last to sleep :—

But through all my troubled dreams, as I fell at last into a fitful sleep, I seemed to hear that strange voice urging me forward. "On, on ! Come on ! " and the words sank into my heart then as the promise of future success, and have remained with me as a watchword through a long life.

The identical scene which the nine-year-old boy witnessed that day at Whitehall Meadows he painted nearly forty years afterwards, and exhibited his picture as "Clearing off at Sunset" in 1849. But in real sober truth he never painted anything else all his life long. He lived for ninety years after that Voice from the Invisible sounded in his ear, but although his brush was never idle it seldom painted anything that was not present to him on that day of the Sunset and the Call.

Of his own paintings he says : "A great many of them were more or less cattle pieces, and most of them were of quiet, rural scenes ; " and he naïvely deploras the difficulty which he experienced in introducing some variety into the treatment of the different subjects. But whenever he endeavoured to stray from his muttons the public, which would not be denied, brought him back by the ear—"Revenons à nos moutons." And he always returned. It suited the peculiar bent of his genius.

And "what for no ? " Here was a man who, alone among his fellow-men, could transfer to canvas the indescribable charm of bovine content and ovine peace. He caught the soul of the peopled landscape, and reproduced it with such fidelity that one could almost hear the murmur of the chewing of the cud and smell the sweet breath of the milch cows in the meadow. He was for England in the nineteenth century the supreme interpreter of the tranquil mood of Nature, when flocks and herds bask in the mellow light of the summer sun, or stand sedately happy in

the shade of the spreading beech. He painted them in every mood—in storm as well as in peace, in Cumbrian or Welsh or Scottish mountains as well as amid the lush meadowland of his native county; but their charm was pre-eminently the charm of animal content, the quiet joy of life. He was himself fully conscious of the limitation of his genius. He wrote:—

I must say that, however much I like now and then to soar above the commonplace scenes of life in my pictures, I always return with pleasure to the old rural subjects which come home to me as a part of my own daily existence. This home-like feeling touches the hearts of many besides myself, I am sure, and although the representation of the grander scenes of Nature and of the varied passions and emotions of humanity is an ennobling branch of art, we should not neglect those humbler scenes which are equally beautiful in their way.

Critics professed to be bored by the endless monotony of the reproduction of cows and sheep and sheep and cows. But Cooper painted on uncomplainingly, and the public never failed to admire and to buy.

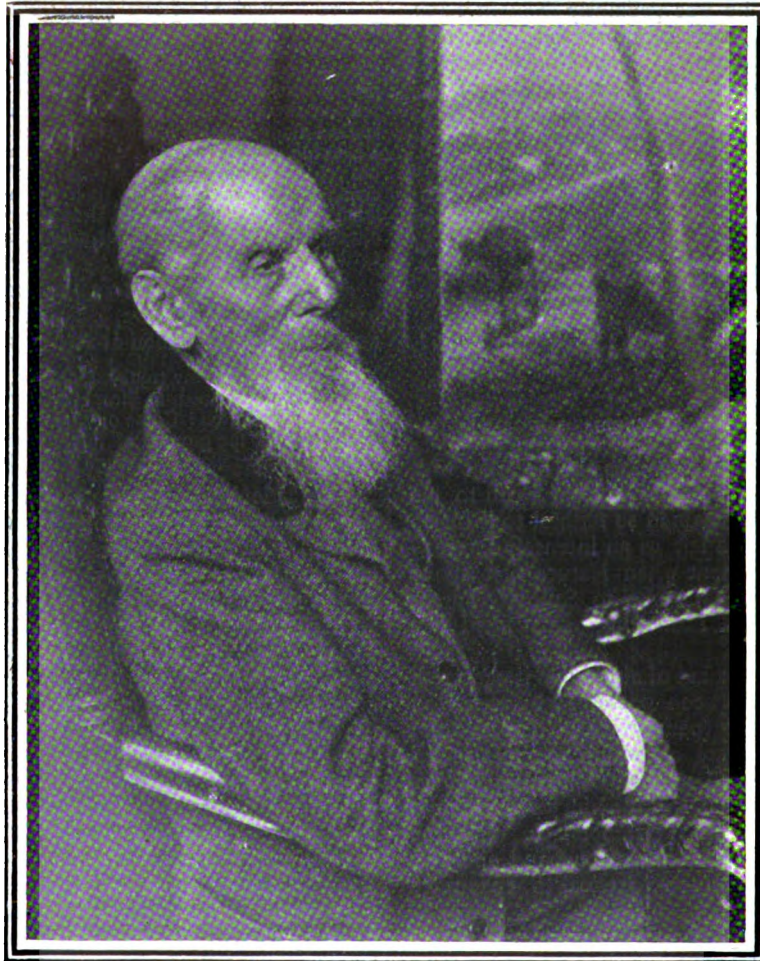
II.—THE SECRET OF THE CENTENARIAN.

When Sir Sidney Smith attacked Acre, Thomas Cooper's uncle was on board the Admiral's ship in that famous action. Being both Kentishmen, Sir Sidney asked Cooper after the battle if he had any news from home. "Only that my brother has had another boy born to him since we left England," was the reply. "Has he?" said Sir Sidney. "Then tell them to have him named Sidney after me." Christening was over, however, before the Admiral's message came to hand.

The young artist was baptised and registered as Thomas Cooper. But he assumed the name of Sidney, and the Art School and Gallery which he subsequently founded in Canterbury is known as the Sidney Art Gallery to this day in honour of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

The boy, thus named immediately after the battle of Acre, in 1803, lived to witness the mad revel of the

Maffickers after the relief of Ladysmith, and to hear the news of De Wet's victory on Christmas morning, 1901, at Tweefontein. Between Acre and Tweefontein ninety-nine years be stretched, and T. Sidney Cooper traversed them all. He did not merely linger on; he lived an active, vivid, laborious life for a hundred years save one. He was painting till within a few weeks of his death. The Grand Old Man of British Art exceeded even Mr. Gladstone in length of days and in the unimpaired vigour of vital energy, which he enjoyed twenty years after the close of the three-score years and ten which, according to the Psalmist, is the natural limit of



Photograph by

T. Sidney Cooper, R.A.

[H. B. Collis, Canterbury.]

human life. Merely to have survived ninety-nine years is in itself a memorable achievement, but to have gone down to the grave with all his senses in good order and in fine condition, to have been able to read print without glasses, and to enjoy life with as keen a zest at ninety as at nineteen, this indeed is given to few in such measure as it was given to Mr. Cooper.

He was born poor. He worked hard. He lived a temperate life. He came of a long-lived stock.

But these things may be said of thousands who do not survive their sixtieth year. He was not an exceptionally robust man. He was, indeed, at one time regarded as a somewhat bad life from an insurance point of view. His doctor did not think he would weather his sixtieth year. But the will to live was strong in him. The means to live without carking care were then in his possession and he deliberately set to work to baffle the designs of death. Many have attempted this. So few have succeeded that it is well worth placing on record Mr. Cooper's own account of the means by which he achieved so unusual a success.

When he was about fifty he suffered so much from dyspepsia that he went to live in the country. No landscape painter, he declared, ought to live in town. But the change at first did not do him much good. "I can only relieve you," said his doctor; "I cannot cure you, for I cannot put a new stomach into you." Then said Cooper, "Doctor, I will cure myself." And he did. He cut himself loose from London dinner-parties and the close air of London:—

I did all I could to restore my health. I got up early, set my palette before breakfast, which I took regularly at eight o'clock, and often began to paint before that; I did not paint indoors later than three in the afternoon. I walked five or six miles every day before dinner, and still I suffered from dyspepsia and general internal derangement. . . .

Till I was nearly thirty years of age I always lived a free, unconventional life; I had never taken a glass of sherry or any wine whatever, for I did not mix in the sort of society where wine was taken, nor had I the means to procure it. . . . I shall now once again endeavour to live a more simple life; I shall give up tea entirely, as that does not agree with the little wine I am obliged to take, and will substitute oatmeal porridge for it at breakfast, with a little salt and no milk; I will take care to masticate my food thoroughly, and will cut it into small pieces, so that I shall not call upon my teeth to do what my knife should do, nor upon my stomach to do what my teeth may be fairly supposed to be capable of doing. I shall never take more to eat than I think I require, as I have no desire to dig my grave with my teeth; and I have resolved to lay out my life, for the future, upon the more primitive lines of my early days, which I felt I should be enabled to do better in the country than in London, and this was one of my principal reasons for taking up my abode at Harbledown.

The result was astonishing. When he was in his eighty-eighth year he could read without glasses and see to paint better than he could when he was sixty. Here is his account of his regimen when verging upon the nineties:—

I am certain that daily exercise and regularity in all one's habits, especially as to the hours of one's meals, is the greatest help to a weak digestion. . . .

I used to walk five or six miles every day; now I only do three or four, but these regularly, at the same hour. I always go to my painting-room at seven o'clock in the morning in the summer, half an hour later in the winter; set my palette, and paint till breakfast is ready, at eight o'clock. For this I eat oatmeal porridge, some bread, and drink about half a pint of milk just warm from my own cows. I have not tasted a cup of tea or coffee for thirty-six years. I find the porridge very sustaining, and at the same time very provocative of appetite, while it keeps the head clear for a morning's work. Then I return to my studio and paint till lunch, at twelve o'clock, when I eat well, and drink but little; after which I rest until three. Then I clean up my palette for

the day, and go out for my walk, returning in time to wash and prepare for a six o'clock dinner, which I enjoy, without my glass of port, for I have quite given that up, and every other kind of wine, since my last severe illness. After this I read my newspaper; at nine o'clock I smoke my cigar, and at ten o'clock I am off to bed.

Add to which the fact that, especially in his later years, Mr. Cooper was a man of deep personal piety, who, when on one occasion his family thought his last hour had come, was, so he says, less disturbed than any of them, for "he felt that whether He ordained that I should recover or not, all would be well, both here and hereafter, both for myself and those dear to me."

III.—THE ARTIST AND HIS CAREER. .

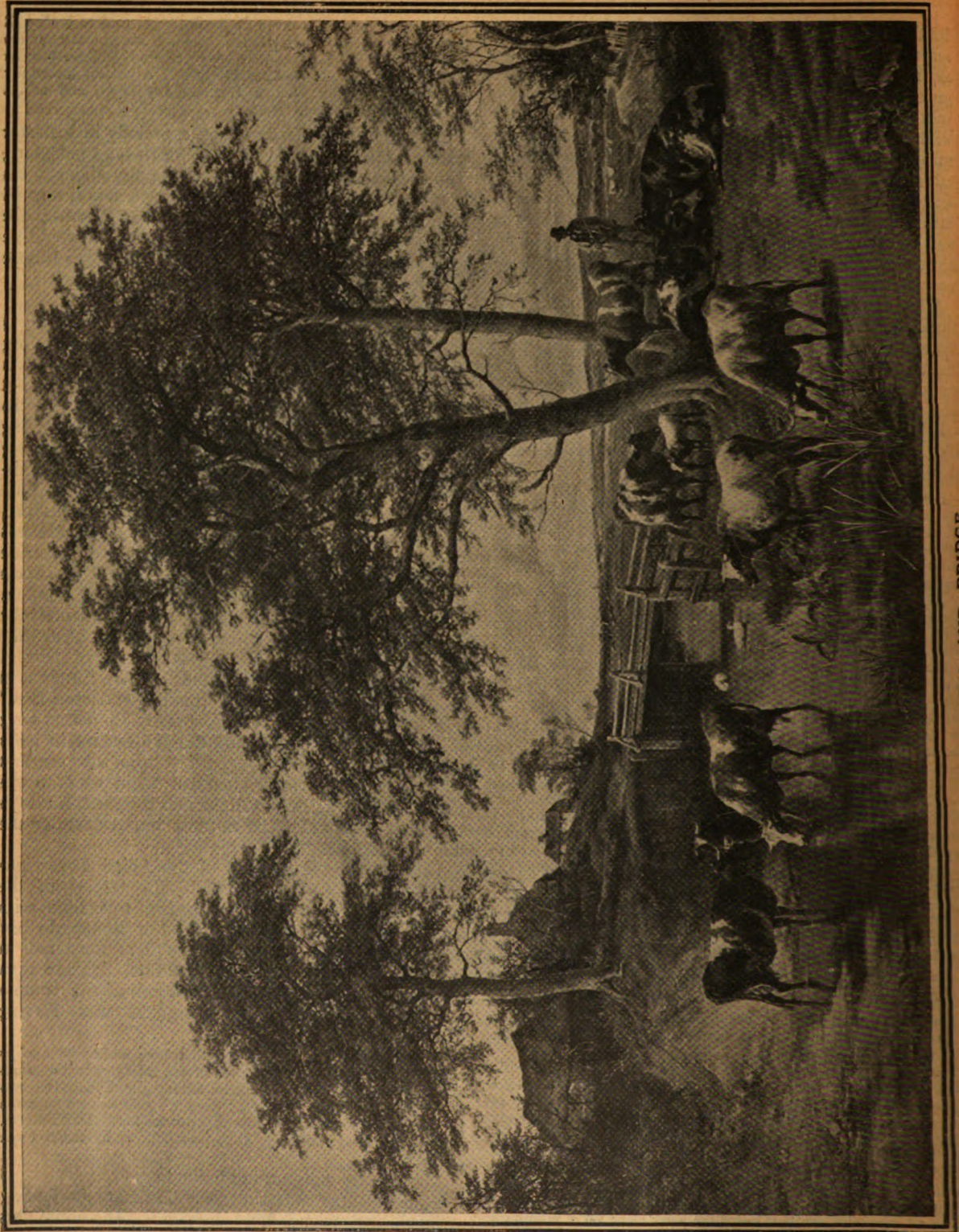
The life of Mr. Cooper abounds in interesting incident, although so far as he was concerned it was after his thirtieth year singularly devoid of adventure or vicissitude. But it is impossible to span a century—and such a century—without living through many exciting scenes and meeting many notable persons. Mr. Cooper's earliest reminiscences were of the great war, of the starvation which it entailed upon the poor, and of the murderous pre-occupation in which it involved everybody. He was only eleven when he saw the Allied Sovereigns ride through the huzzaing crowds which lined the streets of Canterbury on their way from Dover to London. He saw Prince Blucher before he saved the Iron Duke at Waterloo, and noted he had bits of black like sticking-plaster on his face—little tufts of hair, I suppose, or perhaps small wounds. "The Emperor of Russia was bald, but had a round, handsome face." *The Emperor of Russia!* How many Emperors were to ascend the Russian throne and descend to early death before the bright-eyed boy who saw the first Alexander drive slowly beneath their window was gathered to his fathers! Alexander the First, Nicholas the First, Alexander the Second and Alexander the Third—all gone.

Hardly had the pageant of the Allied Sovereigns vanished from his gaze before the streets of the cathedral city were again crowded, this time with armed men in far other mood. For Bonaparte had escaped from Elba, and the soldiers mustered at Canterbury on their way to Waterloo. 30,000 men defiled through its streets—the head of the column reached Deal when the rearguard was leaving Canterbury:—

There was no school for us boys that day; and as some of us stood by the bank at the corner of St. Margaret's the Buffs marched past, and one of them seeing Joe Dixon (he was courting Joe's sister) called out, "Joe, tell your sister that when I come back I shall call the first thing to see her. Don't forget, don't forget, I say, mister." But, poor fellow, he never came back.

Alas, for the unreturning brave!

Young Cooper was singularly fortunate in finding sympathising friends and helpers. At home his mother did not appreciate his devotion to drawing; she saw no money in it. But the lad's indomitable deter-



mination to learn drawing, if only on his slate, seems to have commanded the sympathy and secured the support of a whole succession of friends. A friendly coach-builder gave him a job as coach-painter, which left him leisure to draw and familiarized him with the use of colours. Cattermole, the water-colour artist, seeing him busy with his slate, gave him his first bundle of pencils and roll of drawing paper. But he had no knife with which to sharpen the pencils. Seeing a serious-looking priest saunter by with his hands behind his back, the lad ventured to ask him if he had a knife. "Yes, my little man," he replied; "what do you want?" On hearing of the lad's difficulty, he cut all his twelve pencils, praised his drawing, and passed on. Only after he had gone did the lad learn that the kindly priest who had thus sharpened his first pencils for him was none other than His Grace Dr. Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The good Archbishop's sermons are all forgotten, but this kindly deed keeps his memory green. It was not his only helpful service. He bought some of the lad's drawings, giving him £5 instead of 5s., thereby encouraging him mightily, and giving him fresh faith in the kindness of mankind.

But everybody seems to have been kind to the young artist. A doctor in the cavalry barracks gave him some lessons in painting, cathedral dignitaries patronised him, and he soon afterwards was engaged at 20s. a week (paid irregularly) as scene-painter in a theatrical company. There he met Buckstone and made the acquaintance of Elliston and Edmund Kean. Everybody seems to have been pleased to give him a helping hand—from the Archbishop to the scene-shifter. In all his reminiscences only two persons seem to have done him unfriendly acts—a conceited youth whose mouth he filled with red paint, and Creswick, R.A.

After his theatrical experience Cooper went back to Canterbury to the coach-painting. Then to his great joy a dissenting minister, an uncle of his, invited him to London to study at the Royal Academy. He went, but found that his uncle had no open sesame to the Royal Academy. Then once again finding friends he studied at the British Museum, and after one trial was admitted first as probationer and then as student. He made the acquaintance of Fuseli, who encouraged him, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of his namesake Cooper, R.A.; but then to his intense distress his uncle could keep him no longer in London, and back he went to Canterbury. There, on the strength of being a student of the Royal Academy, he gave drawing lessons, travelling 150 miles per week from pupil to pupil.

At last, when he was twenty-four years old—he was born in 1803, and it was then 1827—he came to the momentous determination to try his luck on the Continent with a companion, William Burgess the coach-painter. Half-a-crown cash carried them from Dover to Calais. They did not know the language, but Cooper could play the flute. "If I can't paint my

way I shall blow it." They had no difficulty in painting their way. They travelled from Calais to Dunkirk, and from thence *via* Ostend to Brussels. There they earned their bread and cheese at first by painting signboards. Burgess went back to coach-painting. But Cooper began to give drawing lessons, and found that at last he had struck oil. So successful was he in teaching that he obtained pupils of the first families, and through one of them made the acquaintance of the Belgian artist, Verböckhoven, whose drawings of animals caused him to be regarded as the Belgian Paul Potter.

Cooper never became his pupil, but he regarded his drawing as faultless; he was delighted with an opportunity of working together with the Master. It was Verböckhoven who seems to have first revealed to Cooper that his genius lay in the painting of animals and landscape. So well did he prosper as a drawing master and artist, that in 1829 he married a Miss Pearson, the daughter of Professor Pearson, who, although born in England, had lived in Belgium since her childhood.

Then the Belgian revolution broke out. Her brother-in-law was one of the victims of the first barricades. There was a lull in the storm, and Cooper took advantage of it to visit Holland. It is very curious that Cooper never in all his long life appears to have had the least desire to visit the famous picture galleries of France or Italy. So far as can be ascertained he was never in Italy or in Paris in his life. He did, however, go to see the Dutch masters at the Hague. Strange to say, he was not impressed with Paul Potter's famous Young Bull. He says:—

I must admit that I was disappointed with the far-famed "Bull" by Paul Potter. The general tone of the picture is a dull gray, particularly the figures of the man and the sheep; and though the head of the bull is finely painted, and the hindquarters even better, the impression that was left upon me by the whole picture was such that I felt no desire to copy it, even if I had had the opportunity of doing so.

From Amsterdam he was summoned back to Brussels by the news that the revolution had broken out again, and that the city was besieged by the Dutch troops. After many adventures he succeeded in regaining his family. But when the Revolution triumphed he decided to return to England, and in May, 1831, he arrived at Dover, with a wife and child to provide for and exactly £13 in his pocket.

After a short stay in Canterbury, he went on to London, where, after a brief but disheartening delay, he found Ackermann, of the Strand, willing to give him 5s. each for his drawings. He then took to doing lithographic drawings on stone for transfer to ladies' work-boxes. By this means he kept the wolf from the door.

One day the happy thought occurred to him of sketching the cows and sheep in Regent's Park. It was the beginning of his true career. Every day, with a couple of biscuits and an orange, he would sally off to Regent's Park, and stay there till four, sketching

and painting in water-colour the animals, hundreds of which were then pastured in the park. He took a great deal of pains to make studies of the animals in all attitudes. One particularly restless cow which he followed day after day in order to get the action of a beast sauntering, nibbling, and chewing the cud, cost him, he estimates, one hundred miles of walking! It was only then that he began the experiment of painting in oils. He succeeded, and went on succeeding till the end of the chapter. How he met Mr. Vernon and sold him a picture for twenty guineas for which he had only asked £15; how Mr. Jones, R.A., was so pleased with the first picture he sent to the Academy that he actually removed one of his own canvases in order to give the young artist (he was 31) a good place; how he received commission after commission; how he became Associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and full-fledged R.A. in 1867;—all this need not be described. A career of unbroken success is as monotonous as the ascent of a ladder. It is only when there are plenty of ups and downs that events are interesting. In the course of his long and successful career Mr. Cooper had the privilege of meeting many of the most famous men of the last century. He knew Turner, the Landseers, Maclise, and almost all the painters of the middle century. He met Lord Beaconsfield and failed to draw him, but was much more successful with Mr. Gladstone, who exulted to find a G.O.M. with even greater vitality than his own. He was intimate with Leigh Hunt, Samuel Lover, Douglas Jerrold, Charles Dickens, and other celebrities of that period.

What a far-away world seems the middle century now! How difficult to imagine to-day the possibility of the occurrence which Cooper once witnessed—the arrival of a mob of Chartists at the gates of Osborne, demanding admittance in the name of the people, while the Prince Consort and the Queen in dire alarm were flying upstairs to a place of refuge. The Chartists were dispersed by a relief force hastily improvised from the crews of the yachts at Cowes.

Mr. Cooper was delighted with the Queen, and also with the Prince Consort. He says:—

I have painted for many persons of distinction, but I never came across anyone who showed a more comprehensive appreciation of artistic excellence generally, or a more perfect and simple reliance upon my powers than in this particular instance as to the execution of the work.

One of the best scenes in his *Reminiscences* is that in which he describes his painting of a Highland drover among the Cumberland fells, which he characteristically says were capital accessories to the cattle which always were the centre of his universe:—

"The drover came to look at his portrait and said, 'It looks natural,' but he could not understand a man taking to such a business as mine; for he supposed I could not get much for such things anyhow. 'But then,' he added, in a patronising way, 'we must take different drifts, for we can't all be drovers.'"

How exquisite that drover's complacency! But the drover's dog was worthy of his master. Cooper wanted to paint the collie, which had gone into the kitchen dragging a wet plaid after him; the drover whistled and called the dog, but as it refused to come they went into the kitchen to look for it. "We found him in the kitchen, sitting in front of the fire with the plaid in his mouth, holding it up to dry!"

But I must stop. In a life so long there is ample material to fill far more space than I have at my disposal. In conclusion I can but express my admiration at the inexhaustible fertility with which Mr. Cooper was able to exhibit year after year pictures which pleased, soothed, and attracted the public; and to express sincere satisfaction that such a man, so sincere a lover of nature, so public-spirited, and so well disposed, should have been able to enjoy so much public appreciation down to the very end of a long and industrious life. It gives one a new sense of the possibilities of existence when we read of an artist's admiring a scene when forty years of age and deliberately postponing the painting of it until his eightieth birthday. The picture, *Tilbury Fort*, one of the largest of all his canvases, was conceived in 1843, begun in 1883, and exhibited in 1884. And Mr. Cooper lived eighteen years after it was finished.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

I.—THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

JOHN BULL has all the seven seas to police, and merchant shipping of ten million tonnage relies upon him for its protection. He is personally responsible for the defence of the most extended coast-line belonging to any Power in the whole world. He is the supreme ruler and governor over 388 millions of human beings, and he has to police and to defend against all enemies, whether internal or external, nearly twelve million square miles of territory over which his flag flies, not reckoning the South African Republics, which he has not succeeded as yet in conquering.

Besides these onerous responsibilities, he has undertaken to guarantee single-handed the independence and integrity of the whole of Afghanistan, a region as large as Germany, more mountainous than Switzerland, the northern frontier of which is continuous with Russia, but utterly inaccessible to British troops. He has also undertaken the defence of Egypt and the Soudan, and in return for his occupation of Cyprus he has promised to defend the whole of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan. He has vaguely promised to defend the Sultan of Koweit in the Persian Gulf. He is jointly responsible for the independence of Belgium, Portugal, and Luxemburg; and he has also various vague collective obligations in connection with European Turkey.

For the discharge of all these enormous obligations he is so ill-prepared that, in the opinion of the best military authorities, he would find it difficult to prevent a sudden raid upon his own capital. His recruiting resources are dried up. His liabilities in South Africa are increasing. Famine is threatening India. The national debt is rising; trade is diminishing.

Therefore His Majesty's Ministers, departing from the invariable rule of British policy, have seized the present moment in order to bind themselves by a hard and fast treaty with Japan, which enables that Power, under given circumstances, to compel us to go to war all round the world to defend the independence and integrity of the Empire of China and the independence and integrity of the Empire of Korea, and further to secure equality of opportunity for the trade of our rivals throughout the whole of the yellow-skinned world.

Examining the new entangling engagement in which we have been involved by our Ministers, in flat opposition to the ancient and time-honoured tradition of British foreign policy, we are at once confronted by the difference between the text of the Treaty and the official explanation by which it was recommended to the British public.

Let us take the official text of the Treaty

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN, SIGNED AT LONDON, JANUARY 30TH, 1902.

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East, being, moreover, specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The High Contracting Parties having mutually recognised the independence of China and of Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

ARTICLE II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

ARTICLE III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ARTICLE V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ARTICLE VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 30th January, 1902.

(L.S.) (Signed) LANSDOWNE.
(L.S.) (Signed) HAYASHI.

Now, after having read the Articles of the Treaty, let us turn to Lord Lansdowne's official explanation contained in his covering despatch to the British Minister at Tokyo. He states the object of the Treaty to be threefold, to wit:—

(1) The maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire;

- (2) The maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in the adjoining regions; and
- (3) The "open door" for the commerce of all nations.

Lord Lansdowne, after reviewing the events of the past two years in the Far East, concludes as follows:—

His Majesty's Government have been largely influenced in their decision to enter into this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provisions which can be regarded as an indication of aggressive or self-seeking tendencies in the regions to which it applies. It has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise, in the defence of important British interests. It in no way threatens the present position or the legitimate interests of other Powers. On the contrary, that part of it which renders either of the high contracting parties liable to be called upon by the other for assistance can operate only when one of the allies has found himself obliged to go to war in defence of interests which are common to both, when the circumstances in which he has taken this step are such as to establish that the quarrel has not been of his own seeking, and when, being engaged in his own defence, he finds himself threatened not by a single Power, but by a hostile coalition.

His Majesty's Government trust that the agreement may be found of mutual advantage to the two countries, that it will make for the preservation of peace, and that, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities.

In the House of Commons on February 13th, Lord Cranborne explicitly declared—

The ally is not called upon to undertake any obligation at all, except in the case of an aggressive attack upon the other Power. . . . It is only when Great Britain or Japan act in the defence of their respective interests, as above described—that is to say, when attacked by the aggressive action of another Power—it is only then that an obligation is thrown upon the other. I need not say that whether the action is aggressive or not is a question for the second Power, the ally.

Unfortunately there is not one word in the Treaty itself justifying this Ministerial explanation. And Lord Lansdowne expressly declared in the House of Lords—

Obviously the document which is the prevailing document is the Agreement itself, which is concluded between this country and Japan, and not any covering despatch.

We have here, therefore, a most unfortunate ambiguity upon a vital question, in which the authors of the Treaty have given official explanations which are not justified by anything in the text of the Treaty as accepted by Japan. Let us therefore confine our attention to the "prevailing document," and see to what we are committed.

Why is the Treaty concluded? The preamble tells us that it is because "the Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations," hereby agree as follows.

But Lord Lansdowne told the House of Lords—

These are not objects desired by this country alone. I believe I shall be correct when I say, speaking in general terms, that the whole of the Great Powers . . . have at one time or

another given their adhesion to the policy of the *status quo* and the policy of equal opportunities for all countries in the Far East.

If this be so, why conclude a special agreement with one of them for the attainment of an object which is the professed desire of all of them?

What is the *status quo* in the extreme East? Strictly interpreted, the *status quo* is the *status quo de facto*—not the *status quo de jure*.

Now the *status quo de facto* is the state of things at present existing in the Far East; that is to say, a state of things of which the salient features are the occupation of Kiao Chau by Germany, with its concessions, giving the Germans an exclusive monopoly of railways in the vast province of Shantung, and the Russian occupation of Manchuria, with the avowed determination of securing a monopoly for railway and mining concessions for the Russian-Chinese Bank in that province.

Status quo de facto means Germany in Shantung and Russia in Manchuria, with such limitations upon the open door as are involved in their respective monopolies. But supposing that we ignore the *status quo de facto* and prefer to regard the reference as relating solely to the *status quo de jure*. What is the *status quo de jure*? Russia has a treaty giving her exclusive rights to construct, garrison, and defend the railway that crosses Manchuria, and she has leased Port Arthur. Until the Convention is signed, the state of war with China, occasioned by the Boxer outbreaks, which compelled her to occupy Manchuria, continues. The more difficulties we place in the way of the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese Convention, the more we strengthen Russia in the position of *beati possidentes*.

The Germans in Shantung have had their trading monopolies recognised by England, but by no other Power. They have publicly declared that in Manchuria, in their opinion, Russia had a free hand. We cannot treat a Russian railway and mining monopoly in Manchuria as a closing of the open door, so long as we acquiesce in similar exclusion of foreign competition by the Germans in Shantung.

With regard to Korea, the situation is governed by the Russo-Japanese agreement of 1898, which is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia definitely recognise the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

ARTICLE II.—Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to Japan or to Russia for advice and assistance, not to take any measure in the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers, without having previously come to a mutual agreement on the subject.

ARTICLE III.—In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprise in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the Imperial Russian Government will not impede the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

The next point is, what is the precise meaning of the independence and territorial integrity of China

and Korea? We know what the independence of the Ottoman Empire meant: to wit, the tutelage of the Sultan. Is it the same here? Suppose China or Korea choose to treat their independence as a reality, and conclude a treaty placing their dominions under a Russian Protectorate, or giving any of the Powers—England, Japan, Germany, or Russia—special privileges impairing the equal opportunities of the others, would we defend that independence, or would we assert that the doctrine of equal opportunities overrides and curtails that independence? Clearly, if our object is to secure equal opportunities for all, the paramount object of our policy is not one to be secured by an agreement between two Powers. All the Powers interested should unite and the doctrine of Chinese independence should be definitely subordinated to the policy of the Open Door.

Article I. is mere tautology. It amounts to a mutual admission that either Power may take what measures may be indispensable for the protection of their interests threatened by any aggressive Power, or for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects. Every Power recognises this as admissible in the case of every other Power in any country in the wide world. What is the use of asserting the truism here?

Article II. knocks on the head the theory underlying the popular defence of the Treaty. It is argued that the Treaty is good because it insures Japan against Russian attack by a British guarantee. There is no insurance, and there is no guarantee. If Russia aggressively attacked Japanese interests in Korea or English interests in Newchwang, all that this article provides is to guarantee not the prompt assistance of the other ally, but its strict neutrality, which would

entail, among other things, the exclusion of British ships from Japanese ports.

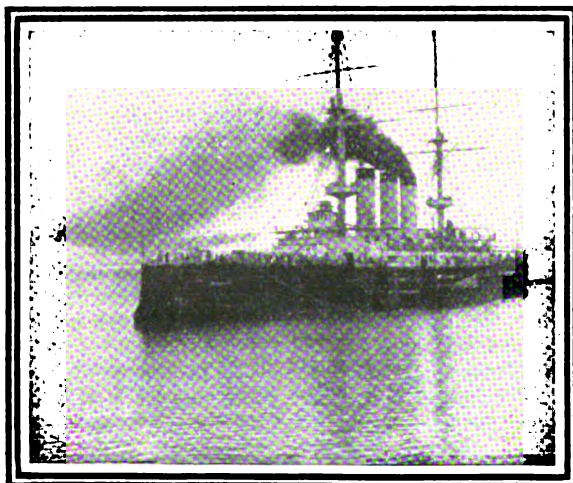
Article III.—If after war has broken out, say, between Japan and Russia, solely in defence of Japanese interests in Korea, Russia be joined by any other Power or Powers, then no matter what may be the provocation by which Japan may have forced the other Power to join Russia, we must instantly abandon our neutrality and go to war with Russia all round the world in a matter which may not in the least concern British interests. It would be Japan's interest if attacked by Russia to force Korea to join the Russians, because they could thereby force us into the field in their defence.

Article IV.—This leaves the door open to England or to Japan to make similar agreements with each and all the other Powers, so long as they do not prejudice the independence and integrity of China and Korea and the open door.

The sixth article is the best in the agreement. It would have been still better if the duration of the Treaty had been limited to five days.

So far as the object of the Treaty is rational, it should be sought not by a dual alliance, in which two Powers undertake to keep the door open for the United States, Germany, etc., but by a general Treaty similar to that of the Treaty of Paris in 1856, in which the principle of concerted action was asserted and all the Powers forswore any desire to make separate agreements for their exclusive benefit.

Such an agreement might be a Charter of Peace for the East not for five but for twenty years. It is too much to hope that its adoption may be within the range of practical politics when sanity and common sense resume their control of Downing Street.



The "Shikishima."

ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST MODERN BATTLESHIPS.

II.—THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

A STATEMENT BY SIR CHARLES A. ELLIOTT.

THE question discussed in the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS as to whether the people of India are growing richer or poorer under our rule was debated in the House of Commons on February 3rd, upon a motion by Mr. W. S. Caine, who in a powerful speech stated the views of those who believe that the poverty of India had become chronic and was increasing. Lord George Hamilton denied that India was poorer than she was twenty or thirty years ago. Famines were due to drought, and drought no Government could prevent. He asserted, in opposition to Mr. Digby, that the average income in India had increased a little. Every branch of the revenue was increasing except that from the land. Another surplus was expected next year.

The debate stood adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Caine's speech is published in full in *India*. Lord George Hamilton was so pleased with his defence of the India Office that he retracted his promise to receive a deputation from the Indian Famine Union, which desired to urge upon him the reasons why an exhaustive economic inquiry into the condition of typical famine villages should be held just now. The Indian Famine Union held a meeting expressing their regret at this refusal, and passed the following resolution :—

That it is desirable (1) to hold a conference with a view to discussing the causes of Indian famines and the best means of prevention, and (2) to convene a public meeting in order to make it generally known that famine mortality is mainly due to the excessive poverty of the Indian masses, and in order to bring home to the British public its responsibility for these recurring national calamities.

I have received several letters from eminent authorities in reply to my inquiry as to the accuracy of Mr. Digby's conclusions, in addition to those published in my last number. I have, however, only space for the following communication from Sir Charles A. Elliott, formerly Settlement Officer North-West Provinces, subsequently Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, now Chairman of the Finance Committee London School Board.

Sir Chas. A. Elliott writes me as follows :—

It is difficult to condense into the space you are able to allow a criticism of Mr. Digby's book which shall be worthy of the subject. I wish to do all justice to Mr. Digby's singleness of aim, and to his benevolent intentions, but he is unable to quote statistics with accuracy, or to use them with intelligence, or to draw a right conclusion from them. He cannot differ from any part of the Government policy without accusing his opponents of criminal stupidity or interested unfairness, and his book is one continued scream of vituperation, unredeemed by any literary skill in arrangement or exposition which might help the weary reader to struggle through its ponderous pages.

I must content myself with touching briefly on the three chief charges he brings against the Administra-

tion of India by England. He asserts that the result of our rule has been—

(1) To reduce the average income of a native of India within the last twenty years by a half, or from 1½d. to ¾d. a day.

(2) To cause or to permit the death of millions by famine.

(3) To impoverish the country by the drain of its wealth to England in the form of "tribute."

The first charge, to which he attaches the greatest weight of all, and which he blazons on the outside of his book, is based on a comparison of incomparables. He starts with the calculation made in 1880, compiled mainly from the figures provided by the first Famine Commission, as to the acreage of each crop, the average produce per acre, and the average price of the produce. Against this he puts a figure based on an assumed proportion between the Land Revenue of 1900 and the value of the produce. Now Mr. Digby must know that these two sets of figures are not *in pari materia*. The Land Revenue, which is in most parts fixed for thirty years, must bear a different relation to the produce of the land at the beginning of the settlement, and at the end when cultivation has extended and improved for thirty years; no fixed proportion can be asserted to exist between them except as a mere approximation. What was wanted for Mr. Digby's purpose was a revision of the figures of 1880, brought up to the present date. Fortunately for us, this laborious task has been performed in the admirable paper by Mr. F. Atkinson read last week before the Statistical Society. He deals with figures for 1875 and 1895, and shows that in the twenty years, while the population had increased by 18 per cent., the area under cultivation had increased by 19 per cent., the amount of produce by 22 per cent., and the value of the produce in rupees by 60 per cent. This obviously entails a large increase in the average income of the agricultural population, and Mr. Atkinson works out a similar result for the non-agricultural income. This is the only true method in which such a comparison as Mr. Digby desires can be made. His own method is based on error and leads to confusion.

Secondly, with regard to famine, it is obvious to remark that Government cannot be held censurable for the outbreak of famine any more than for the drought which caused it. The only charge which might be brought is, that relief was not administered to the utmost energy and ability, and this charge Mr. Digby, who does know about famine if he knows nothing else, is too honourable to bring. But even in dealing with this subject which he knows, he cannot be accurate. On page 64 he asserts that "nineteen millions of British Indian subjects have, during the last decennium of the nineteenth century, died of

famine." On page 129 he writes, "official figures (with exception stated)," i.e., where Mr. Digby, out of his inner consciousness, has altered them: "shew over one million of deaths on the average per annum during the past ten years, or two British subjects every minute." This is a great come-down from the nineteen millions of page 64. And even here, when Mr. Digby talks of ten millions, the official figures amount to eight-and-a-half millions, and these not solely British subjects. He then goes on to tabulate his list of famines, and finds that there were five great famines between 1851 and 1875, and eighteen famines from 1876 to 1900. But any one who takes the trouble to read the list on pages 127 to 130, and count up the famines there enumerated, will find only twelve, and even these include such unimportant cases of scarcity as 1880 (Deccan), 1886-7 (Central Provinces), 1888-9 (Behar and Orissa), 1890 and '92 (Kumaon), which would never have been heard of had not the Government been so intently on the alert for alarms from this quarter. How does Mr. Digby justify his "eighteen"? There were really only four: those of 1876-8 in the south, 1888-9 in Ganjam and the East Coast, 1896-7 and 1899-1900—three first class and terrible famines, and one severe but confined to a very small area.

I will say no more on this head—except to point out the unreasonableness of assuming that whenever the death-rate exceeded the average in a famine year all the excess deaths were caused by famine. Mr. Digby is one of those people who cannot understand what an average is—they expect every component figure to be identical with the mean, and do not see that instances of excess and defect are both required to make it up.

On the subject of our old friend the "tribute" paid by India to England, Mr. Digby has nothing new to say, but trots out the old familiar fallacies. He has not got beyond the stage in economic science where it was held that an excess of exports over imports spells ruin to a country. And yet he cannot but have noticed in the newspapers frequent references to the prosperity of the United States, which, with exports nearly double the value of the imports, ought to have "bled to death" long ago, if such bleeding were possible. Nor can he fail to see that India is a country where capital is greatly wanted, and if you send £100 there, and utilise it so that it produces £110, India is the gainer by the transaction, even though it has to send £5 back to you. Look, for instance, at the money spent on canals—about 24 crores of rupees, or 6 million pounds—in the last 20 years. Against this outlay we show an increase in irrigation of about 3,000,000 acres; the best part of this area has been added in productiveness, while a large part was in capable of cultivation till the water came to it. The average annual value of the crops increased or decreased in this way cannot be put at less than sixty million of rupees, or four million sterling. Yet a country which has to pay about half a million interest

on the capital invested to produce this gain is said to be bleeding to death.

Mr. Digby, in short, never touches without damaging the cause he aims at supporting. It is a thousand pities that, with his keen sympathy for the sufferings and poverty of India, and the perpetual hunger of a portion of her population (though not a larger portion than goes hungry every day in East London), he should be run away with by misdirected indignation, and should try to make the work of Government more difficult.

MR. DIGBY'S REPLY.

In justice to Mr. Digby, I submitted the above article to him in proof, and he makes the following observations:—

1. On p. 509 of my book I quote Sir Charles Elliott himself as "not hesitating to say that half our agricultural population never know from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied." Nowhere have I said anything concerning the condition of India so distressful as this.

2. Sir Charles refers me to Mr. Atkinson, whose admirable paper, read before the Royal Statistical Society last week, I had the melancholy duty to pierce with as many holes as has the average colander. The paper was found to be so untrustworthy that the India Office declined to countenance it. Every speaker in the discussion laughed its conclusions to scorn, and officials present did not conceal their want of belief in it.

3. It is iniquitous on my part to ascribe to famine causes all recorded deaths in a famine year which are above the average. Yet when Sir Antony Macdonnell did precisely the same thing less than a year ago, Sir Charles Elliott himself, in a recent number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, took over the figures thus obtained, and gave them the stamp of his own great authority.

4. The statement as to nineteen millions of famine deaths during the past ten years is not mine, but is the statement of the *Statesman*, of Calcutta, and of the *Lancet*, of London. I expressly say so.

5. The enumeration of famines which is condemned is not mine; it is that of the Famine Commission of 1898: "Narratives of Famines and Scarcities," etc.

6. As to the "tribute," as represented by an excess of exports, what the United States are doing to change their excess into a deficiency will appear in my rejoinder to the India Office Defence in the *Times*, which rejoinder will be published about the same time as the MARCH REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Finally, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has become unwisely and needlessly angry, has so carelessly dealt his blows as to hit and hurt his brother officials—Mr. Atkinson and Sir Antony Macdonnell—and to miss me; leaves my contentions and conclusions unaffected, and, above all, has failed to tell us how it now fares with the many, many millions of always hungry people who, at one time, excited his sympathy, and of whom I assert there are more now than then.

WM. DIGBY.

SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

New Remedy for Intermittent Fever.

QUININE is now usually given for intermittent fevers such as those of the tropics and Mediterranean, but M. Armand Gautier, in the *Comptes Rendus*, February 10th (Gauthier-Villars, 55, Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris), signals a new specific for them in organic salts of arsenic, wherein the arsenic is latent, especially methylarsenate disodic or methylarsenate of soda. As a test the remedy was sent to the chief doctor in the military hospital of Constantine, Algeria, where intermittent fever is common. The doctor was kept in ignorance of its nature and told to administer it by painless hypodermic injections in doses of five to ten centigrammes. The result surpassed expectation. All the patients, refractory to high doses of quinine, rapidly recovered with only two relapses among the nine cases treated, and these were cured by stronger doses. Had doses of ten to fifteen centigrammes been given in the first instance he thinks there would have been no relapses. The new remedy is more powerful than quinine, and has also the advantage that patients can eat and regain their strength. Deglobulisation of the blood, not stopped by quinine, is checked by it. Hematies (red globules) are produced, and, in short, that scourge of the tropics, anæmia, is suppressed by the arsenical salt. M. Gautier proposes to ascertain the best doses to be given by the mouth or skin, and to see whether the salt is not effective in continuous and eruptive fevers.

Electric Railways.

ELECTRIC threatens to supersede steam traction on railways, and in his inaugural address Mr. William Langdon, the new President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (*Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers*, February, Spon and Chamberlain, 12, Cortlandt Street, 4s.), recognising the fact that over thirteen hundred millions sterling are invested in the existing railways, and that competition from electric lines by depreciating such a vast sum would be little short of a national calamity, advises the railways to avert it by adopting electric traction themselves. Among its advantages would be the conservation of our coal, the greater purity of the atmosphere, and the increased cleanliness of all things at or near the railway, which would benefit the whole community.

A Bullet-proof Waistcoat.

HITHERTO bullet-proof clothing has not been very successful, but the new vest of Jan Szczepanik, the ingenious Pole whose production of weaving-cards by photography made him famous, promises better. It is woven of silk in a peculiar manner, has no metal in its composition, and is very thin and light, yet not only arrests a revolver bullet fired at a distance of two paces, but a dagger. It is described, with illustrations, in the *Scientific American*, February, 15th.

Electrical Anæsthesia.

M. D'ARSONVAL having discovered that local anæsthesia can be produced by applying to the skin electrical currents of "high frequency"—that is to say, currents rapidly see-sawing in direction, such as those employed by Tesla in making exhausted tubes glow—Messrs. Regnier and Didsbury have employed the method in dentistry, instead of the ordinary anæsthetics, ether, chloroform, protoxide of nitrogen, cocaine, etc. An account of their work is given in the *Comptes Rendus*, February 10th. For extracting teeth they used a D'Arsonval apparatus made by Gaiffe, a well-known instrument maker of Paris, and the current was applied to the jaw of the patient by a mould coated with conducting metallic powder or else tinfoil. A paste of moist asbestos on the mould absorbed the heat generated by the current. The only sensation felt was a little warmth in the part covered by the mould or electrode. In three to five minutes a current of 150 to 200 milliamperes enabled a tooth with one root to be painlessly drawn. Teeth of several roots required six to eight minutes of a current from 200 to 250 milliamperes. Teeth attainted with periostitis were more refractory. The method not being toxic, and leaving no after effects, can be employed when other anæsthetics are dangerous. It requires a good contact between the electrode and the gum or tooth, a current of about 300,000 alternations or changes in direction a second, with a strength of 150 to 250 milliamperes, and an operating chair without metal pieces on it.

Direct Colour Photography.

THE method of Lippmann for taking photographs in the natural colours by simple exposure of the plate in the camera, a method based on the "interference" of waves of light, is now rendered practicable by amateurs through the apparatus of M. Goddé, described in *Cosmos*, February 1st (5, Rue Bayard, Paris, 50 centimes), with illustrations enabling it to be made by any mechanician. Full information about the sensitive plate and developer is also given.

A New Electric Automobile.

THE Americans are improving the electric motor-car very much, and the latest is a combination of a gasoline motor driving a dynamo, which supplies a current to work the electric motors propelling the car. The automobile is described with illustrations in the *Electrical World and Engineer*, February 15th (120, Liberty Street, New York, 10 cents), and is made by the Fischer Motor Vehicle Company, Hoboken. In going down hill energy is stored in an accumulator for use in going up hill. An omnibus of the kind recently worked through a snowstorm in the scheduled time, and the heating arrangement kept the passengers comfortable.

A Lightning Recorder.

THERE are now several apparatus for detecting and registering electrical discharges in the atmosphere—for instance, flashes of lightning in thunderstorms at a distance. They are nearly all based on the principle of the wireless telegraph. The electric discharge, like the electric spark in the telegraph, sets up waves or oscillations in the ether, which are received on a "coherer" or a form of microphone, connected with a voltaic battery or accumulator, and an electric bell or a galvanometer. The etheric waves caused by the lightning act on the coherer, and the current from the battery rings the bell or deflects the galvanometer, thus indicating the atmospheric discharge even at a distance of many miles. The latest of these lightning "telltales" is by M. Schreiber, of the Observatory of Kalocsa, and is described in the *Comptes Rendus*, January 25th. The "coherer" is made of two ordinary sewing needles laid across two others, and may be immersed in petroleum or water—a device, we may add, first employed by Professor Hughes, the original discoverer of the wireless telegraph in 1879.

Lecithine and the Blood.

DANILEWSKY showed that lecithine, an organic phosphorated compound made from eggs, has a favourable influence on the blood, and might be substituted for phosphates in medicine. It is observed to increase the number of hematies (red globules), and recent experiments of MM. Stassano and Billon (*Comptes Rendus*, February 3rd) confirm the fact. They also find that it increases the vitality of these cells and the number of leucocytes (white globules), especially those of one nucleus (mono-nuclears).

Song in Birds.

MOST observers of wild birds have recognised degrees of excellence in the songs of the same kind, owing to variations in the notes, and a few have heard some imitate not only songs of other birds but human speech, the bark of dogs, the rasp of a file, etc. This mimicry is well known in the American mocking-bird and cat-bird, and a case is recorded of a wild rose-breasted grosbeak in a tree speaking like a parrot. Mr. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton University, U.S., has recently studied this trait in wild birds reared by himself, and gives the results in *Science*, January 31st (The Macmillan Company, 66, Fifth Avenue, New York. 15 cents). Some of his robins had quite new songs, but his wood thrushes only variations. A yellow-bellied chat deceived him by mimicking the postman's whistle; a red-winged blackbird crowed like a cock; a European jay imitated the talk of a cockatoo. A case is also given of a duck reared with turkeys which adopted their cry and shunned the other ducks of the plantation.

Preserving Fruit by Cold.

EXISTING methods of preserving fruits by freezing them in cold chambers being imperfect and costly, a new refrigerator for the purpose has been introduced by MM. Douane and Corblin. As illustrated in *La Nature*, February 1st (Masson et Cie., 120, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. 50 centimes), it consists of closed metallic cylinders stored with the fruit in separate layers, and surrounded with a freezing mixture, thus fulfilling the required conditions of a fixed temperature, restricted amount of the same air, and absence of light. The fruit has to be thawed gradually. Peaches kept in this way for two months appear as good as when plucked, and the method may be useful in importing soft fruits, including bananas, from the Colonies.

The Photorama.

THIS novelty, introduced by MM. Lumière, of Lyons, who invented the cinematograph, is a diorama with photographs instead of painted canvas for the scene. As in the diorama, spectators occupy the middle of a circular hall and the continuous photograph is round the wall. As illustrated in *La Nature*, February 15th, the picture is projected on the screen by a searchlight and an optical arrangement in the centre of the hall.

Incandescent Gasoline Lamp.

IN the Welsbach gas burner the light is emitted by an incandescent mantle, and the principle has been applied to the gasoline burner by the Welsbach Company, of Gloucester, New Jersey, U.S. The new burner is illustrated in the *Scientific American*, January 25th (Munn and Co., 361, Broadway, New York. 8 cents). It yields a light equal to 100 candles at a cost of less than $\frac{1}{3}$ cent per hour.

Identifying Wood.

As foreign and colonial woods come more into use the difficulty of identifying timber becomes greater, and Mr. Herbert Stone (*Nature*, February 20th, Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's Street, London. 6d.) proposes to do so by examining its anatomical characters with a microscope of low power—for example, a pocket lens. The article is illustrated by sections of oak and elm as they appear magnified.

A Sense of Altitude.

ACCORDING to M. Paul Bonnier in the *Revue Scientifique*, January 25th (19, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 60 centimes), there is a sense of altitude as well as of hearing in the human ear. It depends on change of barometric pressure due to altitude, and he has proved its existence by his own sensations in a balloon ascent. It is, he thinks, more developed and useful amongst the lower animals—for example, birds—than man.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

A SCIENTIST'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

By SIR HENRY THOMPSON, BART., F.R.C.S.

A FASCINATING article of intense interest appears in the *Fortnightly Review* from the pen of Sir Henry Thompson. Twenty years ago he began to collect the materials upon which it is based, being incited thereto by the numerous and conflicting claims of various sects. It was originally written without any intention that it should be seen by any other eye than his own, and it is entitled "The Unknown God." He explains its scope in the following sentence :—

It is an attempt to seek by a careful induction from available data, some certain assurance respecting the influence which the infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed has exercised on man throughout his long career on earth.

The conclusion to which these twenty years' investigations have led Sir Henry Thompson is that the infinite and eternal energy, while possessing infinite power and infinite knowledge, is beneficent chiefly because it has left mankind severely alone, without guidance, revelation, or any assistance.

OMNIPOTENT AND OMNISCIENT BENEFICENCE.

Surveying the long history of evolution from its pre-human dawn down to the present moment, Sir Henry Thompson asserts that, while his inquiry has emancipated him from the fetters of all the creeds, it has established in him an unshakable confidence in the absolute beneficence of the Omnipotent and Omniscient Power which pervades and rules the universe. He divides his essay into two parts, the first of which, divided into six chapters, suffices in his opinion for the demonstration of what he calls "two important statements" :—

First, that man has, through a long and very gradual course of development from his pre-historic origin, acquired all his stores of natural knowledge—in its widest sense—solely by his own unaided efforts.

Secondly, that the authenticity of the ancient records, existing in several parts of the world, made at different periods of his history, and regarded as supernatural or "divinely" revealed, respecting the origin of the entire universe, especially that of the earth, including man himself and his duties to an alleged Creator, and asserting the existence of a future endless state of rewards and punishments for every individual after death, has never been substantiated, and is in fact unsupported by evidence.

MAN UNAIDED BY REVELATION.

After having thus demolished to his own complete satisfaction the theory upon which every religion that has ever existed in the world has been based, he then proceeds to inquire what does his survey of man's history and experience, and all his relations to the phenomena of nature teach us regarding the tendencies and disposition and purpose of the Unknown God? He admits that the first and most natural feeling suggested by a survey of the long and

difficult course which man has traversed through countless ages, is a feeling of pity, which in some leads to an inability to believe in the beneficent tendencies of the unknown source of all power, and to infer evidence of neglect or of indifference in regard to man's progress and welfare. This, however, is not Sir Henry Thompson's conclusion. He believes that nothing could have been more fatal for the evolution of the human race than for it to have received at any time any revelation from without. Man has fought his own way throughout, and has passed through an educational course of the most perfect kind, has taught, not helped; and this fact, he believes, affords a complete and decisive proof of the beneficent tendency exercised by the source of all things.

ARGUMENT FROM THE PRECIOUSNESS OF LIFE.

To those who believe that life is not worth living, and that the pain and misery of the world conflict with this theory of absolute beneficence, he replies that life is universally regarded as such a precious possession that no individual in the whole sentient creation will part with its share, if it has power to defend itself. He presents in tabular form the statements reciting the chief sources of pleasure or happiness possessed by the animal creation. By the long process of evolution ethical rules have been evolved, until at last the religion of nature, based upon the determination not to believe anything which is not supported by indubitable evidence, must eventually become the faith of the future. It is one in which a priestly hierarchy has no place, nor are there any specified formularies of worship.

So far from regarding death as opposed to the beneficence of the source of all things, he ventures to state, as the result of long and careful observation, that a really painful death from disease is never witnessed. He admits that acute sufferings often precede death, but thanks to man's scientific researches, especially the inhalation of anæsthetics, all acute sufferings can be completely avoided. The sufferings of the lower animals are very far less than those of man. He believes that even the fierce carnivora inflict little or no pain in the act of killing their prey.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The conclusion of the whole matter, so far as the religions of the world are concerned, he thus sums up :—

The old faiths founded on so-called revelation have long been tested, and are found wanting, and a natural religion will ultimately replace them, based upon the conviction that no supernatural revelation has ever been made to man. Hence the day is probably not far distant when the religious part of the community will be divided into two distinct camps or classes, namely, (first) those who enjoy complete liberty of thought and

practise the manly virtues which are associated therewith; and (secondly) those who become devotees of the old Papal Church, a well-organised hierarchy who may probably continue to exercise a vast influence on human affairs and interests for many ages, and may probably continue to do so for two or three more to come, but must eventually entirely disappear.

So far Sir Henry Thompson. His essay will probably lead to prolonged, eager, but let us hope not acrimonious discussion. Even those who dissent most from some of his premises will welcome most eagerly his final summing-up in favour of the evidence of the goodness of God to be found in the history of mankind.

THREE CRITICISMS.

But as to his main thesis, the first question which suggests itself is whether Sir Henry Thompson would consider the father who left his children absolutely without any guidance or help as attaining nearer to the ideal of absolute beneficence than the parent who never left his children without helpful and loving guidance, carefully restricted within such limits as not to interfere with their development of their own faculties. To the ordinary man, and still more to the ordinary woman, it is probable that the conception of absolute beneficence embodied in the phrase the Fatherhood of God will commend itself more than Sir Henry Thompson's theory that absolute beneficence is best shown by absolute abstention from any timely hints, revelation or outside influence.

Secondly, another question which arises is this: How is it that, with very few exceptions, those men to whose teachings and discoveries in the moral world we owe most of our present ethical development, have been profoundly convinced that they were in more or less constant communion with an infinite and beneficent power outside themselves? Of course they may have been mistaken; but the confidence, for instance, with which Jesus of Nazareth constantly affirmed the fact of His conscious communion and intercourse with His invisible Father, will weigh much more with most people than the arguments with which Sir Henry Thompson maintains he has proved the absence of any divine revelation.

Thirdly, and here I venture into a field into which I shall not be followed by the majority of those who would agree with my two previous questions—there is the evidence which Psychical Research is daily accumulating, the ultimate drift of which appears likely to establish on incontrovertible foundations the world-wide belief that mankind is and always has been subject to influences from Intelligences, invisible to the mortal eye, but who are capable of impressing ideas, imparting information, and communicating impulses to human beings. Sir Henry Thompson will no doubt pooh-pooh this, but I should be very much astonished, if Sir Henry lives for another twenty years, if he does not find that in this domain discoveries will be made which absolutely destroy the thesis which he now puts forward with such confidence as the last word of truth as to the relations between man and his Maker.

THE SCIENCE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

IN support of the belief expressed at the close of the previous article it may be interesting to note that Mr. E. Wake Cook, in the *Contemporary Review*, has the courage to express a somewhat similar opinion. His article is entitled "The Increasing Purpose," and it is a sequel to a previous essay upon "The Organisation of Mankind." Speaking of the experimental evidence in support of the belief that individual life survives physical death, he says that its treatment by the recognised leaders of thought for the last fifty years is simply amazing. The evidence for an after life had become so mixed with superstition that it was well that it should be submerged for a time under a flood of scepticism, but he says that it now emerges purified and takes its place in a scientific system. The question as he puts it is whether this personality of ours is itself capable of surviving the death of the body, or whether it is merely a collection of attributes of the physical organisation ceasing after dissolution. He maintains that there is no difficulty in adjusting the scientific mind to the idea of a spiritual body existing within the physical body, made of a finer form of matter. He refers to the body of evidence slowly being accumulated in France, Germany, America, and England which will revolutionise our ideas when its significance is fully fathomed. The following passage may be quoted in full:—

Enough has already been done to place the question of an after-life on the footing of a scientific hypothesis, and whoever doubts this, as Schopenhauer said of clairvoyance, can no longer be termed sceptical, but ignorant—of these matters.

The evidence given us by these super-normal means will throw a flood of light on the history of religions. It tends to show that "death," the birth of our spiritual body, is a beautiful and even blissful process. On entering the second phase of existence no sense of change is felt for some time, and persuasion is often needed to convince the new-comer that he has passed the dread portal of death. As the great change is realised there is little sense of strangeness, the spirit feeling native to the sphere, which seems rather the full realisation of earthly ideals than anything foreign. Old friends are greeted, new interests arise, which seem the old ones under a new aspect, and a new and glorified sphere of activity and development is opened out. The spirit gravitates to the society of those most congenial and nearest its own stage growth, of or unfoldment; thus in a sense our attainments here determine our status hereafter. This second sphere is only one of an ascending series, but there is no break of continuity, each stage being the natural outgrowth of the preceding one. We enter on a new cycle of adventures on each higher plane, and carry on the exploration of the inexhaustible wonders of the universe. Our bodies, ever growing in fineness, beauty, and power, move in regions of glowing splendour utterly beyond our powers of conception, our highest thought being but a blackened glass veiling the brightness at which we cannot look. Such a general idea one gets from the study of a few phases of the varied evidence obtained by the means already indicated, and by other means more open to question. It is not my purpose to assess the value of these statements; they will need to undergo a long course of scientific criticism and verification before they can be accepted as demonstrated facts. But I do claim that they put the whole question in a new light, and on a firmer footing than ever before. They give us a rational conception of the after-life.

SCIENCE IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

BY PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB.

DR. NEWCOMB contributes to the *North American Review* an article on "The Conditions which Discourage Scientific Work in America." His essay follows up the somewhat lugubrious survey of the conditions of science in America which Mr. Carl Snyder contributed to the January number of the same review. Dr. Newcomb does not think things are quite as bad as Mr. Snyder makes out. He says:—

It must be admitted that the great generalisations of science during our time are of European origin, and that the initiative in their development has not been taken by us.

Starting from this admission, he devotes himself to the question how it should be that the Americans are behindhand. He says:—

It is said—and truly, I think—that no government is more liberal than our own in enterprises for the promotion of science. I do not know that our Agricultural Department has an equal in the world.

EUROPE AHEAD OF AMERICA—

He thinks that notwithstanding this advantage pure science has a much higher standing in England, France, and Germany than it has in the United States. Science very largely depends upon its leaders. Its history is the history of exceptional men. But while Europe does everything to honour and reward these leaders in science, the United States does nothing to help them. Dr. Newcomb contrasts the attitude to Henry and Faraday, to Max Müller and Whiteny, and he asks what would become of such a man as Professor Huxley in the United States. Americans would not have done more than tolerate him. What popular magazine twenty years ago would have even dared to publish his articles? But in England he was made a Privy Councillor and held in the highest esteem. In Europe the Royal Institution, the University of Cambridge, the University of Glasgow, and the learned societies in Germany and France have united to celebrate the achievements of Berthelot, Helmholtz, Kelvin and Stokes in a way which would be impossible in the United States.

IN MEN AND ACADEMIES.

Dr. Newcomb praises the Royal Society and the French Institute and the Russian Academy of Sciences. He says:—

Looking at what foreign governments have done for their academies, the question naturally arises: What has our government done for our own? The answer is: Absolutely nothing. Its condition as an academy of sciences is humiliating. It has no local habitation. It must pay its expenses, clerical and otherwise, of every kind, by the contributions of its members.

Not only do the Americans ignore the individual scientific investigator, and do nothing for scientific academies, but there is a great gulf fixed between scientific men and those who are conspicuous in public life and national affairs. Dr. Newcomb says that a man

mingling with our public men, would not be likely to meet a single person whose name he would recall as prominent in the world of learning. If he attended the gatherings of the large body of scientific men now in the employ of the Government,

I speak with entire confidence in saying that he would not meet a single man prominent in public life, unless special arrangements were made for him to do so.

Far different is it in the Old World:—

To the American visitor to England, seizing the opportunity to make careful observations, no feature of public life will be more striking than the extent to which national leadership of every kind is united in a homogeneous mass. The leaders of thought and the leaders of action, the men of letters and the men of affairs, know each other personally, meet together, club together, and dine together to an extent quite beyond anything that we know.

WANTED—A UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. Newcomb's suggestion as to how this state of things should be mended is expressed in the following paragraphs:—

I see but one cure for these conditions, but one way of introducing the academic element into the political atmosphere of our capital. It is to make Washington a centre of learning, in which all that is greatest in the human intellect shall be represented by leaders of world-wide reputation and strong personality, who can speak and act independently of government control, and thus be free from the restraint which shackles the utterances of a public officer. The most effective way to bring this about would seem to lie through the establishment of a great university or other scientific institution having as little connection with government as possible, yet not so foreign to it as to be of no interest to our authorities. Great things may be hoped of the Carnegie Institution as a coming agency of reform.

Origin of our Universe: Latest Theory.

NEW ZEALAND is evidently not content with taking the lead in labour and land legislation. It means to be in the front of sidereal speculation. In *Gentleman's* for March Mr. James W. Cotton expounds what he calls "The Latest Astronomical Heresy," as put forward by Professor Bickerton, of New Zealand University, in his "Romance of the Heavens." Impact or collision between heavenly bodies is offered by him as "the master-key to unlock the mysteries of cosmical evolution." This is Mr. Cotton's epitome of the theory:—

Now Bickerton thinks that this great universe, which is probably only one amongst many, consisting of nebulae and suns and systems arranged in the form of a gigantic cloven ring, resulted from a collision between two pre-existing universes. It was the centrifugal motion owing to the collision that, in his view, swung this great collection of suns and systems into the form of an irregular ring of double spiral character. While the two pre-existing universes were thus closing in upon each other, and impacts between suns and nebulae were occurring with ever-increasing frequency, the centre of coalescence would become gaseous and its average temperature would steadily increase, so that great pressure would be produced. This pressure would tend to expand the gas, and it would be able to find no way of escape excepting in the direction of the axis of the great whirling mass. Rushing out, then, in this direction, it would cover the regions at the poles of the gigantic ring of suns with wide nebular caps.

To the lay mind the idea of calling in "two pre-existing universes" to explain the one we know, seems very much like putting two difficulties in the place of one.

MR. PERCY ALDEN, interviewed in the *Young Man*, combines editorship of the *Echo* during the day with Settlement work in the evenings.

VICTOR HUGO.

VARIOUS TRIBUTES AND CRITICISMS.

IN *La Revue* for February 15th M. Henry Béranger shouts a veritable hymn of praise in honour of Victor



New Statue in the Place Victor Hugo.

Hugo. Among the poet-romancer's modern detractors M. Béranger is not found. I extract a few of the salient passages:—

Whoever wishes to appreciate the importance of Victor Hugo's Centenary, to understand the universal thrill produced by this commemoration, must never forget that, for ten years past, the youth of our country has steadily broken with literary dilettantism and philosophic nihilism . . . social poetry, the social novel, social eloquence; in a word, the continual contact of

the *élite* and the mob, the Writer and the City, . . . everything which was incarnated in the admirable springtide of people's universities, all this recreated for Hugo a public capable of appreciating his work, a horizon large enough for his genius. This is the living reason for the centenary. It would have been a mere cold official act, a mere "bout de siècle" of some effete school, if the aspirations of a whole young nation did not cast over it the living character of a Renaissance—a Renaissance of great ideas, great visions, great struggles.

Speaking of Victor Hugo himself, Mr. Béranger says:—

Victor Hugo expanded magnificently even to extreme old age, and his expansion was the expansion of his times. He has changed, it is true, but as all great living things change—to acquire more strength, to manifest greater beauty. . . . Lyric poet, dramatist, novelist, epic poet, orator, pamphleteer, historian, prophet—he was everything. The enormous mass of his work hides its depth and delicacy.

THE INCARNATION OF FRENCH GENIUS.

Every child of France received from his tenth year every mass and every potentiality of the national genius, then it is the son of a Lorraine father and a Breton mother, bred up among scenes and to habits tinged with romanticism.

HIS TWO SALIENT QUALITIES.

Imagination in every sense that psychologists have given to the word . . . And to serve this imagination an unrivalled will, a will eternally exercised—a will bent on creating, on vanquishing, on being the greatest,

the highest, the best in every walk of life—a will bent on appearing the thinker in action, the liberator—and the liberator of souls.

"S'il n'en reste qu'un, je serai celui-là," as he himself said.

WHAT FRANCE CELEBRATED IN HIM.

When the Poet, at the age of 83, left this life in the season of roses and crowned with the crowns of a world, his disappearance was as one of those sunsets which continue sending their crystal arrows and rose-coloured flames to the zenith of summer evenings. What France will celebrate in him as long as she lives is that he indissolubly associated the three parts of her ideal—the Celtic, the Germanic, the Latin, and that he melted them together in the fire of his imagination. . . . His work is the highest point of the humanitarian tradition of French genius."

The result of recent enquiries is to show that Victor Hugo, among the peasant classes of France, is a household word, where Racine or Molière have not been heard of.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Le Correspondant has also an article by M. Biré on Victor Hugo, which is little more than a critical and not always approving catalogue of his works. M. Biré says we must for the present forget all but Victor Hugo's greatness—forget that France has known loftier and purer glories. As an elevating moral force—the test of perfect work—he finds Victor Hugo has failed. Hence above him he would always place Corneille and Racine, Bossuet and Pascal. Which savours a little of the time-honoured comparison between beef and strawberries.

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. G. M. Harper has a lengthy paper on Victor Hugo, chiefly devoted to the change of tone on the part of his critics. Already critics have qualified and minimised their praise, even of his best work. While the critics, down to M. Brunetière and M. Lemaitre, have unanimously "run him down," theirs has not been and is not the popular verdict. On the whole Mr. Harper thinks the critics are right; and evidently he would augur ill for a second Hugo Centenary.

Village Libraries.

FOR villages and small towns our Circulating Library is found to be a great advantage. Standard books and novels are obtainable by subscribing to it at a very small cost, which during the winter months especially are found to be much appreciated. For 30s. per quarter a box of novels, travels, serious books, and bound magazines will be sent to any village in England or Wales carriage paid. For those who prefer a box composed entirely of fiction there is a special series issued at the same price.

As there is necessarily always a large stock of surplus books of all kinds on hand, anyone wishing to start a permanent village library will find this a good opportunity of purchasing books on unusually advantageous terms. Several libraries have already been started by these means. Lists of books with prices as well as all particulars of the library may be obtained from the Secretary, REVIEW OF REVIEWS Circulating Library, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

SOME BRITISH ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

IN the March number of the *Art Journal* we have articles on the life and work of no fewer than four artists recently deceased—Sir Noël Paton, Cosmo Monkhouse, David Law, and John Brett.

SIR NOEL PATON.

Mr. Edward Pinnington, who contributes the notice of Sir Noël Paton, writes :—

By the death of Sir Noël Paton, long Her late Majesty's Limner for Scotland, Edinburgh will seem to many comparatively empty. To his friends, he was one of its chief ornaments and attractions. He was exactly fitted to the place where the greater part of his long life of eighty years was passed. There was a close and striking harmony between the perfect symmetry of his life, from birth to death, and the splendid tapering rise of the gray capital of the North, from the railway to the topmost points of Castle and Calton Hill. He was in full accord with both its distinction, its majesty, its antiquity, and its variety.

For the genius of Sir Noël sought expression not only in painting but also in poetry and sculpture. This is further emphasised by his having been born (1821) in the early Scots capital. The place is saturated with history and superstition. Looking down the glen below Wooser's Alley Cottage, Sir Noël's birthplace, you see Dunfermline Palace and Abbey ruins. It was there that, in boyhood, he used to go out at nights looking for the fairies and elves. There also he imbibed—through his mother he thought, but I think through both parents—that love of things antiquarian which held him through life.

COSMO MONKHOUSE, ART CRITIC.

The literature of Art has experienced a great loss by the death of this well-known critic. Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing in appreciation of him, thus characterises him :—

Cosmo Monkhouse was a man of very various gifts and accomplishments. He was one of those who seem to be born with the literary tendency inherent, and for whom no particular stimulus or bias is needful, since they take to books and a bookish line of thought as naturally as infant streams descend the hills.

I remember being told that when Monkhouse appeared at the Board of Trade, in 1857, to take up the not exorbitantly responsible post of a junior supplementary clerk in his seventeenth year, he came straight from St. Paul's School with a great air of the "literary man" about him, and confided to the inspection of his familiars a desk containing enough poetry to furnish forth two handsome volumes. Nor, although cold winds of criticism blew upon him, did this lyric ardour so entirely abate but that in 1865 he published a volume, "*A Dream of Idleness*," which was not without its admirers. Monkhouse, until near the end of his life, cultivated the Muse. He was also a novelist, a biographer, a critic of literature, a writer on educational subjects. His ready pen and his sensible, well-balanced judgment were not directed to any theme without producing a result which was at least of ephemeral value. He was never more agreeably himself than when immersed in the examination of a fine work of art.

He was a man of great simplicity and straightforwardness. He did not affect, nor even perhaps possess, the qualities which encourage a writer to do battle with his peers. He was pacific, he was indolent, he was a little slow. In the contemplation of beauty he preferred its minor to its major key. He was a refined virtuoso who was also a perfectly honest man, and this combination of modest thoroughness with a cordial and unobtrusive enthusiasm is the keynote of his character as a critic.

DAVID LAW AND JOHN BRETT.

The late David Law was one of our foremost landscape-etchers, and the ten etchings forming the Trossachs series elicited a hearty letter of appreciation

from Ruskin. There are also the Thames series, the Castle series, and many other separate plates which came from his needle.

John Brett was described by Ruskin as one of his keenest-minded friends, and in his Academy Notes on "The Stonebreaker," exhibited by Brett in 1858, he wrote :—

This, after John Lewis's, is simply the most perfect piece of painting with respect to touch in the Academy this year; in some points of precision it goes beyond anything the pre-Raphaelites have done yet. I know no such thistledown, no such chalk-hills and elm-trees, no such natural pieces of far-away cloud in any of their works. If he can paint so lovely a distance from the Surrey downs and railway-traversed vales, what would he not make of the chestnut groves of the Val d'Aosta!

The following year Brett's "Val d'Aosta" was accepted for exhibition, and Ruskin wrote enthusiastically in its praise.

SHOULD NATIONAL MUSEUMS BE OPEN FREE?

To the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Lapauze contributes an excellent paper on the practice with regard to admission to the various museums of Europe. It is a curious fact that France owes to the National Convention in 1793 the right of free admission to all the National, Departmental, and Municipal museums of the country. Attempts have constantly been made to modify this rather drastic measure, but always without success, although financial necessities would seem to render a small charge on certain days almost unavoidable. At any rate, according to M. Lapauze, the effect of it is that the buildings are often left in a defective state, the works of art are not adequately secured, and the collections are not added to with the same freedom as the museums of Germany and England. The French National museums, he complains, are not, and cannot be, represented at the great sales of European importance, as are those of other countries.

His first remedy is that the State subvention should be increased from a little over £6,000 to £8,000; and secondly, that there should be a fixed charge for admission on certain days to all the National museums, and he enforces this by a very interesting table showing the various methods adopted in Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland. The charge varies from 2½d. to 1s. 8d.; the average being about one franc, or 10d. By this system the National Museum at Munich, for example, obtains £800 a year; the picture gallery at Dresden more than twice as much; and the museum at Nuremberg as much as £2,500 a year. In other countries even larger sums are realised; thus our National Gallery and our National Portrait Gallery produce more than £1,700 a year each; while South Kensington brings in about £1,200 a year. The maximum is reached by the two great galleries in Florence, which produce £4,000 a year together.

THE GAELIC MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

MR. MICHAEL MACDONAGH contributes an article to the *Contemporary Review* entitled, "The Irish in Ireland." It is a discussion of the aims and work of the Irish Gaelic League, and is written, as are all Mr. MacDonagh's articles, very brightly and interestingly. Mr. MacDonagh begins by pointing out that the extent to which the Irish people have been Anglicised is very much exaggerated, for though the language has disappeared in the extreme West, the essential racial differences between English and Irish remain. As for the decline of the language, he points out that that is largely due to the Irish distrust of themselves, which led them to copy English manners and customs. Neither the people nor the priesthood ever made any attempt during the last century to keep the Irish language alive. On the contrary, they discouraged its use as much as they could :—

Forty or fifty years ago it was quite a common custom in the Irish-speaking districts for each child of parents who knew only Irish to carry a tally—a small piece of wood—hung round its neck, and for every word of Irish it spoke at home a notch would be made in the tally by the father or mother, and next day, at school, the teacher, at the request of the parents, punished the child for its linguistic delinquencies according to the number of marks on the tally.

Irish animosity has always been confined to the English Government, and never to English ways. Hence the language decayed. The reaction began when the Gaelic League was founded a few years ago. It has made great progress owing to the decline of popular interest in politics. The study of the Irish tongue is being taken up enthusiastically all over Ireland, and by all classes. Irish is now allowed to be taught in the National schools, the only obstacle being the lack of teachers.

The Gaelic League, however, does not restrict its activity to the linguistic question. It organises entertainments upon national lines, and encourages the old Irish sports. An attempt is even being made to revive the Irish dress. The garb of the stage Irishman is, of course, not Irish at all, but only a belated survival of the dress worn in England a hundred years ago. The chief garments of the ancient Irish were a saffron-coloured kirtle and an ample cloak, but the "revived" costume is a modification of the familiar Highland dress. The Hon. W. Gibson, Lord Ashbourne's son and heir, who is an enthusiast in this question, wears this dress always, whether in Dublin, London, or Paris.

The practical side of the Gaelic movement is the effort which it is making to stay emigration, and to encourage economic development. Clothes of Irish material and Irish make are much commoner now than they have ever been since the middle of last century. Altogether the movement is one that contains much good and no possible harm.

In the *Westminster Review* Mr. Francis A. Fahy writes on the Irish language movement, and kindly

sums up his conclusions in the last paragraph, as follows :—

The Irish language movement has not been ten years in existence and yet its success is undoubted. It has amended the whole popular conception of nationality. It has awakened the Irish public conscience to a sense of shame in its long-accepted ideals. It has restored a great national and intellectual element to the lives of the people. It has proved that a modern literature in Irish is possible and desirable. It has gathered into its ranks the best intellect of the nation and exposed the errors of its education. It has given to the local life of country districts a colour and a reality, the absence of which was a not remote cause of intemperance and emigration ; and it is building up an Irish Ireland, looking within itself for its inspiration and its reward.

The Revolt against "Middle Class" Poetry.

"WHAT we call popular poetry," says Mr. W. B. Yeats, in *Cornhill*, "never came from the people at all. Longfellow, and Campbell—

and Mrs. Hemans, and Macaulay in his Lays, and Scott in his longer poems are the poets of the middle class, of people who have unlearned the unwritten tradition which binds the unlettered, so long as they are masters of themselves, to the beginning of time and to the foundation of the world, and who have not learned the written tradition which has been established upon the unwritten. I became certain that Burns, whose greatness has been used to justify the littleness of others, was in part a poet of the middle class, because though the farmers he sprang from and lived among had been able to create a little tradition of their own, less a tradition of ideas than of speech, they had been divided by religious and political changes from the images and emotions which had once carried their memories backward thousands of years."

Mr. Yeats' studies in the really popular poetry convinced him—

that before the counting-house had created a new class and a new art without breeding and without ancestry, and set this art and this class between the hut and the castle, and between the hut and the cloister, the art of the people was as closely mingled with the art of the coteries as was the speech of the people that delighted in rhythmical animation, in idiom, in images, in words full of far-off suggestion, with the unchanging speech of the poets.

The Woman Who is Bayreuth.

MR. GUSTAV KOBBE contributes to the *North American Review* an article upon Wagner and his two wives—Minna, an actress, devoted as a housewife, who served him nobly through the days of his adversity; and Cosima, Liszt's daughter, who continues to reign as Queen at Bayreuth. Mr. Kobbé says :—

When I was in Bayreuth at the production of "Parsifal" in 1882, this woman moved through the bustle and excitement attending the festival like a queen. A glance sufficed to show that she was Liszt's daughter. She was his image. Often I looked at her and thought of her remarkable career—the daughter of a great musician and of a beautiful, aristocratic, and accomplished Frenchwoman ; the wife, first of a great pianist and then of the greatest musical genius the world has known, helping him to his triumph and sharing it. For those who are in a position to know say that without her tact Bayreuth would have remained an unfulfilled dream. That, since Wagner's death, Frau Cosima has been Bayreuth is a self-evident proposition. Her grief when Wagner died was profound, and one act of hers over his coffin was as beautiful and touching as it was, I believe, unique. She cut off her long hair, which her husband had loved to have her wear loose over her shoulder, and placed it under his head as a cushion to be buried with him.

TEETOTAL RUSSIA!

THOSE familiar with the extraordinary efforts made on behalf of temperance legislation and example on the Continent cannot but be inclined to think that in this as in so many other improvements the United Kingdom has much to learn from her neighbours. The unfortunate old saying that you cannot make a man sober by Act of Parliament finds no upholders in Russia, where indeed the very opposite has been proved during the last few years, for an Imperial ukase, which passed into law on New Year's Day, 1895, has had a very great effect in making the Russian people as a whole far more sober than they were before. So we learn from a paper in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

The problem was made more difficult in Russia owing to the fact that the Russian peasant, who forms the backbone of the great nation to which he belongs, instead of drinking so comparatively innocent a beverage as the *vin ordinaire* of the Frenchman, or British beer, habitually absorbed quantities of kwass, a very strong and injurious spirit. With kwass it is quite easy for a man to become dead drunk in a few minutes. "There are few sadder sights," says the French writer, "than the Russian drunkard, and the most frivolous spectator could find little amusement in the fixed haggard features, and the halting steps seeking some place of refuge wherein to find oblivion in sleep."

THE EXAMPLE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Among those of the upper classes who are also addicted to the use of ardent spirits the favourite is vodka, which is thought to have a good effect on the digestion, and also to promote hunger. At one time drunkenness was so common in Russia among the lower classes that it was quite usual when engaging a Russian servant to make the most elaborate inquiries as to how often he or she became drunk, for it should be said that in Russia many workmen and servants who scarcely touch alcohol during the week make a point of getting drunk every Sunday and holiday!

The Russian Government at last determined to grapple with this evil, following in this the excellent example set by Sweden, which some eighty years ago had the melancholy glory of being the most drunken country in the world. Since what is known as the Gothenburg System was started in 1865, Sweden and Norway have become more and more sober, and these countries now enjoy the proud position of being the most sober of all.

THE TSAR SOLE DISTILLER AND PUBLICAN.

By a simple Imperial ukase, the Russian Government, or, if we are pleased to so put it, the Tsar, has become the sole manufacturer and seller of alcohol, and now those Russians of any class who insist on getting drunk have to do so at home, for every kind of public-house has been abolished, and the consumption of spirits in the Government shops is absolutely forbidden, while the spirits sold are of very much higher quality, in every case the alcohol being purer.

A Russian spirit shop is not unlike a British post-office. The business is conducted in most cases by women, who are, of course, employees of the Government. They are absolutely forbidden to serve drunkards, children or soldiers. The kwass or vodka is sold in sealed bottles; the smallest, which only contains about a wineglassful of vodka, costs about a penny. It is noteworthy that this stupendous change in the manners and customs of a great empire took place in one day, and, of course, this monopoly is the great source of revenue, in spite of the fact that everything is done to discountenance and discourage the sale. Much to the regret of Russian temperance reformers the Government had lately allowed green-grocers to have the State brandy on sale; still, at the present time, only restaurants and station refreshment rooms are allowed to sell any kind of spirits for immediate consumption.

CANALS IN GERMANY.

THE gigantic scheme of canals which is in process of execution in France lends interest to M. Mange's article in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the waterways of Germany. The example of Germany in this respect appears, in M. Mange's opinion, to have been too frequently cited as a ground for promoting French enterprise in a similar degree. France has already spent some twenty-four millions sterling on canals since 1879, and the new scheme involves an expenditure of twenty millions sterling. It is significant to note that our neighbours are haunted by the same spectre of German competition that has loomed so large in this country. It is declared in France that a great part of the successful German competition is due to the development of their interior navigation. At the same time it is a remarkable fact that in two of the greatest commercial countries of the world, namely, Great Britain and the United States, canals are almost a negligible quantity. With us, as is well known, they have been killed by the great railway interest; and the only canal which has been constructed in recent years, namely, the Manchester Ship Canal, is not a shining example of financial success.

M. Mange presents an interesting picture of German canals which he shows not to have been so successful as is commonly believed. He thinks, apparently, that it is seldom worth while to build an artificial water-way, and that, as a general rule, it is wiser to be contented with the naturally navigable rivers of a country, and for the rest to build railways. Two conditions he lays down as necessary for every artificial water-way to satisfy, namely, that it should be able to pay all expenses, including presumably a fair rate of interest on the capital expended, and also that it should be the most economical means of transport in its district. Now the new French scheme, in his opinion, does not satisfy these conditions, even if the traffic estimates of its supporters are taken into account.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF WALT WHITMAN.

BY AN OLD FRIEND.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for February no article is of more general interest than the "Reminiscences of Walt Whitman" contributed by Mr. John T. Trowbridge. Mr. Trowbridge first read and admired the "Leaves of Grass" in 1855, but did not meet Whitman till five years later in Boston, whither he had come to put his third edition to press.

WHITMAN IN 1860.

He describes him at that time as—

a large, grey-haired and grey-bearded, plainly dressed man, reading proof-sheets in a desk in a little dingy office, with a lank, unwholesome-looking lad at his elbow, listlessly watching him.

Whitman explained that this lad was "a friendless boy I found at my boarding place. I am trying to cheer him up and strengthen him with my magnetism." Apparently he struck Mr. Trowbridge as curiously unlike what might have been expected. He was "one of the quietest of men," one of the most noticeable things about him being an absence of all effort to make a good impression.

HIS FRIENDS AND HIS BOOKS.

But the following Sunday morning, when Whitman came out to see Mr. Trowbridge on Prospect Hill, Somerville, the acquaintance rapidly became a friendship. Mr. Trowbridge says:—

I felt that a large, new friendship had shed a glow on my life. He was not a loud laugh, and rarely made a joke, but he greatly enjoyed the pleasantries of others. His friendships were mostly with the common people—pilots, drivers, mechanics; and his favourite diversions, crossing the ferries, riding on the top of omnibuses, and attending operas. He liked to get off alone by the seashore, read Homer and Ossian with the salt air on his cheeks, and shout their winged words to the winds and waves. The book he knew best was the Bible, the prophetic parts of which stirred in him a vague desire to be the bard or prophet of his own time and country.

Speaking of the influence of Emerson on Whitman, the writer says he freely admitted that he would never have "come to himself" and been able to write his poems without the help of Emerson. "I was simmering, simmering, simmering; Emerson brought me to a boil."

WALT IN HIS GARRET.

In 1863 Mr. Trowbridge was staying in the mansion in Washington of Mr. Salmon Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, and found, to his surprise, that Whitman was living within a stone's throw, in an old tenement opposite, since cleared away. To this day he remembers "with what a superb and joyous pace he swung along the street," escorting O'Connor and Mr. Trowbridge to his garret:—

Garret it literally was, containing hardly any more furniture than a bed, a cheap pine table, and a little sheet-iron stove in which there was no fire. A window was open, and it was a December night. But Walt, clearing a chair or two of their litter of newspapers, invited us to sit down and stop awhile, with as simple and sweet hospitality as if he had been offering us the luxuries of the great mansion across the square.

Whitman's reasoning powers were not remarkable; he did not impress me, then or at any time, as a great intellect; but he was original, intuitive, a seer, and his immense and genial personality gave an interest to everything he said.

Till the small hours of the morning O'Connor, Mr. Trowbridge, and Whitman sat talking high discourse in the freezing fireless garret.

HIS HOUSEKEEPING.

A few days afterwards Mr. Trowbridge called on him again, carefully avoiding coming before ten o'clock:—

I found him partly dressed, and preparing his own breakfast. There was a fire in the sheet-iron stove—the open door showed a few coals—and he was cutting slices of bread from a baker's loaf with his jack-knife, getting them ready for toasting. The smallest of tin tea-kettles simmering on the stove, a bowl and spoon, and a covered tin cup used as a tea-pot comprised, with the aforesaid useful jack-knife, his entire outfit of visible house-keeping utensils. His sugar bowl was a brown paper bag. His butter plate was another piece of brown paper, the same coarse wrapping in which he had brought home his modest lump from the corner grocery. His cupboard was an oblong pine box, set up a few feet from the floor, opening outward, with the bottom against the wall; the two sides, one above the other, made very good shelves.

HIS WORK IN THE HOSPITALS.

Whitman was then chiefly engaged in missionary work in the hospitals—it was the time of the war—talking to the sick soldiers, reading to them, writing letters for them, cheering and soothing them in every possible way. The soldiers knew him only as "Mr. Whitman," but spoke of him to the writer "with tears in their eyes":—

Whitman always carried into the wards a few fruits and delicacies, which he distributed with the approval of the surgeons and nurses. He also circulated, among those who were well enough to read, books and periodicals sent to him for that purpose by friends in the North. Sometimes he gave paper and envelopes and postage stamps, and he was never without some good tobacco, to be dispensed in special cases. He never used tobacco himself, but he had compassion for those who had been deprived of that solace, as he had for all forms of suffering.

He was then supporting himself by writing for the *New York Times*, and the money thus earned, together with contributions from Northern friends, enabled him to carry on his hospital work.

THE "LEAVES OF GRASS."

Mr. Trowbridge describes his efforts to obtain for Whitman a Government appointment, in which, however, he failed, owing to the Mrs. Grundyism, apparently, of Secretary Chase. Speaking of the prejudice excited against him on account of the freedom of his expressions in the "Leaves of Grass," Mr. Trowbridge says:—

After the edition of 1860 he became reserved upon the one subject tabooed in polite society, the free treatment of which he had declared essential to his scheme of exhibiting in his poems humanity entire and undraped. In thus re-editing the earlier poems he quietly dropped out a few of the most startling lines, and would, I believe, have cancelled many more; but his pride was adamant to anything that seemed a concession.

THE *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst* for February contains a reproduction of a forgotten portrait by Velasquez, which hangs in the Harrach Gallery at Vienna.

SOMETHING LIKE MY IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM BUENOS AYRES.

At last there seems to have arisen in the world one newspaper editor who has got the means as well as the ideas to realise the ideals which I set forth in my Annual "Two and Two Make Four," as to what a newspaper could be, and ought to be, in the organisation of modern society. Strange to say, this editor is neither an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, nor a German. He is a native of the Argentine Republic. He has set an example which it is to be hoped Mr. Hearst, Mr. Gordon Bennett, Mr. Victor Lawson, Mr. Harmsworth, Sir Edward Lawson, the proprietors of the *Matin* or of the *Lokalanziger*, might improve upon. They have the means and opportunities, but hitherto none of them appear to have grasped the idea of the newspaper office as the social, intellectual, and political centre of the community in which it circulates.

ITS ORIGIN AND FOUNDER.

The man who has done this is Mr. E. P. Paz, who edits *La Prensa*, which, being interpreted, means "The Press," in Buenos Ayres, where, with a circulation of 100,000 he makes a net profit of £150,000 a year. *La Prensa* was founded in 1869 by the father of the present editor. After a few years' existence Mr. Paz had to fly in 1874 as an exile to Montevideo. Afterwards he was sent as Ambassador to Paris, and it was there that he conceived the idea of making *La Prensa* the paper which it has since become. In 1896 he completed his office building, which is an imposing grey marble structure standing in the finest boulevard in Buenos Ayres. It cost him half a million sterling. It is surmounted by a colossal figure in gold and bronze symbolical of the Press. The figure holds a lantern in her right hand, from which various coloured lights flash the news over the city at night time. For instance, a yellow light meant a British victory, and a green light a victory for the Boers. The courtyard, which is covered over with glass, is used as a public meeting place in times of excitement. It holds 2,500 persons, and the editor and his staff address the crowd from the second floor.

A PEOPLE'S PALACE.

In addition to the business office of the newspaper, there is a luxuriously furnished room for consultations, where any poor person can obtain free either legal or medical advice. In the medical consulting room there is a chief physician and five assistants, who attend to an average of 110 persons every day. The poor man's lawyer is an institution with which we are familiar in London, but *La Prensa* has struck out a line of its own in establishing as part of its office a commercial museum for the exhibition of all Argentine products and manufactures. Connected with this museum there is a kind of chemical laboratory, where any citizen of the Argentine Republic can have an

analysis of soil or products done free gratis and for nothing. On the second floor are the editorial offices, which include drawing-rooms, smoking-rooms, and billiard-rooms. On this floor there is also a public hall, which is a kind of popular Forum free to all citizens. Adjoining this is a free technical library, full of legal, medical, and engineering books, open from 1 to 6 and from 8 to 10 o'clock. There is also a school in which Spanish is taught. On the third floor Mr. Paz has a suite of rooms which are placed at the disposition of any distinguished visitor who visits Buenos Ayres. On this floor is also a great hall in which literary, charitable, and scientific entertainments are held under the auspices of the paper. One of the drawing-rooms of this palatial guest-house is an exact copy of the drawing-room in the palace of Fontainebleau.

On the top floor is the composing room, and rooms for the reporters, together with a restaurant and a fencing saloon. The fencing masters attend three times a week in order to teach the reporters the noble art of fencing. At the restaurant meals are served at cost price to the twenty-five reporters and six members of the editorial staff. At one in the morning tea and coffee are served free to everybody in the establishment, from the editor-in-chief down to the printers' devils.

La Prensa is published at a cost of 1½d., and its highest advertising charges are 18s. an inch. Mr. Paz maintains that the building costs no more for maintenance than an ordinary office building, that the half-a-million sunk in it represents practically all the expenditure entailed by running all these side shows. Mr. Paz is assisted, for philanthropy's sake, in his free medical and legal departments, so that law and medicine do not cost him much.

The article from which the account of this newspaper is taken appears in the *World's Work* for February, and is written by Mr. Bernard Meiklejohn.

What Came of a Dream.

"A PEEP at Our Great Hospitals," by a writer in the *Young Woman*, contains this account of the origin of a great public institution:—

If the great hospitals of the metropolis were arranged in order of antiquity, St. Bartholomew's would come first. Its foundation dates back to the reign of Henry I., who had a court jester and minstrel, a merry fellow, and a general favourite, known as Rahere. It happened that he took a journey to Rome, and while there he fell ill and lay in danger of death. In his fevered visions he felt himself, as he thought, carried to a spot from which he could look down into the mouth of the bottomless pit, and while he stood trembling, and fearing every moment to fall into it and be lost, there came to him a glorified spirit who delivered him, declaring himself to be St. Bartholomew the Apostle, sent from Heaven to his assistance. Rahere recovered, went back to London, and told his vision at the Court, declaring his intention to devote himself thenceforth to a religious life. He built in Smithfield a church and monastery, where poor people were received and cared for, and his monument is to be seen in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great to this day.

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN WHAT TO READ. AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM AMERICA.

FANNIE B. BISSELL, in the February number of the New York *Outlook*, describes a development of the free library movement in the United States that deserves to be copied in this country without further loss of time. Not content with placing books within the reach of the people, libraries in all parts of the Union have seriously taken in hand the task of teaching the children of the towns what they ought to read. In a large number of libraries special children's rooms have been established under the charge of carefully trained children's librarians. The Central Library at Pittsburg endeavours to reach seventy thousand children, and in 1900 had an attendance of two hundred thousand children. On Sundays as many as twenty thousand children may be found in the reading-rooms. Nor have the authorities been merely content with throwing their rooms open to children. The librarians visit the homes of those parents who are unable to come to the library, and sign the required form which will enable their children to become readers and members of the children's rooms.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

The children's room in the library is made as cheerful and attractive as possible, and in many instances it has become a most valuable centre of education. It is adorned with plants and flowers. Photographs and bas-reliefs of the works of the great masters are upon the walls, and busts, statuettes, and mounted birds and animals fill the niches and corners. The books are placed in open, easily reached shelves, from which the children can take down the books they wish and examine them on broad low tables. The volumes are bound in bright and attractive colours, and no brown paper is allowed to cover their individuality. There are books for children of all ages down to coloured story books containing the tales of Mother Goose. The popular magazines are placed in racks for circulation, and have been found to decrease the demand for fiction.

THE BULLETIN BOARD.

Great pains are taken to direct the children's reading. The most popular methods are the bulletin board and the picture frieze. The librarians are told "that the bulletin headings must talk," and they certainly do. Upon the board are placed, in such a manner as will attract the attention of the children, pictures, mottoes, and poems that bear upon the day, month, or season. The boards are also used to supplement the school work in history, geography, and science. The birthdays of the world's famous men and women are often noticed. The portrait is placed on an easel near the door, and the children are encouraged to stop at the library each morning on their way to school so that they may repeat to their teachers whose birth the day commemorates. In the case of artists, pictures of their best works are shown. The children

also find their catalogues of books set out beneath such a heading as the following: "Would you like to read about heroes of olden times, brave engineers and sailors, beautiful princesses and girls who could sing like birds? Here is a list of such books."

THE PICTURE FRIEZE AND THE STORY HOUR.

As the eye teaches more quickly than the ear, the picture frieze has been found to be a most valuable means of instruction. The Milwaukee Library was the first to adopt the idea. Prints and coloured pictures were placed upon the wall in a frieze about three feet wide. They suggest and illustrate fairy tales, fables and such books as "Spenser for Children." As a natural result the shelves near the frieze are so popular that they are mostly empty. Another popular feature of many children's rooms is the "story hour," first instituted by Miss Keith of Pittsburg:—

Twice a week the children gathered by scores to listen to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" or tales of Greek heroes. When the hour was ended the library was taxed to its utmost to supply the demand for books on these subjects. In the children's room between four weekly story hours given to Shakespearean tales the Shakespeare Story Books were drawn forty-four times, and only failed of more drawings because the supply was exhausted. At the end of the story course an exhibit of hero pictures was given. It was noticed that more books were drawn upon story day by children than by adults.

At the Hartford Public Library there are five-minute talks daily for children on books.

On the wall of the children's room in the Milwaukee Library there is the following inscription: "This room is under the protection of the boys and girls of Milwaukee." The children have proved worthy of this confidence. Hardly any books are lost or injured, and the utmost care is taken of them while in the homes of the children. One small reader confessed that she kept her library book in the refrigerator, as it was the only place safe from the meddling fingers of the baby.

In the *Woman at Home* for March Mr. Norman Macrae writes upon Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie at Skibo—a pleasant, gossiping article. About the Iron King himself he says little new, but he bears strong testimony to Mrs. Carnegie's practical benevolence and philanthropic activity. She has the quiet strength and dignity of the "forceful shy" woman of refinement and culture. She dislikes and avoids publicity, but on the rare occasions when she has spoken in public she has acquitted herself with no little distinction. Like the laird of Skibo, she is devoted to golfing and angling.

LIFE in Dartmoor prison is suggestively outlined in the *Leisure Hour* by Mr. W. Scott-King, for some years Nonconformist chaplain to the convicts. He says:—

The work-rooms are large, warm, and comfortable, and a thousand times more desirable than many a Lancashire factory or London tailoring-shop. . . . It is safe to say that, as a rule, the men are well conducted, and look the pictures of health and good spirits. In fact, heartache is a far less frequent phenomenon than one would imagine—and even desire.

He reports that the tendency of prison life is scarcely in the direction of reforming the prisoner. Seventy per cent. of the convicts are habitual criminals; and with them are mingled the first offenders. He pleads for better classification of criminals.

IS JOHN BULL CEASING TO BREED?

A PROPHECY OF DOOM: BY A STATISTICIAN.

MR. EDWARD CANNON in the *Fortnightly Review* contributes a paper, very short, but well calculated to communicate to the English-speaking race the shudder that comes from a revelation of approaching doom. For Mr. Edward Cannon maintains on the evidence of the statistics of the birth-rate of Great Britain that, in plain, blunt terms, the English are becoming like the French, and are ceasing to increase, and that unless the British race within the Empire can succeed in engrafting into itself foreign elements, a continuance of the present statistics will cause it to become one of the little nations, or at any rate to fall with the French into the second class.

In order permanently to maintain a stationary population, it is necessary that the average number of children born from each marriage should be a little over three. The ratio in Great Britain of children per marriage has fallen from 4.36 in 1884 to 3.63 in 1900. Another sixteen years' decline of natality per marriage at the same rate as the last sixteen years would dry up the sources of the natural increase of population. We ought, therefore, he says, to admit frankly that there is at any rate a considerable probability of the disappearance of the natural increase of population within the present century. A good many people have admitted this, and have said, as Mr. Cannon himself says, that with another ten millions the British Islands would be about as full as any reasonable person could desire them to be. But consolation has always been found in turning to the Greater Britains beyond the sea. There, it is said, our race has plenty of room to increase and multiply. Large families can be reared, with room in which to live, and that is no doubt true. But Mr. Cannon proceeds to point out that, although there is room enough for an infinite number of children, the children do not arrive; and, what is more to the point still is that those who do arrive in Great Britain are not English. Take, for instance, Canada. The total increase of population in the Dominion, including the gain by emigration as well as by natural increase, has fallen from 839,000 in the decade ending 1880 to 506,000 in that ending 1901. Scotland, which had a population of 800,000 less to start with in 1891, had a natural increase of 500,000 in the same decade. What makes matters worse is that the French-Canadian population, although Mr. Cannon does not give the statistics, has kept up its old increase. The inference is therefore irresistible that the natality of the British-Canadian has seriously fallen off.

In regard to Australasia, he has the same story to tell. The natality is both low and decreasing. In 1891 the six colonies, including New Zealand, with a total population of 3½ millions, had 126,000 births. But in 1898 the number had sunk to 112,805, and in 1899 it only got up again to 114,000.

The natality of the old English element in the United States is believed to be falling; but emigration and the higher natality of the non-English elements will probably long suffice to increase the population of the United States at a rapid rate. German natality is falling, but not so rapidly as the British; whereas Russian natality keeps up, and as there is immense room for reduction in Russian mortality, the future would seem to belong to the Russians. All of which should give us all occasion for profound thought, especially those who imagine that the resources of our race in men and money are equal to any drain upon them in the shape of expansion over-sea.

COUNT TOLSTOY UPON THE OFFICE OF A PRIEST.

La Revue for February 15th publishes two letters of Count Tolstoy—one to "an orthodox priest," the other to "a French pastor." To the former—a priest of only ten years' standing—the Count gives a fatherly unsought counsel, namely, as to how a priest ought to act—"a priest freed from superstition, who understands Christ's doctrine in its true sense, and desires to follow it." Men, he says, who, like soldiers and priests, find themselves in a position utterly incompatible with Christian teaching,—

Invent or adopt certain complex and obscure metaphysics. . . . It is precisely from this seduction that I would preserve you. For a Christian there are not and cannot be any complicated metaphysics. . . . There are still priests—and I know such—who, feeling the incompatibility of their actions with the pure understanding of Christianity, think to justify themselves by persuading themselves that in their situation they can do more in the way of combating superstition and spreading Christian truth. I believe such an accommodating theory is still more indefensible. In religious work the end can never justify the means. . . . Above all, no man is called to instruct others, but the duty of each is to perfect his own self in truth and love. For it is only by his own perfecting (with no thought of others) that man can influence others.

The best way for a priest to get out of his false situation is, Count Tolstoy says, heroically to assemble his flock, and before them make open confession of error, humbly asking pardon for having led them astray. But let no man "have recourse to artifices to show that he is doing well when he is doing ill."

To the French pastor who wrote expressing his belief in the necessity for a Church, and consequently for priests, the Count, after referring to Matthew xxii. 8, 9, replied:—

To me it is a perfectly plain truth that there can be no pastors, masters, or guides among Christians, and that it is precisely this violation of the Gospel law which, at the present day has reduced to zero the propagation of true Christian doctrine. In my view the chief meaning of the Christian doctrine is the establishment of direct relations between God and man. Every man who arrogates to himself the rôle of intermediary in these relations prevents him whom he would guide from entering into direct communion with God and—what is still worse—he deprives himself of the possibility of living a Christian life.

In my view a greater sin than pride, and one which puts a greater distance between the sinner and God, is to say: "I can help others to live well, and to save their souls."

A GREAT FRENCH PREACHER.

THE two February numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contain a large number of hitherto unpublished letters of Père Didon, addressed to an unnamed but evidently much loved and intimate friend. The great Dominican is well enough known in England to make these letters of considerable interest to those who follow the general stream of religious thought in Europe. The letters cover the most eventful period of Père Didon's life—from 1880 to 1896. His early and somewhat untamed eloquence in Paris gave offence to his superiors, and he was banished to Corbara, a remote convent in Corsica. With a proud humility he obeyed, though his letters show how bitter was this discipline and how constant were the mental struggles through which he passed; nothing but his deep and simple faith could have enabled him to bear it—that agony of enforced silence when his beloved country was rushing, in his eyes, headlong to the fate which always befalls a nation which believes in nothing and reverences nothing. He frequently writes of French politics; for example, "The cause of religion seems to me singularly compromised, and I see with grief that the governing classes do not understand the political importance of Christianity."

IN EXILE.

His exile, which he supposed would only be for a few weeks or at most months, lasted more than a year. In the middle of it his mother fell very ill, and permission to go to her bedside was refused him by his superiors. She rapidly grew worse, and when he at last obtained leave, a chapter of accidents by steamboat and railway delayed him so that he came three days too late. This unspeakable grief, together with the enforced study and meditation in which he passed his banishment, unquestionably purified and refined his soul and gave to his natural gift of eloquence an immense added power.

IN GERMANY AND PALESTINE.

On his return he began to prepare his "Life of Christ," and in order to do that he set to work to learn German. From Germany he writes charming letters giving a most vivid picture of the militarism of the country, rallying the Germans on their characteristic heaviness. Very wistfully, too, he tells of what the Germans reverence; and the thought is always in his mind, sometimes unuttered, that his own beloved country no longer reverences anything. But Germany was not enough: he must go to Palestine; and of the Holy Land he gives his correspondent a wonderfully clear impression. A second visit to the Holy Land seems to have impressed him even more, and he contrasts it with Egypt:—

The land of the Pharaohs is a necropolis, a dead land; that of Christ, in spite of its desolation and gloom, is a living land. It keeps quite fresh the traces and recollection of Him who conquered the world, who created our moral and religious civilisation, and who makes our souls live. I kiss with tears the rock where Christ was crucified, the stone where He was made ready for burial; I pass over all the places where He had

been; I hear His voice, I feel His hand outstretched on me, and I see myself with Him. The Gospel enters into my conscience, and even while portraying like a dry historian the scenes of the Gospels, my heart and my conscience I leave wide open to all the divine feelings which pour upon me.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE MINER.

IN the *Revue de Paris* M. de Rousiers contributes under the title of "The Mines and the Eight Hour Day" an interesting account of the French miner's life, and of the changes which have taken place in the working of French mines during the last century. In America everything is done to lighten the actual manual work of those who extract the world's treasures from the earth; but in England and France machinery still plays a very small part, especially in coal-mines. Accordingly the French and the English miner works very much as did his fathers before him, that is, on the pick and shovel system.

How few of us realise the terrible dangers to which the coal-miner is constantly exposed! Working literally in the bowels of the earth, the very air he breathes is artificially procured for him; and were it not for the constant work of pumps he would run constant risk of death by drowning.

ARBITRATION VIA UNIONISM.

Very slowly have the French workers become aware of the immense value of trades unionism; but once the principle was thoroughly accepted the national business instinct made this modern panacea of the greatest value, and now the grand principle of arbitration has been thoroughly accepted in the settlement of quarrels by both masters and men, several great French strikes having been thus peaceably settled within the last few years.

Of French trades unions the best organised and the wealthiest seems to be that of the miners. This is partly owing to the fact that the French miner rarely moves away from his birthplace, keeps in constant touch with his local branch, also he is hard-working, economical, and sober, and during the last thirty years the Republic has constantly striven to render his lot better from every point of view.

ON THE EVE OF THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

It would seem as if very soon the principle of an eight hours' working-day will become law—at any rate so far as the French miner is concerned; and, by what the writer believes to be a wise regulation, the eight hours' day will begin from the moment when the miner goes down into the mine, and will conclude when he comes up to the surface, no allowance being made for any time devoted to meals and rest. At the present time the French miner's working day varies from ten to twelve hours. It is probable that when this new law passes into effect the price of coal will rise very sensibly, and it is thought possible that the granting of an eight hours' day to the 165,000 workers who are now miners will lead to a general agitation in other trades with a view to obtaining the same privileges.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ONE of the most interesting of the articles in the March *Magazine of Art* is that on the statuary of Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, contributed by Mr. Harold Begbie. The work by which the artist will best be known to posterity is, of course, the fine Shakespeare Memorial which he has set up at Stratford, and to which he devoted ten years of his life. Mr. Begbie thus describes it:—

The figure of Shakespeare itself recalls the sonnet of Matthew Arnold. There is the victorious brow, the calm and the stillness; there is the peace, the restfulness, and the outtopping of knowledge; as he leans forward in his chair, the hand resting upon the knee, the feet expressing natural repose, one is caught up into the very tranquillity of the poet's effortless fancy.

But the sculptor has not given us a ponderous, sleepy, weary-headed Shakespeare. The head is alertness itself; the eyes are eyes of searching observation, and the mouth possesses all the delicate strength of the mind that fashioned the rock-hewn figure of Lear. It is a vigorous picture, quick with intellect, instinct with life; it has force and repose; it is, I feel, the man himself, the man who not only wrote "Hamlet," but who once went smiling across the broad, green meadows that drink the waters of Avon, to sit in the ingle at Shottery St. Mary with Mistress Ann—most enviable of Dulcineas.

At the base of this statue are the figures of Lady Macbeth (*tragedy*), Falstaff (*comedy*), Hamlet (*philosophy*), and Prince Hal (*history*). Of these figures, to me the most admirable is that of the young Prince, whose lithe frame and graceful attitude are a fine picture of athletic youth. There is more work in the figure of Hamlet, more imagination in the figure of Lady Macbeth—whose face is marvellously convincing and original—but in Prince Hal the dominant note is that of naturalness, and so entrancing is this quality that Prince Hal remains the favourite. Of Falstaff I cannot speak, for this of all Shakespeare's characters is the one that no painter and no sculptor will ever succeed in translating to universal acceptance. Every man has his own Falstaff, and Lord Ronald's is not quite mine.

But to Mr. Begbie, Lord Ronald's statuette of Marie Antoinette is worth ten Shakespeare Monuments.

Current Events on Picture Postcards.

THE series of cards continues to excite warm approval from all subscribers. It seems as if the series will be even more popular abroad and in the colonies than in England itself. There is always a natural desire on the part of those living away from the motherland to be kept in touch with the happenings at home. The current event postcard has therefore been hailed by them as one of the most ingenious contrivances to bring the home events nearer. There have been two events this month which required to be commemorated by cards. The regrettable death of Lord Dufferin was the first. The card, bearing his photograph, was despatched from Clondeboyne the day of the funeral. The centenary of Victor Hugo was celebrated in Paris, whence a card was despatched, bearing photographs of the new statue and of the Pantheon, on the anniversary of his birth. Fifteen cards in the series will be sent for 5s. Send orders to Henry Stead, 14, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE "FLANNELLED FOOL."

M. PIERRE DE COUBERTIN contributes a short article to the second February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on Sport and National Strength. Of course he is much struck with Mr. Kipling's famous poem. Mr. Kipling, he thinks, has never really shown himself so vulgar as in this composition; but it is not the literary quality of the work which M. Coubertin considers, it is rather the theory of the weakness of sport as an element of military strength and of national greatness. He quotes a striking remark which Mr. Gladstone made to him thirteen years ago; "I do not think," said the Grand Old Man, with a pride which M. Coubertin will never forget, "that there exists a single place on the Thames where I could not indicate in a normal season the strength of the current and the depth of the water"—in fact, M. Coubertin stands forward as a champion of sport as against the unhealthy, excitable, nervous, morbid temperament of Mr. Kipling. He thinks that the disasters to the British army in the Transvaal are attributable to the ignorance of the British officers rather than to the national taste for athletics; indeed, he declares that the British officer is not, as a rule, a sportsman, except in the sense that he loses his money on horse races; athletics flourish, he thinks, in more serious and more intelligent circles. He goes on to point out that in the most military State in Europe the Emperor is continually promoting every kind of sport among his subjects; while in the great Republic of the New World the President is not only a notable athlete but also a brilliant leader of Irregular Horse. To understand the influence of sport on a nation, he says we must consider the physical, moral, and social gain to the individual, and he comes to the conclusion that sport is an excellent physical preparation for military service—it engenders or strengthens moral qualities which the soldier needs; but that it is accompanied necessarily by a kind of social apprenticeship which tends to serve the interests of the democracy rather than those of the Army.

IN the February number of the *New York Critic*, Th. Bentzon (Madame Blanc) has an article on the French Reviews. She omits to mention the *Revue Universelle* and the *Monde Moderne*, both well illustrated periodicals, relieving the somewhat sombre character of the other more important reviews.

A SINGULAR discovery is announced in *Gentleman's* by Mr. Wm. Wood. For nearly fifty years he has had in his possession a portion of a stained glass window. On taking it out lately it struck him that it bore a close resemblance to the celebrated window in the Priory Church, Great Malvern. That window showed Henry VII. with his queen and his eldest son, Arthur, with the ill-fated Katharine of Arragon, and was one of the "finest specimens of English glass of the fifteenth century." It has, however, been badly shattered and only clumsily repaired, but the writer declares that a careful examination has showed him that his long-kept piece of stained glass is "an exact replica" of the Malvern window. The discovery suggests a host of questions which the writer does not trouble to answer.

TWO CHARACTER SKETCHES.

(1) PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The Pall Mall Magazine publishes in its current number character sketches of the French President and the German Chancellor. President Loubet (says Ada Cone) is the first French President who realises completely the democratic ideal of a chief magistrate. "He stands for the modern idea of individual freedom." He is not decorative, and therefore, at first, the pen portraits of him were almost grotesque. His sixty-three years have been—

a continuous upward career, and it was achieved by self-effort. It is a life as it should run in a democratic society, as is seen every day in English communities, as occurs rarely in France, where everybody wants at each move to be aided by somebody else.

The French nation is only now beginning to realise what manner of man he is. Nowhere did he eclipse others by showy talents. Probably no word ever summed him up better than *honnête*. His nature is that of a judge rather than an advocate; his tendency to reserve rather than express an opinion; his sole conception of his *rôle* that of making himself useful:—

His appearance has something of American: a rather short stature, grey beard, and habitual frock-coat make up his general outline. His strongly modelled head some have characterised as Roman; they say the Romans colonised the Dauphiné. The lines of his face are extremely refined, the mouth has a touch of quiet humour; the chief feature is the eyes. They are intensely blue, and are very expressive. They are penetrating, benevolent, and very grave; also they have the fixity which comes from the habit of study and of pursuing a thought.

The President is cordial in manner, and no respecter of rank. He converses very well, and is a good listener. He is proverbially patient, even with bores, from whom it is one of the duties of his first secretary to rescue him. He prepares his own speeches, but he is no orator, and spoils them in the delivery.

He is not a wealthy man, his private fortune being put at some £15,000, while his presidential salary is only £48,000. It was formerly the custom to serve at the Elysée balls two quantities of champagne, a superior quality to the notabilities, and a mediocre quality to the crowd. M. Loubet ordered the best champagne for everybody, and he paid for the extra quality out of his own pocket, and said nothing about it.

The following opinion of M. Loubet is attributed to King Edward:—

I like M. Loubet very much better than I did M. Faure. M. Faure put on the airs of a sovereign, which he was not; while M. Loubet has the air of being a good citizen, which he ought to be.

(2) COUNT VON BÜLOW.

Herr Goldschmied, Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, contributes to the March *Pall Mall* a character sketch of Count von Bülow, which is far more subtle and has far more of the personal note in it than nine-tenths of similar articles.

THE MAKING OF THE FOURTH CHANCELLOR.

Von Bülow, though born in Mecklenburg, the headquarters of Junkerdom, is anything but a Junker.

From his cosmopolitan temperament all trace of real Chauvinism has long been obliterated. He was educated in Lausanne—unusual in those days—and he travelled much in the course of his diplomatic career, and lived in many European capitals. He has strong literary and artistic tastes, and in early life, at any rate, had ample opportunity of gratifying them. He married in St. Petersburg a lady cosmopolitan, artistic and cultured as himself.

In Rome his residence was a centre where the *élite* of literature and politics met, and, says Herr Goldschmied, this had a great influence on the nascent Italian-German alliance. Not at all willingly, in 1897, did he leave artistic Rome to become German Foreign Minister at Berlin.

HIS CHARACTERISTICS—POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE.

"Indomitable ambition in the good sense of the word," fascinating courtesy, and most winning manners, and extreme amiability, "when he wishes"—these are the most noticeable features about him.

He presents, therefore, a certain element of danger, more particularly to the representatives of that great power—the Press, the significance of which he appreciates to its fullest extent. When with courteous smile and outstretched hand he advances towards his visitor and in cordial accents gives expression to his regret that, owing to the pressure of his official duties, he is unable to find the time necessary for a more frequent intercourse with the Press: when he then, with apparently unbounded frankness, enters into a discourse on current political topics, replies without hesitation to all observations, and seeks to overcome objections by apt arguments, it is difficult even for the most stubbornly "Oppositional" Saul not to be converted, for the moment at all events, into a Governmental Paul. And after the Chancellor has taken leave, in the same cordial way, of his visitor, the latter finds it no easy task to collect and sift his thoughts, and to distinguish between the words of the cunning diplomatist and the courteous host.

"I do not believe that he would ever designedly take in anybody who trusts him." But he has a marvellous knack of not "parting with any juice," or with parting with it in such a way as to leave one worse off than before.

BÜLOW VERSUS BISMARCK.

Bülow is curiously unlike Bismarck, although trained in the Bismarckian school. Herr Goldschmied takes for granted that the two are sufficiently on a par to make comparison possible. Von Bülow is an adept in the art of light, witty causerie, and has, moreover, a "cheerful, sunny temperament." He has utterly departed from the traditions of German political life by being on terms of friendly personal acquaintance with leading members of the Opposition. He is even indulgent towards the Socialists, though he does not cultivate the society of their leaders. Herr Goldschmied believes, however, that this is due not to any prejudices of the Chancellor's, but solely to the fact that he could not afford so far to shock public opinion. Bismarck's "Enemy of the Empire" does not exist for him. From him we should never have heard that "a vote given to the Liberals," etc. In debate Bismarck used a battle-axe, Bülow "the daintier but not less dangerous rapier." Bismarck thundered; from Bülow's urbane

"words flow like honey." Bismarck despised men and showed it; Bülow despises them, but keeps his contempt well out of sight. Bismarck cared nought for popularity; Bülow "lays the utmost value on the applause of the masses, and gives himself great pains to achieve popularity."

POPULARITY-HUNTING AND ITS DANGERS.

His love of popularity, thinks Herr Goldschmied, may lead the Chancellor astray. He is not ashamed to use high-sounding, sentimental phrases to please the people—the people at whom all the time he is laughing in his sleeve. This popularity-hunting explains the recent "granite-biting speech":—

On this occasion the fact was also manifested that Von Bülow, though he is acquainted with almost all the countries of Europe from personal experience, does not know England. He had plainly underestimated the effect of his speech in England, otherwise he certainly would not have gone so far merely for *les beaux yeux* of the Anglophobes.

He has a shrewd enough sense of humour to be able to laugh at a joke even against himself. He laughs where Bismarck raged.

HIS POLICY.

This, Herr Goldschmied says, he is in no hurry to reveal. He flirts with the Agrarians, but the writer still considers his sentiments comparatively Liberal. He is essentially an opportunist. When his position is more secure, he will probably show his hand, "for beneath this jovial exterior . . . there undeniably exists a nature of great strength and energy." He certainly regards as the main task of sound German policy the maintenance of good relations with Russia. He is probably also really friendly to England, and quite far-sighted enough to see the dangers to Germany's Weltpolitik which would result from a quarrel with us. Herr Goldschmied concludes his article by remarking how Von Bülow and the Kaiser seem adapted each for the other:—

Last, but not least, the number of capable men in Germany who are able to hold the strings of domestic as well as of foreign policy is so limited that the Emperor and the Empire would experience the greatest embarrassment if for some reason or other Count Bülow were to disappear to-day from the political stage.

THE *Girl's Realm* for March contains a paper on "The Real 'Cranford'"—the village of Knutsford, in Cheshire, where Mrs. Gaskell was born, lived, and was married and died. The paper is very prettily illustrated with pictures of the scenes introduced into so many of Mrs. Gaskell's books, but into "Cranford" in particular; and now when "Cranford" tends more and more to rank as a classic such an article should find many readers. Of the Americanisation of the World reversed an example may be found in the exact copy of Kilkenny Castle which Mr. Howard Gould is having built in America. Not only the castle, but its grounds are being reproduced in facsimile, with the consent, it must be, of the present occupier, the Marquis of Ormonde. In the interior of the castle, however, comfort will not be sacrificed to a picturesque and antique effect; and the structure bids fair to be a curious hotchpotch of ancient architecture and garish modernity.

THE BRINGER-IN OF THE BIGGEST BUDGET.

"THE Controller of the most vast sums of money any empire ever drew within its coffers"—so Mr. James Baker, writing in the *Leisure Hour*, describes Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It appears from this admiring sketch that Sir Michael is now the oldest member in the House of Commons, having sat continuously for thirty-eight years. He confesses to his interviewer that his term of office as Irish Secretary in 1885-86 imposed on him a heavier personal strain than his recent War Budgets, adding, "The strain now is more upon Mr. Chamberlain."

With a sardonic hit at our public schools and universities, Sir Michael dares to say of his life at Eton and Oxford that he is "a self-educated man." He made up for deficiencies in the home country by wide travel in Europe and America.

Certain guarded utterances of Sir Michael to his interviewer may be quoted here:—

When I ventured to hope that our trade might, in spite of all the scientifically-organised foreign attacks upon it, still increase, by reason of the development of our Colonies and new openings, such as we have had in Egypt, Africa, etc., he remarked, "that our Colonies were not now developing at the rate they had been; that some most remarkable facts had come out in the Australian census. The Victorian population, for example, was not increasing; but as regards our holding our own in the Colonies or against foreign competition, we were doing that."

But with a preferential tariff Sir Michael will have nothing to do:—

"A preferential tariff must do harm, for raw material must be taxed, and that would injure our own people," was his emphatic statement, and in talking of the tremendous developments in Africa, North and South, and elsewhere, of the English people during the last few years, he uttered the warning words "that we might be going too fast; already we have on our hands as much as we can manage."

On comparing educational with military expenditure the interviewer was promptly met with the remark:—

Expenditure on the Navy was most necessary, in fact vital. The freedom of the country stood first; without that being assured, all else was useless. Expenditure on education was necessary, but it could not be placed before the safety of the country.

On foreign relations Sir Michael allowed himself only one observation:—

I ventured to refer to the present seething effervescence and trouble in Russia; but Sir Michael thought that the powers that be in that mighty country were too well organised to permit any serious break-up of the official autocracy reigning there; in fact, recent developments seem to suggest that a country nearer our own shores had more cause to dread eruption and disorganisation than Russia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer believes in the domestic as well as the literary education of women, and is having his daughters taught cookery "that they might influence those among whom they lived."

Two interesting illustrated articles in the French reviews on Victor Hugo are worthy of mention. The *Revue Universelle* of February 15th is indeed a Victor Hugo number. It contains a series of articles dealing with the poet from a variety of aspects. The *Mond Moderne* of February 15th publishes the other article referred to.

FACILIS DESCENSUS AVERNI.

AFTER WAR—PROTECTION!

FREE TRADE, as no one recognised more frankly than Mr. Cobden, assumes that the normal relations of nations with one another is peace. As Mr. Chamberlain and his friends are changing all this and compelling us more and more to contemplate a state of incessant war as the normal condition of international existence, it is not surprising that some people are engaged in discussing the possibility of Great Britain reverting to Protection. What these people do not recognise is, that for a country which maintains its population by its ability to undersell its competitors in the markets of the world a protective policy is suicidal. If war necessitates Protection, then war is fatal to the British Empire. For that Empire is an Empire of peace and of Free Trade. The very existence of our population from day to day depends upon capacity to obtain untaxed food and cheap raw materials. We may become a nice tight little island fenced in by a protective tariff, but if so, there will have to be a great exodus of the majority of our population, and we shall bid farewell to all our greatness.

GERMANY'S RELIANCE ON OUR FREE TRADE.

Notwithstanding this, various writers in the periodicals of the month discuss Protection as if it were a possible policy for Great Britain. "Ogniben," for instance, leads off in the *Contemporary Review* with a plea for the establishment of a war tariff throughout the Empire. The question, he says, with which we are concerned is this: Are our people prepared to go on allowing foreigners to use Great Britain and her dependencies as dependencies of their own? The Germans have come to regard our markets as their vested interests. Germany considers it to be a sign of hostility that we talk of drawing closer the bonds of Empire by means of a commercial customs union. Germany, in short, offers us the horns of a dilemma. Either open British markets while her own remain closed, or open war. Despairing of the former, she is even now ready for the latter. In his opinion we are already unable to hold our own in any of our colonial markets. Germany, he says, sells to Canada for about a guinea a head of the population, while we sell them for no more than seven shillings a head.

MR. SEDDON'S SUGGESTION.

"Ogniben" suggests that the basis for an Inter-Imperial Agreement might possibly be found in the suggestion recently made by Mr. Seddon that the Colonies should grant a drawback on all British manufactured goods, the Government according a similar rebate upon such colonial products as are now dutiable, or may, in consequence of this convention, become dutiable. As there are no colonial products dutiable at present, excepting some wines, sugar and tea, the value of this suggestion rests upon the supposition that we are about to impose duties upon

imports in order that we may reduce the duties on goods from the colonies.

"Ogniben" concludes by appealing to the one man fit for the task of destroying Free Trade by his vigour of will, independence of mind, sense of the needs of the Empire, and wholesome disregard of doctrinaire formula and effete traditions—Mr. Chamberlain to wit.

WHY PROTECTION IS COMING.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. J. A. Hobson, in an article entitled "The Approaching Abandonment of Free Trade," says that the intellectual authority of Free Trade is a thing of the past, and that by various secret side paths Protection has been ruling our national policy, and that the powerful organised trading capitalists' interests are plainly leading towards a reversal of the fiscal policy of the last half century. The change will first take place in an attempt to give body to the floating idea of Imperial Federation. The necessity for enormously increased expenditure entails the necessity for raising more money. The whole weight of democratic force is, he thinks, against direct taxation, and, in a word, the whole bulk of 25 to 30 millions sterling per annum must be raised by indirect taxation. When to the demand for increased revenue we add the project of the Imperial Zollverein at which Mr. Chamberlain is manifestly driving the Government, the necessity of Protection is made quite manifest.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR THE COLONIES.

Any steps towards the closer attachment of the Colonies to the Mother Country will involve a radical readjustment of finance in the shape of a discriminative tariff giving preferential treatment to imports from our Colonies on condition of receiving similar preferential treatment for their imports from us. He admits that the task will be very difficult, but it is a disease that requires desperate remedies, and if the continuance of our Imperial career involves a large increase of military expenditure something of the kind must be attempted.

BOUNTIES FOR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Hobson thinks that it is now tolerably certain that Great Britain will collapse to the inherent logic which binds Imperialism to Protection. For carrying out a policy of Imperialism we must provide bounties for wheat, cattle, and for agricultural produce, and get people back to the land. He says that unless a new and unexpected rally be made for Manchesterism with the same forces which sustained the earlier movement, Free Trade, once abandoned by the Imperialist politicians of either party, will find itself in a sorry plight.

Mr. J. Beattie Crozier, in an article entitled "Free Trade or Protection for England," maintains that our choice is between a good second best with Protection, and ruination speedy and complete with the continuance of Free Trade.

THE PROBLEM OF OUR SHIPPING.

Mr. W. Wetherell contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article on "American Millionaires and British Shipping," which takes a place beside the foregoing papers. It is a very well-written and comprehensive study of the question, which, without being alarmist, points out the dangers which we must face, and the best way to overcome them. Mr. Wetherell does not suggest bounties as the remedy for competition. His recommendations involve a kind of indirect bounty system. For instance, we should relieve British shipping of light dues, bring our shipping regulations into conformity with those of foreign nations in order to make things easier for owners, and stop the taxation of foreign shipping for the maintenance of British lights, a system which at present brings upon British shipping in American ports a charge from which the shipping of nations which do not impose light dues is exempt. Mr. Wetherell also recommends the establishment of floating schools in our ports for the training of boys for a seafaring life.

LOSSES AND PROFITS OF COMPETITION.

As to the danger to our shipping from the competition of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other American millionaire combinations, Mr. Wetherell is by no means in despair. He points to the solidity of British shipping companies, and to the fact that they have faced and are facing depression in shipping with success. The Americans, on the other hand, are used to expecting immediate profits, and it is not certain that they will be able to stand the years of depression which are before them. But if Americans and Germans, by means of subsidies and State encouragement, do cut their freight and passenger rates to a point at which we cannot compete, that by no means involves us necessarily in loss. It will merely be a case of the sugar bounties over again, in which foreign nations are taxing themselves in order that we may buy sugar below its value. It would be an advantage to British trade to be able to use foreign ships carrying goods so cheaply that they could only be carried on by means of State aid. Cheap ocean carriage of food and raw material would give an immense impetus to British manufacturers, and would give British products a decisive advantage in the markets of the world.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

The peril does not, therefore, lie in the mere fact that our shipping interests, which are in a few hands, may be destroyed. It lies in the consequences which such a change would have in time of war. We are obliged for Imperial reasons to keep our shipping interests alive. And it is certain that if once British maritime supremacy were overthrown, we would not be allowed any longer to reap the advantages of the cheapening of ocean transit. Once the Americans and Germans felt themselves in secure possession of the main lines of communication, there would be no security against the imposition of discriminating

freight rates upon British trade. In short, though we would reap an immediate advantage from a competition which would destroy our shipping interests, in the end we stand to lose both in commerce and in war. It is for this reason that Mr. Wetherell makes the very moderate suggestions which I have above noticed.

THE FUTURE OF SOCIETY.

BY A SOCIETY LEADER.

THE *Lady's Realm* continues its articles on "The Future of Society." This time the Countess of Malmesbury gives her views, and very sensible views they are, and very well expressed.

I. AMERICANISATION.

Briefly her predictions are first: Society will become far more cosmopolitan, more Americanised. The commercial element in it will greatly increase, and it is hardly likely that, luxurious though we are already, we shall become less so.

2. MORE EDUCATION.

Secondly: Society will be highly educated, and not with any mere smatterings of knowledge. We shall probably become much better linguists.

3. MORE RELIGION.

We shall grow more, not less religious. Less orthodox perhaps, but far broader. Sectarianism will tend to disappear. "The gates of the spiritual world . . . may yet be opened wider, and a flood of light from scientific investigation may illuminate the dim obscurity which now surrounds our future life."

4. MORE DEMOCRATIC IDEALS.

Society will become more democratic and utilitarian, "and will exact from its leaders not only an hereditary right, but the personal qualifications which fit them for their post."

5. THE PRESERVATION OF THE RACE.

The Countess of Malmesbury views with alarm one effect of the increasing strain to which many women are now subjected—the steady fall in the birth-rate. Clearly she thinks the life of a business man must be forsworn by the woman who would be the mother of strong children. Somehow, also, the degenerate and unfit must be prevented from continuing the race.

6. THE FUTURE OF WOMEN.

The emancipation of women will continue till "it comes in contact with that dead wall which nature has erected, barring all progress after a certain point." A revulsion of feeling must come sooner or later. Our girls must cease discussing doubtful topics. "A speedy return to greater propriety of language, and perhaps purity of thought," she considers near at hand. In so far as the life of a worker clashes with that of a wife and mother, it is the former which must go to the wall unless the most disastrous consequences are to follow.

THE NEW JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND AFTER. FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

THE most powerful article upon the new Japanese Alliance is contributed by an anonymous writer who signs himself "Zeta" in the *Fortnightly Review*. Zeta, who wields a very powerful pen, has arrived at very definite conclusions upon the subject. He thinks that the Treaty is wholly bad and utterly indefensible. For the Japanese, he admits, it is an immense triumph. There can be no question that Japan has effected as brilliant an achievement as any in the annals of diplomacy. But outside Japan it is only our enemies—especially our enemies in Germany—who will rejoice at the abandonment by Lord Lansdowne of splendid isolation in order to take up a position of splendid complication. The German Press unanimously rejoices over the Anglo-Japanese Treaty because it makes an agreement between Russia and England impossible.

THE MEANING OF THE "STATUS QUO."

Lord Lansdowne's policy is an effort to secure the *status quo*, which means that Russia is to be commanded at her eastern exit by Japan, excluded from the Persian Gulf by England, and supplanted by Germany on the Bosphorus. Lord Lansdowne's *status quo* proposals can only end in realising German dreams, and placing the French and Russian fleets at the disposal of German ambition. Lord Lansdowne's policy works straight towards the crystallising of the Continent against us. A hostile coalition will not come until the German fleet is ready; but when it comes it will be more powerful than he contemplates. The fundamental weakness, says Zeta, of our present devotion to the *status quo* is that we have got all that we wanted in every continent. We have raked in everything that lay loose anywhere about the world. Entering more into detail, Zeta complains that the Treaty is untimely, that there was no reason for concluding it or for publishing it at the present moment. Railways and mines in Manchuria are of as little fundamental Imperial concern as railways and mines in the moon.

THE EFFECT UPON RUSSIA.

Russia has behaved extremely well to us in the last few years. She has made no trouble in Afghanistan, no Russian minister has spoken to our detriment as the German Chancellor has done, yet—at the moment when we have emerged from a nasty interchange of epithets with Germany—we have published a treaty, the only meaning of which is to block Russia in the Far East, with the certain result that the more we succeed the more speedy and sure will the glacier pressure of Muscovite policy be diverted to Persia, Afghanistan, and the Indian frontier. The Treaty also is unnecessary. The integrity of China is in no more danger than that of Turkey. No Power is more opposed to the partition of China than Russia. Her own special interest is in Manchuria. Secure her throne and she would willingly sign a treaty providing for the integrity of China at large. The Treaty is

also unequal. It is a bad bargain, a bargain of a kind unprecedented in our own history, without example in existing diplomacy. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty, in the nature of its inequality, is like no other that we have ever made and none other existing. It affords a complete insurance against all vital dangers for Japan, but so far as vital dangers to ourselves are concerned they are not prevented, they are only transferred and increased.

JAPAN AND COREA.

Russia will watch and wait. Japan will act and advance. At one stroke she is free from the nightmare that weighed upon her. She can play a dazzling game with nerve, knowing that she plays it with limited liability, and that, should the worst come to the worst, she is shielded from the greatest penalty of a loser. Whoever stands to lose, Japan stands all to gain. The pretext that the only desire is to maintain the *status quo* is nonsense. For whatever may be the case in China, in Corea there can be no genuine question of preserving the *status quo*. Corea is the Transvaal of Japan. She is flooding it with her colonists, absorbing all its trade, and securing a host of political, commercial, and industrial interests which may be threatened at any moment, and which therefore we have recognised her right to interfere to defend. Their existence entails elements of complication to Japan, and Japan alone will be the judge of when intervention will be necessary. She can force the issue at almost any moment. It is precisely one of those cases in which the guns are most apt to go off by themselves. We have henceforth no real control over the course of events in the Far East. No treaty was ever made upon a more explosive basis. What we must be prepared for is to see Japanese commercial and political enterprise developing something like incandescent activity in Corea. America regards Lord Lansdowne's treaty as guaranteeing the open door for her trade, so that she will reap equal benefits from the alliance while taking none of the risks.

THE NET EFFECT OF THE TREATY.

There is a large school of politicians in Japan who believe that Russia ought not only to be barred out of Corea, but should be ousted from the Tartar provinces. There is no doubt that this view may be enforced upon the Mikado's ministers before the expiration of the Treaty in its present form. If war is avoided, then the only definite results to be expected from the Treaty are two. Russia will not be dislodged from Manchuria, Japan will be established in Corea. When Japan is in Corea communications between Vladivostock and Port Arthur will be cut, and this line would place the Tsar's navy at a hopeless disadvantage in the struggle for sea power against Japan. The strategical value of Port Arthur will be neutralised. The net result of it all is that we are leaving Russia no hope but a German Alliance.

THE PROSPECTS OF A WAR.

The *Contemporary Review* publishes two articles on the same subject, the first of which, a naval officer's

article upon the prospect of a Russo-Japanese war, comes naturally for notice after the preceding paragraphs. The article was written before the Alliance was concluded. The writer says that except that she does not suffer direct human or material loss, the effect of the Alliance upon Russia is exactly equivalent to a defeat at the hands of Japan, so far as Corea is concerned. The writer thinks that it is pretty safe to conclude that a Russo-Japanese war can be predicted as some day a practical certainty. If Russia is worsted, which he thinks has been already effected by the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, she will in the coming years be forced to content herself with her present insufficient outlets at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, a fact which he is candid enough to point out is equivalent to sitting on the safety valve, with the result of immensely increased chances of an explosion in the direction of the Bosphorus and the Indian frontier. Discussing the chances of the two Powers in a single-handed war, the writer says, that in numbers and ships they are about equal, but that in quality Japan stands undoubtedly in a much higher position. Should war break out the true policy of the Japanese would be to assume the offensive at once, while Russia would pursue a waiting game and avoid giving battle before her reinforcements arrived. He thinks they would withdraw to the sanctuary of French territorial waters in Indo-China, leaving Vladivostock to take care of itself. The Japanese fleet would take up a strategical position at sea, somewhere to the eastward of Singapore, in order to intercept reinforcements. If, however, these reinforcements got through, the Japanese would have to stake their last chance by meeting the enemy with the odds against them, or they would shut themselves up in their own fortified harbours. It is possible, however, that the Russian fleet might remain at Vladivostock. In that case the work of the Japanese would be easier, and they would have a better chance of meeting and destroying the Russian Squadron on its way to the Far East. By investing Vladivostock Japan would throttle Russia's whole defensive position and bring her to negotiations better than by any operations against Port Arthur and Manchuria. Corea will be won by the sword, and it will have to be held by the sword.

The writer thinks that the first war between Russia and Japan will have as its theatre the Pacific. If the latter Power should continue to make progress at anything like the recent rate it is by no means extravagantly improbable to suppose that the second will be fought out in the Black Sea and the Baltic.

THE OBJECTS OF THE TREATY.

The second article in the *Contemporary* is by Mr. Alfred Stead, and deals with the question from the Japanese point of view. He says that the Japanese view is that the Treaty is not essentially anti-Russian, but is primarily intended to improve the status and to secure the safety of Japan. But they would probably be the last to deny that but for the

appeal which it made to the anti-Russian prejudices of the British Foreign Office, and especially owing to the alarm excited by the Russo-Chinese Convention, their end might not have been reached very soon. The Japanese are, he says, extremely well satisfied with the Treaty, but there is a very important question left undecided by the preamble, namely, what is the *status quo* referred to by the Treaty?—

As it stands, it appears to the plain man as obviously referring to the situation on the date of signature. This would recognise the occupation of Newchwang by the Russians, among other things. The British Government has given up to the present time no official exposition of its interpretation of the phrase; but it will probably be found, on investigation, that Japanese statesmen have no hesitation in declaring that it means the *status quo ante bellum*, and that the various abnormal conditions, unrecognised in their mind by conventions with China, are out of court. It would seem a weak point in the construction of such an agreement that so vital a point as this was not made more clear in the treaty itself. The Japanese hold that all regularly arranged Conventions between China and the Powers are included in the phrase *status quo*, and are, therefore, recognised under the treaty. These include the leases of Kiao-chau, Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Wei-hai-Wei, besides the Convention with the Russo-Chinese Bank relative to the Manchurian Railway. Equally with these, the Anglo-German Agreement of October 16th, 1900, the Anglo-Russian Agreement of May, 1899, and the assurances of the Chinese Government as to the non-alienation of the Yangtsiang region are all recognised by the new treaty. This interpretation of the phrase *status quo* seems to point to a determination to refuse recognition to all secret or irregularly obtained Conventions regarding China.

The phrase *status quo* has a clearly recognised and universally accepted significance in international law. If the negotiators did not mean the *status quo*, but the *status quo ante bellum*, or the *status quo* minus secret conventions, it is much to be regretted that they did not say so, for in that case they would seem to stand convicted of having meant one thing and said another and altogether different one. The International lawyers will find it difficult to find any precise point *ante bellum* to which the treaty could be held to apply. For the Russo-Chinese temporary Convention, which governs the situation in Manchuria pending the conclusion of a permanent instrument, was concluded in November, 1900—that is to say, not a month later than the Anglo-German agreement, which is held to be one of the ingredients of the *status quo* of the treaty. Thus a definite point *ante bellum* would be very hard to discover; *ante* November, 1900, would suffice, but it would naturally be taken then that the treaty specially intended that the Russo-Chinese Treaty should not be included in the *status quo*. If the phrase *status quo* is governed, not by the moment of time, but by the views entertained by the High Contracting Parties as to what are and what are not regular modifications of the *status quo*, we are left in utter uncertainty, out of which one serious fact stands clear and distinct. The Japanese do not regard the Russo-Chinese Convention of 1900 as having any juridical existence. If the English Government accepts that view and is prepared to act upon it, the future may easily contain serious difficulties.

This is no doubt true, but Mr. Alfred Stead thinks that Russia has not much to complain of from the Anglo-Japanese Treaty unless the doctrine of equal opportunities is to be interpreted differently in Manchuria from its recognised interpretation in Shantung. He concludes his article as follows:—

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty, if accepted in its finest sense, might be made productive of a greater International Peace than has yet been attainable. Why should it not prove the first step towards a great International Treaty regarding the Far East, similar to that one which arranges for concerted action in the Near East, the Great Treaty of Paris?

IS IT ANTI-RUSSIAN?

An interesting comment upon those who are asserting that the new Alliance is not anti-Russian is supplied by Mr. Demetrius Boulger's paper in the *New Liberal Review*. Mr. Boulger discussed the Alliance almost entirely from the assumption that the object of the Treaty is to check and thwart Russia. The result of the new Agreement, he says, is that—

Briefly put, Russia will not be subjected to any humiliation by the Anglo-Japanese alliance; her progress will have been arrested, not converted into a retreat, her schemes on Corea will have to be abandoned, and the Japanese development of that country will establish on Russia's flank a counterpoise to the offensive power gained by the railway across Northern Asia. It will deter Russia from encroaching on Corea, wherein Japan will now hasten by means of her railway from Fusan to Seoul and other similar enterprises to increase her influence.

IF RUSSIA RETORTS?

He admits that Russia will not like being checked and thwarted; but he hints very plainly that any attempt on her part to make trouble in Central Asia would lead to our promptly picking a quarrel in the Far East. The following passage is significant:—

A plausible *casus belli* could be found at any moment in the high-handed proceedings of Russian officers at Newchwang, Douglas Inlet, and elsewhere along the coasts of Corea, and if Russian troops were to advance in Central Asia as suggested, we should find no narrow interpretation placed on the terms of the alliance with us by the Japanese public or Government.

Mr. Boulger is not taken very seriously in St. Petersburg, but if it were otherwise what conclusion would the Russian Government draw from such a declaration as this?

"AN INEVITABLE ALLIANCE."

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Bishop writes on the same subject. He does not add very much to the discussion. In his opinion we could not help ourselves. We were bound to have helped Japan in case she got into war, and as the *Figaro* of the 8th of May, 1901, definitely declared that M. Delcassé had arranged with the Russian Minister to support Russia in Manchuria and against Japanese aggression in Korea, he thinks that "the alliance was inevitable. . . . By the new Agreement Japan, to our great gain, takes upon herself in respect to us an obligation we already bore in respect to her. In a dark hour we may hope that light has come to us from the Land of the Rising Sun, while our star once more rises in the East."

PERHAPS "NOT ONLY DESIRABLE BUT NECESSARY."

Sir Wemyss Reid, in his chronicle of the month, hems and haws about the Treaty, but on the whole inclines to favour it. He says:—

At the moment, therefore, the only solid ground of objection to the Treaty is that it has deprived us of that absolute freedom of action which our state of isolation secured for us during the greater part of the old century. Even this objection may, however, melt under the influence of passing events. The ill-success of British policy in China, and the corresponding growth of the influence of other Powers, Russia and Germany in particular, may quite conceivably reach a point before long that will make it apparent that the alliance with Japan is not only desirable but necessary.

AN EMANCIPATION FROM GERMANY.

In the *National Review* the writers signing themselves "A B C," etc., who argue in favour of handing over Persia and Constantinople to Russia as the price of a good understanding with that Power, do not regard the Japanese Alliance as a fatal impediment to carrying out the policy which they advocate. They say:—

In consideration of Russia's abandonment of all pretensions as regards Corea, Japan might be willing, in conjunction with Great Britain, to recognise the claim of Russia to regularise her position.

In Manchuria they also say:—

In the opinion of careful and dispassionate students of international affairs, who refuse to allow their judgment to be poisoned by the political miasma of Berlin, and who decline to sacrifice British interests and to subordinate British policy to unchristian prejudices against "pagan" Powers, the present Alliance, so far from hindering England from coming to a general settlement with Russia, will, if properly directed, lead to that very end.

The editor of the *National Review* agrees with his contributors, and says that one of the chief attractions of the treaty, from the British point of view, is that the alliance with Japan signifies our emancipation from the German yoke which we have borne so meekly for many years.

"New Thought."

THIS is the name given to a new metaphysical movement described in the *American Review of Reviews* by Paul Tyner. It owed much in its inception to Mr. Henry Wood, of Cambridge, Mass. It numbers now more than a million adherents, about half a million of whom are in the United States. Metaphysics which are to unite, not divide, are difficult to sketch, but the following paragraph will suggest something of its whereabouts:—

Not merely the cure of disease, important as that is in itself, but the entire interdependence of mental and physical states, and the relations of cultivated thought and will to harmonious growth in character and usefulness, are involved in the better understanding of the new metaphysics. Its promise of peace, harmony, light, healing, and uplift has called widespread attention to the claims of the practical metaphysician. All these have their true basis in a right understanding of the nature and power of the mind. The present metaphysical movement, in its vital and growing aspects, is in large degree the result of an attempt to account for mental healing and to give it a lucid and rational interpretation as well as a scientific basis.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for March is a most readable number, so much so that most of its articles are specially noticed elsewhere—those on "The American Invasion" by Sir Christopher Furness, on President Loubet, Count Von Bülow, and "The Real Siberia." "An American Correspondent" gives a very clear account of the Nicaragua Canal Treaty and the negotiations leading up to it. Incidentally he pays a tribute of the sincerest admiration to Lord Pauncefoot. Mr. E. W. Maunders describes changes in the moon—real and apparent—and combats the general view that the moon is absolutely dead. Mr. H. Seton-Kerr, M.P., has an interesting paper on Moose-Hunting in Norway.

THE REAL LORD ROSEBERY.

THE CHARLES TOWNSEND OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A BITTER but brilliant paper entitled "The Real Lord Rosebery" is contributed by Mr. Hector Macpherson to the *Contemporary Review* for March. He has several theories with which he explains the Rosebery puzzle, but that which he finally descends upon is that Lord Rosebery is a reincarnation of Charles Townsend. The Townsend type of men, says Mr. Macpherson, was thus described by Burke a hundred years ago :—

They were a race of men (I hope in God the species is extinct) who, when they rose in their place, no man living could divine, from any known adherence to parties, to opinions, or principles, from any order or system in their politics or from any sequel or connection in their ideas, what part they were going to take in any debate. It is astonishing how much this uncertainty, especially at critical times, called the attention of all parties upon such men. All eyes were fixed on them, all ears open to hear them, each party gaped, and looked alternately for their vote, almost to the end of their speeches. The fortune of such men was a temptation too great to be resisted by one to whom a single whiff of incense withheld gave much greater pain than he received delight in the clouds of it which daily rose about him from the prodigal superstition of innumerable admirers. He was a candidate for contradictory honours, and his great aim was to make those agree in admiration of him who never agreed in anything else.

Hence he declares that Charles Townsend, brilliant, uncertain, consumed with sensitive vanity, lives again in Lord Rosebery.

THE SYDNEY SMITH OF WHIGGERY.

Mr. Macpherson's first clue to Lord Rosebery's position is that, while Conservative in caste, he is a Liberal by sympathy. He saw that the aristocracy were on the downgrade, and his titled genius shrank from placing itself under the yoke of the stupid party. His Liberalism, however, was essentially of the Whig type, dwelling in a secular atmosphere and concealing the frigidity of Scottish Whiggery under a vein of playful humour. Lord Rosebery is the Sydney Smith of modern Whiggery.

Then Mr. Macpherson discovers another clue in his resemblance to Disraeli. Like him he is associated with a party with whom he is not in sympathy. Both were mystery men, and possessed the dramatic talent in perfection. Mr. Gladstone, says Mr. Macpherson, had also the same gift; "but he was dramatic as the avalanche is dramatic, while Lord Rosebery's talent is the natural outcome of a passionless nature, of a morbid self-consciousness which delights in a theatrical imitation of the avalanche. By judicious stage management the illusion is perfect."

A BLEND OF COBDEN AND BEACONSFIELD.

Then turning to an analysis of Lord Rosebery's career Mr. Macpherson says that his original scheme of using Mr. Gladstone as a means of ultimately initiating a new kind of Liberalism, a sort of blend of Cobden and Beaconsfield, was checked by the unexpected departure of Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule. If Lord Rosebery had then proved true to his

convictions, he would to-day have been in high office in the Unionist Government, and marked out by unanimous consent as Lord Salisbury's successor. His resolve to stick to Mr. Gladstone at the time of the rupture was the parent of all his subsequent troubles, the source of all his political disasters, and the key to all his contradictory and perplexing speeches.

With the wane of Home Rule Lord Rosebery courted Collectivism, for he is alive to the hard lot of the workers, but his sympathy is not sufficiently strong to carry him beyond the mental stage of the old Whigs. In his temperament are blended the artistic sense of the Cavalier and the sombre mood of the Puritan. After Mr. Gladstone retired, the acceptance of the Premiership was Lord Rosebery's first strategic blunder. He yielded to the temptation with great reluctance, but as soon as he gained it, by subordinating his convictions to his ambitions, he made the discovery that in the long run political genius is no substitute for high-souled rectitude. His crusade against the House of Lords proved a failure. He has not Mr. Gladstone's delight in the din of battle. His success must come at once, or he loses heart, and seeks the solaces of solitude. As a political volcano, Lord Rosebery soon becomes extinct.

A VERSATILE FOREIGN POLICY.

In the field of foreign politics Lord Rosebery has been equally disappointing. Together with a number of young Liberals, he was inoculated with notions of Imperial and industrial expansion, which in practical outcome are nothing but a revival in new form of Tory Jingoism. At the time of the Armenian massacres he turned over a new leaf, and, risking place and popularity, dared to oppose what was a highly natural but dangerous cry for vengeance for the slaughter of the Armenians. Before that speech was forgotten, Lord Rosebery took the field in favour of the single-handed war with France about Fashoda. On the Soudan question he began by attacking Lord Salisbury for Jingoism in Egypt, and ended by acting as a show-man to Lord Kitchener and out-Jingoing Lord Salisbury. A few years ago he argued in favour of remaining impregnably intrenched at Wady Halfa, and quoted with approval General Gordon's declaration that the Soudan was the most absolutely valueless possession that any country could possess—useless to any human being, and fatal to any Power that held it. A few years later Lord Rosebery rushed about the country glorifying the General who had made a laughing-stock of his lugubrious predictions, and was ready to fight the French for infringing upon this useless desert.

When the South African War began, Lord Rosebery, who has done his best to uphold Turkey, the most corrupt and despotic oligarchy which ever existed, justified the South African War on the ground that the Boer Government was a corrupt and despotic oligarchy. Then, having cheered the Government into the war, he is beginning to throw stones at them because they are not carrying social reforms, and

because they have made blunders in administration. If Lord Rosebery had been in office the same things would have happened. His speech at the City Liberal Club unconsciously revealed the working of his mind, and by his condemnation of Fox he showed that in his view the first duty of the Liberal Party is to get into power, and if it can only get into power by pandering to popular passion—well, it must just pander. It was once said of Mr. Gladstone that he had the intellect of an advocate and the soul of a martyr. Of Lord Rosebery it may be said that he has the intellect of an advocate and the soul of an artist. In politics, as in literature, he is essentially an impressionist. Not being in the habit of relying upon the promptings of political conscience, he is driven to give fickle adhesion to the fickle cries of the fickle multitude. Even in this he is compelled to rely for guidance upon a body of Scottish Liberals, whose devotion to Lord Rosebery is the spaniel-like devotion of the Highland clansmen to Prince Charlie.

So Mr. Hector Macpherson, in conclusion, prophesies for Lord Rosebery the fate of Bolingbroke, who, after enjoying a few years of power, spent the best of his days as an ambitious aspirant to a great career. The fatal obstacles in his path are not his political rivals, but his own over-critical temperament, his morbid self-consciousness, and his lack of fundamental, coherent convictions.

How to Make India Prosperous.

MR. W. MALLESON, in the *Monthly Review*, refers much of the poverty of the people of India to their growing extravagance in domestic festivity and to the increased security of the moneylender. He wishes the Indian National Congress would agitate for social reforms (including reduced extravagance) rather than for political changes. His main plea is for the cultivation of new industries, that India may not wholly depend on agriculture. He says that "nearly all the possible large schemes of irrigation have either been completed or are already in hand." A very significant remark is that "the famines of recent years have not been grain famines, but money famines. There is always, thanks to the much-abused railways, plenty of grain to be had, even in the most afflicted tracts. But, when the rains fail, the wealth of the people dries up." He laments that "there is no such thing as a really modern sugar plant in the whole country," and India imports 200,000 tons of sugar. He pleads for a modern sugar industry, for the development of silk; coal, iron, copper are plentiful; millions of horse-power run to waste in the rivers which flow from the Himalayas; there is a future for aluminium, acetylene and lucifer matches. The rise of new industries would give the people the new wealth they need.

THE *Leisure Hour* for March has the distinction of a contribution from the pen of Max Adeler. It is "The Persecution of John P. Tadcaster," and would force a smile from the most morose of men.

LORD SALISBURY'S FIRST ELECTION ADDRESS.

MR. T. D. How is contributing a series of papers on the present Premier to *Good Words*. His March paper deals with Lord Salisbury's entry into political life. It is illustrated with reproductions of the bills and posters which announced his appearance as Conservative candidate and then member for the borough of Stamford in 1853. Stamford was a pocket borough under control of the Marquis of Exeter, and on the retirement of Mr. Herries, Lord Robert G. Cecil was elected without opposition. Interesting extracts are given from his election address, some of which may be cited here:—

After speaking of Mr. Herries as one who had "always been a consistent adherent of those great Conservative principles to which England owes her vast Empire abroad, and the maintenance of her time-honoured institutions at home," he went on to say, "It is my desire to uphold these same principles as earnestly as he has done, though, of course, not objecting to make such cautious changes as lapse of time, or improvements in science, or the dispensations of Providence may render necessary. . . . I am a sincere and warmly attached member of the Established Church, and therefore I shall be ready at all times to support any measures which will increase her usefulness, and render the number of her bishops and clergy more nearly equal to the requirements of our large and increasing population. And I shall be ready from the same motive to oppose any attempt to alienate the endowments or to extend the support already far too freely given to hostile sects. Although I am ready to grant full toleration to the religious opinions of others, I am determined to oppose, as far as in me lies, the working of these ultramontane doctrines, which are at variance with the fundamental principles of our Constitution. The recent subservience of Government to the Irish Romanists" [the Government subsidies to Maynooth College] "seems to augur that it will be attempted to concede far more to them than can be justified under the name of toleration."

"I shall equally resist any public system of education which is not based on the truths of Revelation, as a distinct and indispensable element. The events that have just passed in Ireland are a sufficient warning of the futility of all educational plans in which religious instruction is not enforced; and demonstrate that such compromises do not even satisfy those in deference to whose hostility they were adopted."

From the report of Lord Robert's speech on election, when, according to the reporter, he "was slightly cheered by his friends," may be taken the concluding extract:—

I now turn to general education, our efforts to meet which have been most tardy and sluggish. . . . But while I feel this I cannot sympathise with those who would, professing it necessary to diminish differences, promote a system of education in which religion would be entirely ignored. That would be setting aside the main end for which education is held up. It is not merely intellectual culture, instruction in reading and writing, that will make a man moral and a good citizen, and the only reason we should press education is that those truths and that morality should be inculcated by which alone, and not by mere terror of earthly punishments, can be produced a virtuous, peaceful, and orderly population.

THOSE who want to know how an American University is launched, with what generosity, world outlook, and resolute energy, will do well to read the account of the origin of John Hopkins University, given in *Scribner* by Daniel C. Gilman, ex-president. The founder, John Hopkins, was a friend of Peabody and a member of the Society of Friends.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, PRIME MINISTER.**THE OPENING MOVES.**

LAST month was to be noticed the opening move in favour of an agitation for setting Mr. Balfour on one side and appointing Mr. Chamberlain as Prime Minister on the retirement of Lord Salisbury. In the magazines of March traces of this movement are distinctly discernible. The *National Review* naturally takes the lead in formulating the demand. Its editor and a contributor signing himself "An Englishman" vie with each other in the emphasis with which they insist that Mr. Chamberlain, and none but he, shall succeed Lord Salisbury. "An Englishman" throws off in the following style:—

Is it not the habit of many to sigh, "Oh! for one hour of Pitt or Chatham or Cromwell," forgetful that one who can bear comparison with these, one whom posterity will assuredly rank among the foremost English statesmen of all time, is here on earth, walking with us in the flesh?

"HIS PRESTIGE HIGHER THAN EVER."

The editor is indignant at the suggestion that Mr. Balfour should be the next Prime Minister. He says:—

This country is not in theory under an oligarchy, and public opinion should have some weight in the choice of Premier, and there can hardly be a shadow of doubt that, if a poll were taken of the political supporters of the Government throughout the country, there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of Mr. Chamberlain, whose prestige is now higher than ever. It is meanly suggested that the promotion of the Colonial Secretary to the Premiership would "hurt the susceptibilities of foreign nations," to use a contemptible phrase in vogue among Mandarins and superior persons, to which we reply that, if the appointment of the Premier is to be in the hands of foreigners, we had better choose Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who would be more popular abroad than Mr. Balfour.

"An Englishman" is quite certain that Mr. Chamberlain in the Premiership would be the right man in the right place:—

It is because he is the most progressive and youthful-minded of our statesmen that he is worthiest to lead the nation. Though advancing in years he is not like many of his colleagues, tied to the traditions and shibboleths of the remote past.

THE TIRELESS AND EFFICIENT WORKER.

Apart from the immeasurable debt which "An Englishman" thinks we owe to Mr. Chamberlain for his South African policy, there are other grounds upon which he presses for his appointment:—

In an era of apathy and indifference, when others of Cabinet rank have been busy golfing, shooting and racing, he has managed to attend to his duties. Work not sport is with him the foremost interest of life, and he is singular among Ministers for the small amount of exercise which he takes and requires. He is not one of those who believe that the first requisite in the governing man is ignorance of his work. The office over which he presides is almost the only one which in these days has never been impeached for inefficiency or neglect of its business. The fact that he has worked when others have played has not been lost to sight by the public.

THE HERCULES FOR OUR AUGEAN STABLE.

In the days that are to come Army Reform will be to the front, and who is there that can reform the Army but Mr. Chamberlain?

"I hope," he said in May, 1900, speaking of the defects which the war had revealed in our military system, "we shall have the courage and wisdom to correct them." If he will not put his shoulder to the wheel, it is certain that no one else will, and he can only put his shoulder to the wheel as Premier. All these duties, and the growing difficulty of our national position, call for a Premier who will exercise the closest supervision over the departments. The present Premier, whatever the debt of England to him for other things, has conspicuously failed in this direction. He has been able to secure neither foresight nor sound administration in the War Office, while the Foreign Office, which he controlled for many years, is a by-word for its faults and failings. The nation needs a leader of progressive tendencies, awake to the problems of the times and *toujours en vedette*, not always half asleep.

"THE LEADER FOR THE EMPIRE."

Mr. Henry Birchenough writes in the *Nineteenth Century* ostensibly on "Mr. Chamberlain as an Empire-BUILDER," really on Mr. Chamberlain as next Premier. He argues that no man should henceforth be "Prime Minister of Britain-within-seas" who has not gained in equal measure the confidence and support of "Britain-beyond-seas." After Lord Salisbury, the choice lies between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery: and after these, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Lord Cromer. Lord Rosebery, says the writer, is in many respects untried. Let him "who bears the scars be the first to bear the palm." The paper concludes:—

Mr. Chamberlain has already infected his fellow-countrymen with his own ardent patriotism, his enthusiasm for the unity of our race, and his buoyant trust in its future. Is he the leader men seek for the Empire, whose confidence he has gained, and which he has done so much to unite? The present writer knows of no other.

A LIBERAL VIEW.

The *New Liberal Review* speaks with somewhat uncertain sound concerning the Premiership. It prefers Lord Salisbury; but if Lord Salisbury is to go would choose Mr. Chamberlain:—

Who is to succeed Lord Salisbury? There are, perhaps, only two possible candidates, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Arthur Balfour. Now it cannot be denied that if service to the Unionist Party is to be regarded as the highest qualification the reversion of the Premiership belongs of right to Mr. Chamberlain. In one respect only is Mr. Chamberlain's position a weak one. His following of "Liberal Unionist" members in the House of Commons is dangerously small, and it is an open secret that many so-called Liberal-Unionist seats are held by the indulgence of the Tory Party. Outside the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain's position is one of enormous strength. He has the ear of the country, and could a vote on the Premiership be taken among the Unionist rank and file his election would be perfectly secure. In any case, we see nothing to hinder Mr. Chamberlain from succeeding Lord Salisbury if he presses his claim with anything like his usual determination.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Dr. Shaw, in the *American Review of Reviews*, thus voices American opinion:—

In spite of everything said against him at home and abroad, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, more than ever before, was last month the recognised leader of British politics—the man of courage, force, energy, and efficiency, who would inevitably be Prime Minister if Lord Salisbury should die or retire, and whose vigour dominates the present Administration, as its chief shows signs of growing old and apathetic.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

AN AMENDE TO MR. LUCIEN WOLF.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF, writing under his well-known signature of "Diplomaticus," contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for March a very interesting paper upon "The Foreign Policy of Great Britain," which deals chiefly with the question as to whether German policy and aspirations are so deadly a peril to Great Britain as some recent writers have maintained. What a trouble it is to unfortunate critics when contributors to periodicals prefer pseudonyms to their own Christian name and surname! The *Fortnightly* has a leash of anonymous or pseudonymous writers, of whom E. B. Lanin was the chief. Now it has "Calchas" and "Pollex," "Zeta" and "Diplomaticus." Of these "Diplomaticus" is the only one who has slipped his visor, knowing that he, at least, has no reason to be ashamed of what he writes, for Mr. Lucien Wolf is always ready to vouch for the articles of "Diplomaticus." Last month I blundered in expressing half a doubt as to whether Mr. Wolf was not concealing himself behind the pseudonym of "Pollex." Therein it seems I offended two honourable gentlemen—Mr. Wolf, who did not write the article although he sympathised with its sentiments, and the unknown author from whose pen the article really proceeded. My apologies are due to both of them, and I hope after this no one will be so far misled by my mistake as to imagine that Mr. Lucien Wolf, whose literary *nom de plume* is "Diplomaticus," had anything whatever to do with the article signed "Pollex," which was written by some other person or persons unknown, to whom also I tender my apology for having confounded them even by supposition with Mr. Lucien Wolf. I need hardly say that in this unfortunate attempt to judge of authorship by internal evidence, nothing was further from my thoughts than to impute to Mr. Lucien Wolf any conduct unworthy of the practice of the profession of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

THE REAL NATURE OF GERMAN POLICY.

In his article in this month's *Fortnightly* he scouts the idea that German foreign policy is animated by any consistent deadly hostility to us. The Germans, although not very scrupulous or sincere, are dominated by practical motives which, as often as not, make for co-operative relations between Great Britain and Germany. Broadly speaking, German policy is Anglophile in Africa and Russophile in Asia, and Anglophile or Russophile everywhere else according to the orientation of the jumping cat. Her final object is to secure a permanent understanding with Russia in Asia similar to that which she now possesses with Great Britain in Africa. The understanding which she desires with Russia must, in the first place, be one which will not prejudice her colonial and commercial aims in Asia, and in the second place it must not be of a character which would totally alienate England from her, for in that event it would tend to make her dependent upon the will and caprice of the Dual Alliance.

GERMANY'S FEELINGS TOWARDS ENGLAND.

"Diplomaticus" deals with the theories of the patriotic expansive force of Germans and the bitter ineradicable hatred of England which possesses the Fatherland. The latter he regards as little more than a prejudiced bogey. The Anglophobe reactionaries have captured the Radicals and Socialists by preaching a humane aversion to British policy in South Africa which they themselves do not share. This is a state of things which cannot last. As for the expansive force of the German people, he ridicules the idea that the Germans would be lunatics so demented as to attempt to absorb Austria or to conquer Austria-Hungary. As for expansion at the cost of Great Britain, he does not think that the booty would be worth gaining. Canada would be beyond range. Australia would certainly place herself under the wing of the United States. India would of necessity fall to Russia, and all that would be left would be our African possessions. "Diplomaticus" does not allude to the possibility, not to say probability, that German immigration may settle that question in favour of Germany without any need of a great war.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Turning from Germany to Russia, "Diplomaticus" discusses the question of an understanding with that country, and he dismisses the project as impractical. Russia, he fears, is for all practical purposes against us. The idea of an understanding with her is hopeless. But he does not believe that Russia is any better disposed to Germany than to us. She will make use of both of us in Asia, without tying herself to either.

Closing, "Diplomaticus" expresses his belief that the Anglo-German Alliance is a bold, original, and unsentimental contribution to the reconstruction of the international *status quo* in accordance with the conditions of the new world struggle.

Plea for an Imperial Zollverein.

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD, in a very elaborate article on "Foreign Trade in the Home Markets," occupies twenty-eight pages of the *National Review* with an examination of the present condition of British trade at home and abroad, leading up to a demand for the adoption of an Imperial Zollverein. He says:—

A slight push in the right direction would place the greater part, if not the whole of it, in British hands—the word British implying, as it always ought to imply, not only Great Britain, but all the "Britains beyond the seas." The "slight push" must clearly take the form of inter-imperial preferential customs-duties, the effect of which would be to guide the trade within the Empire into its natural channels, connecting the mother-country with all the colonies, and each colony with every other and with the mother country. The ultimate goal towards which our "constant energies and purpose" should be directed must be far beyond this. That goal must be free trade within the Empire, accompanied by such a customs tariff upon goods imported into it from other countries as may be necessary to maintain, together with local internal taxation, revenue sufficient for the defence, maintenance, and good administration of all its component parts. Far from having a protectionist tendency, such a measure would largely increase the area over which true free trade would extend.

LABOUR TRIUMPHANT.

THE *Review of Reviews for Australasia* in its December number gives many signs of the power that claims to be king of the new commonwealth.

"THE RULING CLASS."

Reviewing the course of the first Parliament of united Australia, Dr. Fitchett says:—

Of the three parties in the House of Representatives, the Labour Party—and with good reason—contemplates the work of the session with most of complacency. It has held the balance of power betwixt Ministers and the Opposition. If it had voted for Mr. Reid's motion of want of confidence, the Ministry would have been overthrown. Whenever it joined hands with the Opposition against any item in the tariff, Ministers were powerless. Mr. Watson, the leader of the Labour Party in the House of Representatives, is an able man, and of a cool and even temper, which, in politics, counts for almost more than ability. "The Labour Party," he declares, "is highly satisfied with the result so far accomplished."

An attempt is to be made to federate all the Labour bodies of Australia and New Zealand. In a striking speech, delivered in Melbourne, the President of the Trades Hall Council said that the aim of the Labour leaders was "to awaken amongst working-men the consciousness that they were the ruling class, and had it in their power to dictate conditions" to other classes. Mr. Tudor, M.H.R., in the same meeting, proclaimed that "the workers were not a 'class' in the community, but the community itself"—or, at least, "ninety per cent. of it." Senator Pearce said that "they would not be the third party in Parliament, but the dominant party. If they organised properly they could not only send a Labour Party to Parliament, but a Labour Ministry." A new consciousness of power, no doubt, stirs in the very blood of the working classes. An unformulated and half-unconscious Socialism ferments in its imagination, and strange social experiments are possible in Australia.

"ONE MAN ONE BUSINESS."

The economic counterpart to our political dream of "one man one vote" seems to be a practical sequel to the ascendancy of Labour. Dr. Fitchett says:—

An odd illustration of the trend of sentiment in working-men's politics is found in the demand, which has been formulated in Victoria, for legislation which will forbid any man carrying on more than one kind of business. The great composite businesses of the modern city are looked upon as social wrongs. "One man one business" is the social charter for which many sigh to-day; it may be "one man one coat" to-morrow! This demand has arisen, oddly enough, in the country districts, where the country store carries on, under its homely roof, a dozen separate businesses. There is visibly growing amongst the artisan-class the idea that the amount of work to be done must be "pooled" and distributed with rough equality amongst all the workers. Anyone who, by superior energy and quickness, does more work than his fellows is regarded as a traitor to his class. It is inevitable that this idea should spread to commerce; and so emerges the demand for "one man one business."

ARBITRATION ADVANCING.

The Industrial Arbitration Act just passed in New South Wales is explained by its author, the Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney General. It imposes a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or two months' imprisonment, on any party who promotes a strike or lock-out before or during proceedings in Court. Mr. Wise declares that this prohibition of strikes and lock-outs, and further the power given to a public officer to stop an industrial brawl by at once directing a reference to the Court, even where the parties may not wish one, are the new and important provisions of procedure

which should prevent any dispute escaping the Arbitration Court.

THE "COMMON RULE."

A yet more important innovation is the Court-made law of the "common rule":—

In any proceeding before it the Court may . . . declare that any practice, regulation, rule, custom, term of agreement, condition of employment, or dealing whatsoever in relation to an industrial matter shall be a common rule of an industry affected by the proceedings, and compel, by penalties affixed to non-compliance, the carrying out of the provisions of the "common rule."

"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY."

Mr. Wise goes on to indicate the results expected. He says:—

This clause was framed upon a suggestion by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, in their recently published "Industrial Democracy," and should have the twofold effect of securing a good employer against the competition of a rival who makes use of illegitimate trade methods, and of gradually raising the conditions of any industry to the level of those which prevail in the best-conducted establishments of a similar kind. It should effectually prevent "sweating;" and, by fixing a standard wage, and prescribing the main conditions to which, in the public interests, an industry ought to conform, it should gradually lift the industrial standard; and, by its far-reaching and elastic operation, do directly and immediately that which in England and elsewhere is done at infrequent intervals, and with much cumbersomeness by factories acts and similar measures; viz., adapt the rules and conditions of every industry to modern requirements.

The allusion to Mr. and Mrs. Webb throws a vivid side-light on the books that are making history in the Colonies.

"Blind Children."

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Zangwill has a striking poem, "Blind Children." He watches the blind children, happily playing:—

How should they know or feel
They are in Darkness?

Yet:

If a Redeemer came,
Laid finger on their eyes—
One touch, and what a world,
New-born in loveliness!

May we, too, not be as blind children, living in the midst of glories and wonders, of which we are all unconscious?

Do we sport carelessly,
Blindly upon the verge
Of an Apocalypse?

In the *Strand Magazine* there is another article on the humorous artists of the world—America being dealt with this time, by Mr. Thomas E. Curtis. His article is full illustrated by delightful reproductions of cartoons by Mr. Oppen of the *New York Journal*, Mr. C. D. Gibson (creator of "the Gibson Girl"), Mr. Albert Blashfield, Mr. F. I. Richards of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Henry Mayer. Portraits are included of all the cartoonists. Mr. Gibson, it may be mentioned though only thirty-four, began by offering a drawing of fifty cents. He was paid four dollars, and his present income is estimated at £5,000 a year.

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

MR. F. A. VANDERLIP, formerly Assistant-Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, contributes to *Scribner's* his third paper on the American Commercial Invasion of Europe. He deals with its effect on England, France, and Russia. Great Britain has been by far the most heavily hit. The change he expresses in these significant figures :—

Six years ago we sold to Great Britain 228,000,000 dols. more than we bought. Last year we sold to her 488,000,000 more than our purchases. In every business day last year we sent to her 1,500,000 dols. more than we bought. For every dollar's worth of goods we bought we sold her four dollars and forty-one cents' worth of our products.

He passes in review many of the facts which our Supplement had made familiar to British readers. He remarks on the fact that "When the English postal authorities entered the telephone field, no English firm could supply the number of instruments wanted, and the contract went to a Chicago company." He refers to the serious effect of railway rates on British trade, notably the paper trade, and says, "The freight from the New England paper-mills to the London Docks is less than from the Cardiff mills to the metropolis, and one-half the freight charge on an American shipment is made up of terminal charges incurred in the last twelve miles of the 3,000-mile journey."

THE BOTTOM FACT.

He repeats the well-worn charges of restricted output against British working-men, but reports that the stimulus of American example at the Manchester Westinghouse Company's works raised the British bricklayer's daily average of bricks from 800 to 2,000. He recalls the conservatism of British methods which will not allow such a thing as a telephone in the Bank of England. But when all is said and done of these differences, he strikes down to the essential fact—that with improved machinery labour counts for less and less, and natural resources—the raw material—count for more and more. This yields him the conclusion that America's industrial future is decided. "American soil and minerals are eternal, and the resources of no other great power are for one moment to be compared to them."

A RUSSO-AMERICAN MONOPOLY?

France and Russia, he admits, have scarcely felt the "invasion." He reports a significant interview with M. de Witte :—

I asked M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, how in his opinion commercial relations between the United States and Russia could be improved.

"Practically, there is nothing that can be done," he said. "Theoretically, there are unlimited possibilities. If you only had a government that could do things as our government can, a combination of the two countries would bring Europe to our feet. We could absolutely control the markets of the world for meat, bread, and light. I understand, of course, that that is impossible—impossible from your side. We could do it, but

you, with your government, which must always listen to the people and shape its course for political reasons, could not."

ON THE EVE OF A WORLD-UPSET?

In the same magazine Mr. Brooks Adams treats historically of War and Competition. He traces how commercial expansion moved upwards from Ur of the Chaldees to Nineveh and to Babylon. As Greece rose in trading cities round the Mediterranean, Nineveh fell. Mesopotamia ceased to be the world's centre until Macedon absorbed the Persian world. Finally, equilibrium was secured under the Roman Empire, the East supplying food, the West metals. When Spanish mines failed, we find the Greek Empire on the Bosphorus facing the Saracenic Empire on the Tigris and the Nile. But for a thousand years Europe has remained the chief seat of metallic mining. "About five years ago these conditions were suddenly reversed ;

American mines began underselling European mines ; and American industries, European industries, so that instead of the commercial movement continuing, as of old, from east to west, it seems not improbable that the existing economic system may be split asunder."

Mr. Adams concludes with this rather disconcerting forecast :—"Reasoning from history, the shock to existing institutions and nationalities would probably approximate in severity any crisis through which civilisation has passed, not even excluding the Fall of Rome."

Amenities of East African Travel.

MRS. MOFFAT, wife of the Principal Medical Officer in the Uganda Protectorate, contributes to *Cornhill* a cleverly-written sketch of journeying "on safari," which, being interpreted, means in caravan. When they came to the end of the railway, then, she says—The humour of East African travel began to reveal itself, though, he it said, the preliminary run on the Uganda Railway was a fitting *hors d'œuvre* to the very lean banquet of Uganda life. Every day we marched from four to six hours, our camps being fixed by the contingencies of wood and water. We probably arrived at these camping-places long before our lumbering convoy, and casting ourselves in the shade of a bush, we awaited its arrival with such patience as Heaven sent us. The way was ever hot, we were tired, we were also dirty and dusty beyond words ; we wanted tubs, and cool drinks and ices, and we had them not. Wherefore we sipped tepid pegs of whiskey out of hot metal cups, and strove to keep our thoughts from wandering to the fleshpots of civilisation. Presently the cook strolled up with a kettle negligently swinging, presently a little fire began to flicker in the sunshine, and our tempers moderated their prickliness at the thought of tea. Tender thoughts always centred round the battered safari teapot, even when condensed milk with flies in it was the accompaniment. There was often good water, but it was generally on the thirstiest days that we tapped a supply which would have put cocoa to the blush in point of colour and substance. Once it broke our filter, and it was in vain that we strained it through our handkerchiefs ; no amount of straining seemed to abate its rich texture. Even to the most parched there is a flavour about tea made with liquid mud which leaves something unattained.

This extract is characteristic of the style of a writer from whom the public will probably like to hear further.

THE PAN-AMERICAN MONROE DOCTRINE.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT JOHN BULL.

THIS is a question which is discussed by several writers in the March periodicals. Mr. W. P. Duffield gives in the *New Liberal Review* some speculations as to the possible exercise by the United States of influence over the Central American and South American republics. He says:—

We have lately had an exposition of the aims cherished by Pan-American Imperialists in an article by Dr. Shaw in the *American Review of Reviews*, which was summarised in the *Westminster Gazette* of November 4th. It is the desire of these enthusiasts—who are not all hare-brained Jingoes, but many also level-headed business men—that the United States should carry out the revised version of the Monroe Doctrine to its logical conclusion.

A "MONROE TRUST."

He notes with alarm the belief current in many quarters that President Roosevelt is in sympathy with this Pan-American expansion of the Monroe Doctrine, and he has other causes for uneasiness:—

We have learned lately that the enthusiastic advocates of "Pan-Americanism" have endeavoured to induce the "Pan-American Congress" at Mexico to advocate a Zollverein among all American nations. Should such a gigantic "Monroe Trust" ever come into existence, it might well force the commercial and industrial nations of the Old World to fight for their markets in sheer despair.

The net result of his survey of the situation is rather depressing, especially to those who believe in a closer union between Great Britain and the United States. He says:—

We must definitely abandon the idea that the United States for sentimental or "Anglo-Saxon" reasons would forego any opportunity of crushing our trade and establishing their own in its place. We cannot forget that millions of English capital are invested in South America, and that at present the great bulk of her trade is ours. Whatever the pretext, our wars have been and are made almost invariably for commerce, and not for ideas. Any serious attempt to realise "Pan-American" dreams and capture the Southern Continent by common tariffs or forcible interference will give rise to a very grave situation. We cannot ignore the advance of American Imperialism and its acquisition of territory in other quarters of the globe. It indicates the growth of a sentiment of which the development of the Monroe Doctrine, until it has come to mean "South America for the North Americans," is only the other side. If the new President's friends are in the right, and both the hour has come and the man to use it, and if these sweeping theories of Monroeism run mad are ultimately to prevail, we may well see the day when the Old World will be recalled into transatlantic existence to redress the balance of the New.

"THE FLY IN THE SAXON OINTMENT."

In the *National Review* Mr. H. M. Watts addresses some plain words to the friends of the Anglo-American *entente*, words embodying much wisdom and common sense. He says that:—

There is still one unreconciled factor that has to be reckoned with. This factor, to which is due a certain bitterness of feeling out of all proportion to the alleged differences, is, if anything, more aggressively active than ever before, and is the more insistent since it sees in the amity and comity that mark the relations of the United States and Great Britain the doom of its own dog-in-the-manger policy. In other words, Canada is now, as she has always been, the fly in the Anglo-Saxon

ointment. If at any time British opinion has taken a kindly turn, if Britons found we were "not half bad," Canada has been ever ready with shrill assertiveness to assure the British at home and the tourist "in her midst" that we are all that Tory fancy has painted us.

It is to be hoped that the Canadians will profit by this frank warning. Mr. Watts is not unreasonable. He says:—

All the two nations can ask of each other in the future is fair dealing, no innuendos, no condescension, mutual respect, and a recognition, after Montaigne, that differences are not necessarily deficiencies.

THE REPLY OF THE FLY.

The fact that, as Mr. Watts says, Canada is the fly in the pot of ointment, is curiously illustrated by the strong protest against the Monroe Doctrine, which is published in the *Empire Review*, by the Hon. David Mills, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. In the old country, he says, there is a general disposition to accept the Monroe Doctrine, and even to claim a certain pride of parentage in its origin. But Mr. Mills will have none of it. The revised Monroe Doctrine is, he thinks, the enunciation of a reactionary principle which, if acquiesced in, must prove a serious blow to the settled principles of international law, and would convert the United States into a great Imperial nation standing in the Western World above all others and above the law.

"VASSALAGE FOR EUROPE."

In dealing with Mr. Olney's famous remarks about the anomalous position of Canada, Mr. Mills points out that in many ways the Canadian system is much more effective than that of the United States, notably in the avoidance of serious crime. The acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine means a state of vassalage for Europe, says Mr. Mills. Europe cannot tolerate unpeopled countries like Brazil being excluded from the field of immigration by the pretensions of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine is, in addition, indefensible while America expands at the expense of other continents.

"THE MOST FLAGRANT VIOLATION."

In the March *American Review of Reviews* Dr. Shaw observes:—

Canada's participation in the South African war—a matter which was no concern of hers, directly or indirectly—is the most flagrant violation of the essence of the Monroe Doctrine that has ever been committed, because it makes a precedent under which Canada will be deemed by Europe a party to all of England's quarrels, and therefore a legitimate fighting ground.

So long as Canada remains in this anomalous position, the English statesmen who are congratulating themselves upon the strength of Canada's strategic position and upon her military value to England show little foresight when, in the next breath, they descant upon the value to England, above all things else, of the friendship of the United States. For it is a simple fact that the one thing in the whole outlook for the United States that is in any degree whatever menacing or annoying is the arbitrary line across the Continent, which checks its natural expansion, and beyond which a European power is building fortifications. The Canadians were a small and stationary people, living on the St. Lawrence and the northern side of Lake Ontario. Nature intended the far North-west for the free and natural expansion of America.

TUMBLING DOWN AN ALPINE CREVASSE.

BY MR. W. M. CROOK.

MR. W. M. CROOK, about whose fall down a crevasse on the Matterhorn last September most alarming telegrams appeared in the London papers, has written a graphic account of his experiences for the *Strand Magazine* for March. This he has illustrated by the very photographs that fell down the crevasse with him and escaped unhurt.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

On September 9th last Mr. Crook with two ladies (Mrs. Bryant and Miss Nicholls), all three experienced Alpine climbers, left the Riffel Alp Hotel to walk over the Lower Théodale glacier to the Gandeck hut. They took no guide, Mr. Crook having often crossed the glacier before, and knowing it better than any other in the Alps. But, as he says, glaciers change greatly from year to year. Suddenly, says Mr. Crook:—

the apparently solid snow gave way under my right foot. I plunged at once with the left to save myself. The snow gave again, this time all round me, and I was flying downwards through space.

FALLING THROUGH SPACE: WHAT IT FEELS LIKE.

On the whole, quite a pleasant sensation, in Mr. Crook's opinion:—

I was not only conscious, but consciousness seemed to be quickened. These are the thoughts that passed through my mind as I fell. "Now I am being killed. Well, if this is what being killed is like, it's not half so bad as people make out or as I expected." I was conscious, too, though more confusedly, of a rush past me of broken fragments of snow and ice, of a stream of falling water, and that I was passing rapidly between two dark walls of ice. I had always feared that flying through the air in consequence of a fall would have an unpleasant resemblance to the motion of a descending lift—but it hasn't.

The sensation to me, at any rate, has a closer resemblance to tobogganing than to any other sensation I have ever experienced. The rush through the air was almost exhilarating.

SIXTY-FIVE FEET DOWN A CREVASSE.

When Mr. Crook fell, Miss Nicholls vainly trying to save him, the two ladies decided that one would go back over the glacier to the Gandeck hut for help and one (Mrs. Bryant) would stay beside the crevasse, such a hole, if once lost, being hard to find again. Nothing, says Mr. Crook, could have been more admirable than the courage, coolness, and presence of mind of these two ladies. Down the crevasse, Mr. Crook was very busy. He plastered up his wounded head with snow. He had lost his cap, but not his ice-axe. A stream of cold water—caused by melted snow—poured steadily down on him, and still further helped to heal his wounds. He thought of cutting his way up, but the walls of the crevasse were too overhanging. With ice-axe and warm fingers he made two handholds, the better to secure himself, his only support apparently being the tiny ledge of snow on which his heels had stuck. Next he made some footholds, and in so doing discovered that he had nearly lost a boot. "I had never known any one lose a boot and live." In his vigorous cuttings and hewings, however, he was unfortunate enough to lose his treasured

ice-axe—"my constant companion for many years in many trials and dangers." It still lies buried some one hundred feet down the crevasse.

GETTING OUT AGAIN.

In about half an hour Mrs. Bryant told Mr. Crook that help had arrived in the shape of a German-Swiss with a rope, who at first chattered ninety to the dozen, but afterwards threw down the rope, and violently dragged Mr. Crook up, bumping him considerably in so doing. The snow-covering of the crevasse had frozen, and had to be knocked in with an alpenstock before he could be dragged out, very little hurt, and that chiefly in getting out—a bruised rib and frost-bitten ears. To finish up, the party were benighted, could not find the path back to the Riffel Alp, and had to camp out all night, listening to the stones falling down the Matterhorn *coulair*. By seven they were having hot breakfast at their hotel. Mr. Crook's one regret is that he never thought of taking a photograph when he was down the crevasse with his kodak!

Agriculture under Cloth.

In the *World's Work* for February there is a paper of interest as to a new development which has taken place in the growth of tobacco in Connecticut, by covering in the whole tobacco field with cheesecloth. It costs about £50 an acre to cover a field at a height of 9 feet. The field is practically a huge tent, with 196 posts to the acre. The tent is so stoutly put together that even the roughest winds necessitate but slight repair. In this tent a continuous tropical climate is obtained. The temperature is uniformly three to five degrees warmer than that of the open field. The rain, instead of beating upon the plants, penetrates in the form of a fine warm mist. The insect pest is reduced to a minimum, and the net result of the experiment is that tobacco grown in a tent brought about 2s. 7d. a pound, whereas outside-grown tobacco seldom brought 1s. a pound. Tobacco experts declare that Connecticut tent-grown tobacco is equal to the best leaf grown in Sumatra. Companies are being formed for covering in hundreds of acres of Connecticut ground with cheesecloth. This is equivalent to bringing a new area under agriculture, for tobacco is by no means the only plant which shelter, humidity, and equable temperature will force to grow.

Cornhill for March is eminently readable. Lady Grove's "Social Solecisms," Mrs. Moffat's "East African Travels," and Mr. Yeats' "Popular Poetry" claim separate notice. "The New Bohemia," according to "An Old Fogey," is much more reputable than the old—without the old ribaldry and male exclusiveness—but a great deal duller. Miss Violet A. Simpson unearths prospectuses of school life in England and France a century ago, from which it appears that the French system was superior, but that neither country lacked high educational ideals. "The Londoner's Log-book" suggests that suburbanism is setting in the direction of Lord Rosebery.

THE REMOUNT SCANDAL.

THE DEFENCE OF COLONEL ST. QUINTIN.

THE *Empire Review* for March opens with an article which, in view of recent developments, is of considerable interest. It is entitled "The Imperial Yeomanry Remounts," and is written by Colonel St. Quintin, late Director of Remounts for the Imperial Yeomanry. Colonel St. Quintin makes a very vigorous defence of his action; his argument is, not that things were well done, but that they were as well done as was possible under the exceptional circumstances. He says that he was so convinced in advance that it was impossible to carry out the remount business satisfactorily, that he refused the directorship when it was first offered to him, and only took it afterwards from a sense of duty.

The difficulties, says the Colonel, were very great. The War Office shifted its ground continually, and when he had entered into contracts they declared that they could only pay for one horse for each yeomanryman enrolled, and left him to get out of his contracts as best he could. The yeomanry regiments ignored the order to buy only 1,000 horses and actually bought 3,798. When horses were bought and collected at Liverpool the transports failed him, and many were lost and injured owing to the delay. He had no trained staff, and applied for assistance in vain.

THE HUNGARIAN PURCHASES.

As for the Hungarian purchases, Colonel St. Quintin takes his stand upon the evidence of Lord Valentia and others that the Hungarian horses were the best. With regard to the large profits of the middlemen, he says that middlemen are employed in all large contracts, and had they not been employed the horses could never have been got in time. All through the business, the need for haste, he shows, hampered him, and in this sense the scandals were due to the initial lack of forethought on the part of the War Office. Colonel St. Quintin says he was told by Colonel Tollner that the Austrian Government paid £35 for their horses, and this was the sum agreed upon in the first contract. When he learned that £7,000 had been paid as consideration for the transfer of this contract, he reduced the price to £26. Errors of judgment were inevitable when troops, equipment, horses, commissariat, all had to be supplied at once.

Colonel St. Quintin says that the average cost of the Hungarian horses was £29 12s. As he was allowed £40 by the Government for each horse, he claims that so far from causing the nation a loss he saved it no less than £40,000.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR'S VIEWS.

In the *New Liberal Review* Sir George Arthur has a paper on "Army Remounts." His conclusion, which I quote, goes far to confirm Colonel St. Quintin's argument, which places the original responsibility on the Government:—

The facts go far to establish the following conclusions: (1) That the importance of the task committed to the Army

Remounts Department has, from the first moment of its creation in 1887, been seriously under-estimated; (2) that, as a result, the scantiness of the information and exiguous character of the resources placed at the disposal of the Department have always most seriously hindered its operations; (3) that the scale on which the Remounts Department was organised was, even in time of peace, hardly equal to the work required, and hence that the provision made under this scale would have been ludicrously inadequate to the proper discharge of its functions under the stress of a war of a far less exacting character than the South African struggle has proved to be; (4) that the Remounts Department was, like all other branches of the Military Service, the victim of an entire failure, on the part not only of the Government, but of nearly everybody in this country, to foresee the magnitude of the task involved in the pacification of South Africa; and (5) that therefore—whatever may have been the failure to secure to the Army in South Africa an adequate supply of horses—that failure has obviously been largely due to the faulty conditions under which the Remounts Department was originally constituted, and to the narrow limitations within which it has been compelled to perform its work.

Friends and Friendships.

How often it happens that, although one is surrounded by relatives and acquaintances, yet there are few, if any, congenial friends amongst the number with whom any sympathetic talk and correspondence upon mutually interesting subjects is possible. Sometimes it is those who live in crowded cities who feel most lonely by the lack of opportunity of social intercourse with the units of a great crowd which is ever moving restlessly to and fro, for life is so full of strenuous activity, that to meet a companion who has a quiet hour to spare is difficult. In this manner lonely people rarely if ever meet, and yet the city is swarming with such, if only the truth were known. Also, in villages and scattered districts of the civilised and semi-civilised world there abound innumerable folk whose paths of life's destinies have led to an isolation that sometimes is painful to tolerate. It is to act as a connecting link between such lonely ones, who seek congenial companionship and intellectual correspondence with members of the opposite sex, that the Correspondence Club was founded, and it is now possible for all those who seek friends and friendships to be at once introduced to hundreds of others similarly situated if they will only send a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C. As the correspondence between members is anonymous, it can be taken up and dropped as occasion and desire permit; or names, addresses, and *bona-fides* can be exchanged and friendships formed between those who seek to add to their number of friends.

IN an amusing article in *Cornhill* on "Social Solecisms," Lady Grove tells the following story, which is perhaps the gem of the series:—

One learns many strange uses and misuses of things in country inns, but let us hope that the following experience related by a friend of mine as having happened to himself is a rare one. He had gone to bed in an Irish inn, bidding the landlady to have him called at eight. At six, however, next morning, she knocked at his door. "Ye've to git up," she said. "What o'clock is it?" "Six, surr." "Go away; am not going to get up till eight." At seven she reappeared. "Indade, and ye must get up now, it's seven." Finding him unmoved at her next return, she said, "Git up, there's a sweet gentleman: there's two commercial gentlemen waiting for the breakfast, and I can't lay the cloth till I have yer honour's to sheet."

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

DR. ALBERT SHAW reflects in his monthly survey the evident disposition of Americans to welcome Prince Henry by saying all manner of things that are good about the Germans, with just a trifle of depreciation of things that are British. We are reminded of Germany's admirable progress, her care for her workpeople, the general diffusion of German prosperity, the few great fortunes, the municipalization of gas, electricity, etc. Germany, in a happy phrase, is a case of "government by Civil Service," and this Civil Service represents the people as a whole. The principles of brotherhood and equality are far more prevalent in Germany than in England. Dr. Shaw proceeds:—

In this regard Germany is far better off than England, where the effects of the caste spirit are more destructive morally and socially than anywhere else in the world. It is for this reason, doubtless, that it is so much easier for the intelligent German visitor to understand American life and ways and the American spirit, than it is for the English visitor. The Englishman's knees are literally weak in the presence of a lord.

Dr. Shaw sees "little apparant advantage to the English in maintaining permanent political connection with newer Englands beyond the sea"—

But the retention of some threads of union, in order to give pretext for the proud use of the word "empire," seems to grow more and more needful to the British imagination.

Dr. Shaw believes the Canadian North-West ought to have been secured for the United States in the 'forties. The overflow of the farmer-population of the States is bound to go that way. Expansion is inevitable. England is thwarting it there, as she has been thwarting French expansion and German expansion in other parts of the globe. The thousand ties that bind England to the United States cannot obscure the fact "that the only serious difficulties our Government has ever had have been with the English Government." He sees no basis for compromise over the Alaskan boundary, least of all in our giving up the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty "after irritating delays."

Edwin Emerson, who has just returned from the fray between Venezuela and Colombia, reports his impression that "the apparently senseless hostilities that were ruining two countries were but a resumption of the old strife between Liberalism and the heritages of Spain's clerical régime over her colonies. Every Latin-American knows what this means. It is a fight that has been fought out in Mexico, throughout Central America, and in most of the republics of the South."

The longest power-transmission in the world is described by Mr. T. C. Martin. From the Colgate power plant on the North Yuba river in California power is transmitted in radii of 220 miles, over a region bigger than England, and including one-half the population and three-fifths of the value of the State. The vertical drop of the waterfall down the sheer cliff is over 700 feet, or four times the fall at Niagara.

Mr. George M. Fisk supplies a timely sketch of the history of German American relations, diplomatic and commercial.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THE December number is an interesting mirror of the current life at the Antipodes. The references to the progress of Labour as a ruling force in the new Commonwealth has found mention on previous pages. Dr. Fitchett indignantly denies the *Times'* assertion that Australian politics are corrupt. He grants that politicians are opportunists almost to a man: they are threatened with the dominance of a class: they try to make the State undertake functions which the State cannot effectively discharge; but "at least our politics are honest." Speaking of overborrowing by the States, Dr. Fitchett admits that "in Australian politics there needs the evolution of a sensitive financial conscience." He is very wrath with Admiral Beaumont for suggesting that Australia's only contribution to the Imperial Navy should be one of cash. He insists that sea-salt runs in the Australian blood, and that Australian naval forces, if developed, might prove as valuable in time of need as the land forces sent to South Africa. He also desires a naval counter attraction to the "empire of Labour ideals." He suggests that they want ships different from the Imperial type—"ships with moderate coal capacity, but swift, heavily armed, carrying the most powerful guns that can be built."

The first test cricket match between England and Australia is described by the English captain, Mr. A. C. Maclaren. He attributes the success of his team to their excellent bowling and fielding. He says, "I have never seen a defeat taken in better part, both by players and spectators alike." The photographs accompanying his sketch give an idea of the enormous crowds which watched the match.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

THE *Empire Review* for March is chiefly made up of a number of very short articles. I have dealt elsewhere with Colonel St. Quintin's apologia for the Yeomanry Remount Committee.

A SOUTH AFRICAN SUGGESTION.

Mr. C. W. Hutton, late Treasurer of Cape Colony, makes some suggestions as to how the crisis in that colony is to be met. He wants to have the franchise law amended so that only those who pay direct taxes of £2 or £3 a year shall be allowed to vote. But he is convinced that "a new foundation" must be laid even to make this work, and as fully half the European population has proved itself disqualified for exercising the privileges of self-government, he thinks the best way to treat the Dutch would be to follow the Bechuanaland precedent of 1897 by dispersing them and deporting them as a supply of labour.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles in the Review do not require notice. Bristol is described as "A Trading Centre of the Empire," by Mr. Falconer King. Sir Horace Tozer writes on "The Coloured Races in Australia." Mr. M. de P. Webb, writing on "The Outlook for British Commerce," puts the case for Protection. Mr. W. Gibbons Cox describes the irrigation of Australian land by means of artesian wells, a system which he says has revolutionised matters pastoral and agricultural.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for March is an exceedingly good number, surpassing its best record for comprehensiveness, sanity, and good writing. I have noticed elsewhere Zeta's paper on "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance—and After," Diplomaticus's paper on "The Foreign Policy of Great Britain," the two articles on Protection, and Mr. Wetherell's "American Millionaires and British Shipping."

THE NONSENSE OF NAVAL SCARES.

Mr. F. T. Jane has a paper entitled "The Navy—Is All Well?" the central point of which is that nearly all the scares which are got up in regard to the condition of our fleet are unfounded. He gives a number of instances to prove this, and explains the machinery by which false alarmist reports get into circulation. On the other hand, he says, real defects and serious incidents often never reach the newspapers at all. On the whole, the Navy is in a much better condition than it ever was. The mediocre men of to-day are better than the best men of ten years ago. In energy, thought, zeal, brain-power, resource, individuality, the Navy is on a decided upgrade. In all the rot around us, it is the one thing healthy yet. And the ships, concludes Mr. Jane, are "bad in fancy only."

IRELAND.

"An Old Whig of the School of Grattan," who wrote a scathing article on the condition of Ireland in the *Fortnightly* a year ago, returns to the charge. The following is his summary of the state of things to-day:—

The aristocracy of Ireland has been all but destroyed; it has been deprived of the influence an aristocracy ought to possess; a mere bureaucracy reigns in its stead, formed of functionaries at the Castle and a dependent police; the change has in many respects been disastrous. A pillar that upheld society has been thrown down; that which stands in its stead, if imposing, is essentially weak, it is ill-adapted to maintain or to preserve the structure. A type of Government and social life has been broken up in Ireland, but nothing solid or enduring has been formed; things have been turned upside down and become well-nigh a chaos; disorder, confusion, and troubles have been the results; the rivers flow backwards and waste the country in their unnatural course. And at the same time the whole community is in a state of unrest; owners of property dread what may next happen; there is a loud cry for the wholesale confiscation of the land, and for the disgraceful spoliation of a class; a sense of insecurity is spreading far and near; the bonds that keep society together have been weakened or broken. Such have been the effects in Ireland of what has been justly called a reign of experiments, without wisdom or sound principles persistently carried out for years; of the quackery of State doctors who, in the pregnant language of Swift, "send physic from a distance, ignorant of the constitution of the patient and the nature of the disease."

UNPROLIFIC ENGLAND.

Mr. Edwin Cannan writes on "The Recent Decline of the Natality in Great Britain." His conclusion is that there is little hope of the colonies peopling themselves, and that unless the British Empire can engraft into itself foreign elements a continuance of the decline of natality will cause it to become one of the little nations, or at any rate to fall with the French into the second class. It is always outnumbered by the Russians, by the white citizens of the United States, and by the Germans in the German Empire. Another sixteen years of decline of natality at the same rate as that of the last sixteen years will dry up the source of the natural increase of population.

THE EDUCATIONAL CHAOS.

"Vigilans" writes a scathing attack upon the Board Schools and their ways. The Boards, he says, entirely ignore the great question of methods of teaching, and substitute "cram memory work" for true instruction. It is this which gives rise to the scandal of children joining evening continuation classes, who are ignorant even of reading and writing. The method of payment by results is fatal.

Robert Lowe, that Arch-Philistine, undertook to gauge spiritual things by his vulgar two-foot rule. His very talk smacked of the shop and the counter. "No boots," he exclaimed, "no payment; similarly I say, no examination results, no payment." A teacher examining his own class he compared to a "tradesman branding his own herrings," and one of his chief inspectors, catching this phraseology, compared, in a lecture of his at the College of Preceptors, our pupil teacher system to "teachers manufactured on the premises." Mr. Lowe cast aside enthusiasm, ardour, a high sense of duty, and love of children, as if they were things of naught, and in their place he appealed to the teachers' cupidity. Unfortunately the teachers were but ordinary human beings, and their smoking flax was readily quenched. Easily and only too quickly they learnt their new lesson. "Expeditious" cramming of mere results took the place of the slow processes of investigation, and at the teachers' meetings, grant earnings, ample grant earnings, formed the staple subject of discussion. The one problem placed before the teacher was, how to pass through the examination mill the maximum number of pupils on a minimum amount of teaching.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The most notable of the other articles is Maeterlinck's "Our Past," one of that master's characteristic and unquotable productions. Mr. W. L. Courtney, the editor, follows it up with a short poem entitled "Fate"—a poem in which there is more philosophy than hope. Miss Elizabeth Robins has a paper on "Pleasure (or Placer) Mining" at Klondyke. Janet E. Hogarth discusses "Lucas Malet's Novels"; and Mr. Hamilton Fyfe writes on "Organising the Theatre."

The World's Work.

THE *World's Work* for February is an excellent number. Notable among the articles is one by Mr. N. G. Cunniff, describing the increasing railway consolidation which is so great a feature of the American railway world to-day. It is illustrated by a coloured map showing the five great groups of roads which are each controlled by a single interest, and the very few independent roads which are left outside the great combinations. Mr. H. H. Lusk describes the seven years' result of compulsory arbitration in New Zealand. Mr. Frederick How discourses pleasantly upon the ambition of Mr. Tom J. Johnston to make Cleveland the best-governed community in the world, and Captain Mahan writes a paper describing the growth of national feeling in the United States, by which he means the increased interest taken by the citizens of the States in foreign affairs, a movement of which he can say without boasting, *quorum pars magna fui*. There is an admirably illustrated paper upon the big trees of California, from which it appears that there are very few left. They are the oldest of living things, they belong for the most part to private owners, and it is to be feared that unless something is done to secure them they will disappear in the present century. There are only 500 of the largest left, and a few hundred thousand of what are called "sizeable trees."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—AND AFTER.

A LIVELY variety keeps the March number near to the average level. Several papers have been separately noticed.

"A PAN-BRITANNIC MILITIA."

This is the title given to Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins' plea for compulsory military training—service in the militia for a period not exceeding a year between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three years, and liability to short periods of training thereafter, with similar training for the seafaring population. German experience suggests that the time lost with the colours would be amply made up for by the superior discipline; and "the faculties of organisation, combination, and quick apprehension" would be promoted by universal training. Mr. Dawkins repudiates jingoism, and declares that "the British Empire, full of a pan-Britannic Militia, would certainly have an enormous influence on the side of peace."

"THE APOSTLE OF MEDIOCRITY."

Mr. Walter Frewen Lord relieves the feelings of a great many silent sympathisers by a vigorous onslaught on the much over-praised Thackeray. He recalls what pictures Thackeray gives us of men in the Church, in the Indian Civil Service, in Ireland, in wealthy stations; and concludes:—

If, then, we find that in all great walks of life—in the Church, in war, in commerce, and in diplomacy—Mr. Thackeray has nothing but abuse and sneers for success; if we find that he loves to portray the ludicrous and the discreditable only, is it unfair to say that he is the Apostle of Mediocrity? Mediocre ways of life, mediocre thoughts, mediocre inclinations (miscalled passions), mediocre achievements—these, if not positively enjoined, as they sometimes are, are in effect all that is left to one who takes Mr. Thackeray for his guide. For the rest, never had a mean gospel so doughty an Apostle.

THE SIN OF TELLING GHOST STORIES.

Mr. W. S. Lilly has a short paper concerning the sin of telling ghost stories. Of course he takes the extreme Catholic point of view, and in exact opposition to Mr. W. E. Wake-Cook (whose article in the *Contemporary* is noticed elsewhere), he ridicules the value of the evidence secured by the Psychical Research Society. Is it other than shady, contradictory, illusory, mocking? In case his own arguments are insufficient, he concludes his article by quoting the opinion of one of the most distinguished of living Catholic Bishops:—

I have always thought Catholics too heedless or too lax about telling ghost stories and discussing ghosts and apparitions. The Catholic spirit is (1) to accept no apparition except on serious and valid evidence; (2) to consider that the apparitions which favour a false religion, or which incite to pride or indifference, or which tend to weaken lawful authority, or to give an untrue idea of the state of spirits in the world to come, or which are trivial, unbecoming, or ludicrous, are certainly (if authentic) the work of demons and must be abhorred by all Catholics; (3) seeing that the great majority of ghost stories are either idle tales or are unworthy and misleading as regards religion, a Catholic should avoid countenancing them.

This opinion, Mr. Lilly says, will have weight with Roman Catholics. It will certainly have no weight with any body else.

THE LOOT OF ENGLAND'S ART TREASURES.

Mr. Claude Phillips utters a despairing lament over the extent to which the art treasures of England are being looted by the power of the purse. American millionaires and the directors of museums in Germany

and France are treating England as England has previously treated Italy. Many of the best pictures in private collections have been snapped up by the foreigner. Mr. Phillips sees no way of meeting it, excepting by a Government grant. He hopes that before it is too late—the Government will seek to obtain from Parliament powers large enough to enable it to meet a great and ever-growing danger, with which, swelling as it is daily to wholly unmanageable proportions, the patriotism, the zeal, the self-sacrifice of the individual are manifestly not able, unsupported, to cope? The sums needed for an effectual intervention of this order would doubtless be large. But would they amount in all to more than half the price of a single battleship of the first class? And the great works of art which would be in question—those to retain possession of which is a matter of vital moment—are much more, at this stage of their existence, than merely great creations of the painter or sculptor.

FAMINE AND CONTROVERSY IN INDIA.

Mr. G. M. Chesney writes an article on this subject. He inclines to take a cheerful view of what we are doing in India, and thinks the creation of a middle class is one of the things of which we have great reason to be proud, but, he says:—

If we are to remain in India at all, the raising of the level of the people should surely be our first aim, and there is much encouragement in what has already been achieved. . . . And one of the unheroic conditions of improvement is to be always heedful that we do not take more than is necessary out of the pockets of the people. . . . The Secretary of State's determined optimism no doubt only allows him to see one side of the case; still, in another the declaration would have been almost uncandid. There seems to be a real danger for the country in this buoyant attitude of mind, which looks upon a surplus as something to be distributed among the first deserving objects.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Is the crowned King an ecclesiastical person?" asks Rev. H. Thurston, of the Society of Jesus; and answers that not even a mediæval king was consecrated to govern the Church in any but temporal matters.

A paper by the late Sir Archibald Milman argues that Bishop Cosin was the author of the Parliamentary prayer.

Sir Robert Anderson, late Assistant Commissioner of Police, pleads for a treatment of untried prisoners more in harmony with the theory that, until proved guilty, they are held to be innocent. His paper is chiefly remarkable for its insistence on the humanising influence and clamant need of windows in prison-cells, which will enable the inmate to see something of the world, or at least of the sky.

W. G. Waters and Col. A. F. P. Harcourt indignantly assail Col. Pedder's assertion that the village gentry have left their rural homes and duties to lead a life of pleasure in cities and watering-places. Agricultural depression is suggested as a truer explanation. Mr. Edward Dicey makes fun of the *Times'* suggestion of a British Academy.

The Nouvelle Revue.

WE have noticed elsewhere Dr. Marcou's excellent article on temperance in Russia, and M. Garién's account of the French Young Criminals' Aid Society. Among topical articles may be mentioned M. Tardieu's analysis of the part played by Italy in the Triple Alliance, and M. Macler's account of Russia in Asia, while the Hugo Centenary gives actuality to M. Gachot's vivid account of General Hugo, the father of the poet, and in his day a very distinguished soldier.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE more important articles in the *Contemporary Review* for March are noticed elsewhere.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM PLAY IN FRANCE.

Mdlle. Claire de Pratz contributes a very interesting article concerning the plays of M. de Brieux, whose works she regards as a particular symbol of this particular period of French art and thought. She briefly describes all these plays, but pays most attention to *Blanchette* and "*Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont*."

In "*Blanchette*" he studies the question of the relative positions of parents and children in the character of Elise Rousset—the educated daughter of uneducated parents. "*L'Engrenage*" treats of political corruption, and of the means by which a perfectly honourable man may be led through political ambition to do dishonourable actions, although he returns to strict honesty afterwards. In "*Les Bienfaiteurs*" false ideals of philanthropy are shown up to derision and scorn, and their evils castigated. In "*Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont*," a feminist play *par excellence*, the three careers hitherto open to the modern woman are relatively compared and discussed, and so far as the construction of a play and its inherent qualities are concerned, this is, perhaps, one of the finest productions of the author. "*Le Berceau*" is directed against divorce. "*Les Remplaçantes*" concerns the evils of wet-nursing, evils which affect the very source and strength of the race.

A MODERN KING OF THE CANNIBALS.

Mr. E. M. Morel, in an article entitled "*The Belgian Curse in Africa*," brings the most serious charges against the King of the Belgians on account of the way in which he has exploited the unfortunate natives of the Congo State for the purposes of gain. He began by saying that his only programme was the work of moral and material regeneration, but for eleven years he has created a vast preserve called the *Domaine Privé*, covering no less than 800,000 square miles, which is absolutely closed to legitimate enterprise. Throughout the whole of that region he has practically reduced the natives to a condition of serfage, and he has created a cannibal army, 15,000 strong, who give no quarter to women and children, and sometimes bring the heads of their victims to their white officers and afterwards eat the bodies of the slain children. Mr. Morel demands that the Congo State should be called to account for the unparalleled and irreparable mischief which it has committed.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIALISM.

Mr. J. M. Creed, an Australian, contributes a brief paper upon "*The Independence of Belgium*." He maintains that, as the Australians have shown themselves ready to fight England's battles, they ought to have a voice in the direction of England's foreign policy. Therefore, this particular development demands that we should forthwith repudiate the Treaties by which we are bound to defend the independence of Belgium, which, in his opinion, might be well annexed to France, Germany being placated by the annexation of Holland. What seems to be at the back of Mr. Creed's line is irritation at the fact that Dr. Leyds lives in Belgium, and that the Belgian newspapers have expressed the verdict of the conscience of civilised mankind upon the South African War.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. W. F. Ford, writing on this subject, calculates that the Americans are investing an annual sum of ninety millions sterling in Europe. He thinks that most of this money is invested in English securities, and the tendency will be to increase rather than to decrease. He does not think there was any definite desire on the part of the Americans to invade the English market, but they are

driven to do so by the fact that their exports are so much in excess of their imports that they have no option but to buy up European securities. It is obvious, however, that this will tend to increase rather than decrease the difficulty of the situation, for the interest upon securities will have to be remitted to America somehow, it cannot be transmitted in bullion, and if they do not want anything from the Old World, how are they going to be paid?

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* is a good all-round number. I have dealt as leading articles with Sir George Arthur's paper on "*Army Remounts*," Mr. D. C. Boulger's on "*Our Alliance with Japan*," and Mr. W. B. Duffield's on "*The Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism*."

THE BRITISH ACADEMY PROJECT.

The project for founding a British Academy is dealt with by Mr. Frederick Harrison, Professor Dowden, and Mr. Max Beerbohm. Mr. Beerbohm, of course, treats the projects humorously, and thinks that Academy would be "a chronic pleasure for those who care for the comedy of life." Mr. Dowden deals chiefly with the virtue of excluding literature from the authority of the Academy. Mr. Frederick Harris is shortest and most concise. He says:—

Imagine a British Academy without Herbert Spencer or John Morley; to which Stephen Phillips and William Watson, Thomas Hardy, and Mary Ward, never could aspire; which would not have elected Carlyle, Mill, Ruskin, or George Eliot; of which Arthur Balfour is to be the philosopher, and Rudyard Kipling the moralist!

CULTURE CONTRASTS—AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Mr. C. F. Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University, U.S.A., and Mr. James Williams, of Lincoln College, Oxford, discuss this problem. Mr. Thwing, among other things, says that education is not the compelling and absorbing interest in England which it has become in America. The Englishman bequeaths his fortune to his family, while the American is more inclined to let his family shift for itself, and to serve the community by gifts to colleges, etc. Mr. Williams also harps on the superior financial conditions of the American universities. Mr. Williams, however, prefers the English college system as an instrument of moral training.

PARLIAMENTARY IMPRESSIONS.

An anonymous M.P. contributes a paper of impressions, entitled "*Below the Gangway*." Of Lord Rosebery, he says:—

What is the key to the Roseberian cypher? Who can rede the riddle. Since the days of the primrose Earl there has been no such political hieroglyph as the Earl of Primrose. Myself, I sit below the gangway, I do not swear by him; but he encharms me against my will. He owns the native incommunicable gift of personal magnetism, that by no art nor taking thought can be acquired. I call Carlyle to witness: "*The spiritual fire which is in that man—which, shining through such confusions, is nevertheless conviction—is not buyable nor saleable.*" Liberalism is not ready enough to buy it; I doubt that Rosebery is able to dispose of it himself.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a number of other articles of interest. Mr. Arthur Lawrence writes a paper on "*Present Day Essayists*," giving many humorous quotations from Mr. Max Beerbohm, Mr. Chesterton, and Mr. Lucas. The first instalment of a series of papers on "*The Present State of the Navy*" is published. Dr. Macnamara writes on the Educational Problem, and the Countess von Krockow on "*Germany at the End of 1901*."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* begins a new volume with the publication of a special supplement containing the recollections of a diplomat, by Sir Horace Rumbold. These recollections deal solely with his personal reminiscences of his mission to China in 1859. The articles on Mr. Chamberlain, the Japanese Alliance, and an Imperial Customs Union are noticed elsewhere.

THE MILITARY RULE OF OBEDIENCE.

Captain Mahan, writing upon this subject, endeavours to set out the rational basis upon which it is necessary that soldiers and also naval officers should not be allowed to act upon their own judgment. He illustrates this by referring to incidents in our naval wars, and sums up the whole matter thus :—

Lord St. Vincent's maxim, "The whole of discipline is contained in the one word 'obedience'" may be correctly paraphrased, "The whole of military action is contained in the one word unity." Obedience and unity are only different manifestations of the same principle. The one is the principle in will, the other in act.

A SAILOR MAN FOR PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Arnold White, in an article entitled "The Silent Navy," pleads strongly in favour of having the Navy represented in the House of Commons, which, being interpreted, means that Lord Charles Beresford ought to be the Conservative candidate for the next vacant seat. There are five subjects, says Mr. White, which at present agitate the navy. First, the food question; secondly, the revision of the disposition of the fleets of Great Britain; thirdly, the question of the standard of strength; fourthly, the question of straight shooting; and fifthly, the age of the Admirals. In the next war, he fears, the results of senile incapacity at sea will be irreparable. England is in the grip of old men. Therefore the seniority system should be abolished for Admirals on the active list.

The article, like all that Mr. Arnold White writes, is very clear, definite, and to the point.

RAILWAYS AND THE HOUSING QUESTION.

The Hon. Claude Hay, M.P., has a brief paper entitled "Home Truths About Housing." The chief truth which he wishes to press home is the evil influence of what he calls the railway gang in Parliament. What he has to say amounts practically to a declaration that the railway directors do not know their own business, and that instead of lessening the housing difficulty they have immensely aggravated it. He says :—

Clearances for the purposes of their works have been fruitful in lessening house accommodation, and deficiency in house room is a nuisance far more difficult to deal with than deficiency in sanitation. Through railway officers' legal quibbles and their greater knowledge of the Acts they work than that possessed by officials of the Local Government Board, as also by a determination to have the way that best suits them, more dogged than that of the officials to thwart them, the housing clauses in these Acts have in numberless instances been evaded, and made a dead letter.

LORD CURZON AND THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

In an article entitled "With Lord Curzon in Burmah" contains a report of the speech which Lord Curzon delivered when he put his foot down definitely on the idea of a railway from Burmah into Yunnan. His words are so wise, and apply to so many other things besides this, that I quote them here :—

Why we should even carry on our present railway at the extra cost of considerably over half a million sterling to the Kunlong

Ferry, across which the entire Chino-Burmese trade is successfully transported in two dug-outs, and amounts to less than one hundred tons a year, is beyond my comprehension. For my own part, therefore, I cannot advise that in the pursuit of fanciful political ambitions we should use Indian money to spreadeagle our railways over foreign countries and remote continents, while all the time there is lying the most splendid and lucrative field of investment at our doors. There is a good deal to be done within range of our own perch, before we begin to flap our wings in distant firmaments.

The Monthly Review.

ONE of the ablest papers in the March number is an anonymous attack on the *Weekly Press of England*. The writer complains of the "extraordinary uniformity" of the weeklies. He contrasts them with their French counterparts. Our weeklies are too rude, too political, are not literary enough, are too cautious, lack enthusiasm, formerly failed to welcome genius, now fear to depart from tepid or indiscriminate praise, indulge in "smartness" for its own sake, and generally reveal a painful absence of a literary conscience. The writer advocates more literary articles, more about labour and philanthropy, and less about politics.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood asks the Liberal Imperialists what is to be their financial creed? Are they going to stand by "the free-trade superstition"? Mr. Greenwood argues that free trade rested on a basis of peace as a rule, and war as an exception. As we seem to be moving towards an entirely opposite basis, the reorganisation of our finances on some new principle appears to be necessary.

The editor approves the alliance with Japan, even while ridiculing as a chimera the existence of an international plot against England.

Mr. Julian S. Corbett opens his case against the present system of education in the Navy thus pointedly :—"It is an old and treasured saying that Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton. It is at least equally true that Colenso was lost in her class-rooms." He goes on to ask if we have not good reason to expect a naval Colenso. His positive proposals are reserved for a future number.

A SPECIALLY interesting paper in the *Century* is a sketch, with photographs, of Marconi's apparatus of wireless telegraphy in Cornwall and Newfoundland when his famous message was transmitted. Mr. McGrath is the writer.

A SOMEWHAT elaborate skit on modern "discoveries" of cryptograms appears in *Macmillan's*. "Who wrote *Paradise Lost*?" is the problem: and by a story of an edition of date 1658 with Greek letters sprinkled here and there in the text, there is presented a deciphered cryptogram which shows the real author to have been Oliver Cromwell, who in turn is shown to be really Francis Bacon, son of the famous Sir Francis and Mary Queen of Scots!

A CURIOUS parallel to present military gossip is recalled in *Macmillan* by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. At the close of the War of Independence, when British soldiers had had a severe experience of American sharpshooting, they said, as men say now, "that the firearm, or, as we now express it, the rifle, is everything. They then averred that the shock of the bayonet was obsolete; they now declare that lances and sabres have no place but in a museum, and that the shock action of cavalry is a thing of the past."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

AS strenuous as ever, the *Westminster* has a more pleasantly varied bill of fare.

LORD ROBERTS' CANTONMENTS CIRCULAR.

"Bella, bella, horrida bella!" is the title of the first paper, in which Mr. W. J. Corbet, while not denying the sacred right of self-defence, personal and national, recalls the killing of the wounded at Omdurman, the infamies of the "pacification" of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, and Lord Roberts' despatch concerning the provision of Indian women for British troops in 1888. The writer exclaims against the author of such a circular being given a star and badge of the Order of St. Patrick by self-respecting Irishwomen.

A PARLIAMENT OF "INTERESTS."

Mr. P. Barry projects a reformed House of Commons, chosen to represent "interests" as follows:—

Class I. of 100 Members of Parliament:—(a) Workers on the land in all capacities. (b) Workers in and about mines. (c) Workers in and about seas, rivers, and canals.

Class II. of 100 Members of Parliament:—(a) Wage-earners of all grades. (b) The unemployed. (c) The paupers.

Class III. of 100 Members of Parliament:—(a) Salaried persons of all grades. (b) Professions of all grades. (c) Persons with fixed incomes of all grades.

Class IV. of 100 Members of Parliament:—(a) Traders of all grades. (b) Rank and file, army, navy, volunteers, and reserves, all grades.

Each of the classes to return exclusively from its own ranks 100 Members. Ministries to be elected by ballot by the Commons. The House of Lords to be made up of outsiders nominated by the Commons, their votes to be counted in with those of the Commons.

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

Mr. Hewitt's history and chronology of the myth-making age is reviewed by Mr. W. F. Harvey. The paper will probably be remembered for this enigmatical reference to a favourite cumulative chant of early years:—

Most people will learn with surprise that the well-known doggerel, "The House that Jack Built," of which Basque and Talmudic versions exist, was a primeval nursery lesson dating from the age of the cycle-year ruled by the Pole-Star goat.

"THE BLUNDERS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD."

This is the provocative title of a series of vigorous strictures by Mr. F. Grierson, who certainly has the courage of his convictions. He says:—

We feel obliged to maintain—(1) That Arnold was not a man of the world; (2) that he was no psychologist; (3) that he never knew the meaning of passion; (4) that he could not reason from cause to effect. . . . The idea that poetry is a criticism of life is both crude and superficial.

THE GLAMOUR GONE.

Yiolet Capel, discussing *personnel* for our Army, suggests increased rates of pay to compete with the labour market, both in officers and privates. The writer has been in South Africa since the war began, and reports:—

The men are all tired out and stale, sick with hope deferred of a successful termination to the war, and weary with the pursuit of a phantom enemy who will stay neither to fight nor to surrender. There is a general desire to get home and out of the army, especially among the infantry, upon whom has fallen the less glorious but far more irksome task of guarding posts and bridges. The long detention of the reservists with the colours has produced among this class a feeling of great dissatisfaction

with the terms of their service, a feeling which, when spread about at home, cannot fail to have a deterrent effect on many would-be recruits.

"An American" extols Mr. McKinley's private character, but laments that as President he was but "the people's hired man," who ever "kept his ear to the ground, and had his opinions made for him by others." The writer rejoices that President Roosevelt is open to no such charges.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for February does not contain any articles of particular interest. Two papers deal with China, one by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, being a Character Sketch of Li Hung Chang. Mr. Reid has a very high opinion of Li, who, he declares, was "brave, diligent, high-minded, patriotic, keen, far-seeing, unique in personality, and born to command." The other Chinese paper is by Mr. Mark B. Dunnell, who urges that, as the policy of force and aggression has failed in dealing with China, the time has come when the opposite policy should be adopted.

TO ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES.

Major J. H. Parker asks the question, "What Shall America do with the Philippines?" and answers it in these words:—

The right of alienating territory is equal to that of acquiring it; and it may well be seriously considered whether the cession of the Philippines for some suitable equivalent to some European or Asiatic power, capable of guaranteeing the continuance of the stable conditions we have therein instituted, would not be the best disposition we could make of an undesirable and embarrassing possession forced upon us by unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances. If such a disposition could be made, at the same time guaranteeing to us that "open door" and "trade expansion" demanded by the second of our fundamental foreign policies, this course might, perhaps, be compatible with our national honour and in harmony with our best interests.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Mr. Kelly Miller, in an article upon "The Expansion of the Negro Population," lays stress upon the segregative tendency which is becoming so notable in the mixed white and black districts of the United States. The tendency is for the negroes to be gathered into black belts in the country and into single wards in the cities. There are 279 counties in the United States where the negroes are more numerous than the whites, as against 337 counties in 1860. The average proportion in these counties is 130 negroes to 100 whites.

Are we English too Lazy to Learn?

ON January 10th Dr. James Gow, the new headmaster of the famous Westminster School, in an address to the annual General Conference of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, of which he is president, set forth a despairing conception of the country's intellectual outlook. Said Dr. Gow:—

For myself, I have no hope that any educational act whatever will make our people well educated, industrious, or intelligent. The English are notoriously indocile, and the Scotch even more so, but the people of Scotland love learning and teach themselves, whereas the English, or a great part of them, especially those who set the fashion, do not love learning at all and will neither learn nor teach themselves.

It is impossible to make such a people intelligent or industrious by act of Parliament, just as it is impossible to make them sober by the same means.

LA REVUE.

La Revue for February more than maintains its reputation for variety and interest. M. Béranger's appreciation of Victor Hugo, and Tolstoy's "Letters to Priests" are separately noticed.

FRENCH WOMEN WORKERS.

Mme. Schirmacher, a doctor, continues her series of valuable articles on women's work in various countries—this time in France. Her paper is not very cheerful reading. Over 6,300,000 French women work for their living, well on for 3,000,000 of whom are married. Most of these outside workers (over 2,700,000) are employed in forestry or agriculture, including women landowners. Industrial occupations claim nearly 2,000,000 more, the cloister 120,000, the theatre about 12,000, and the liberal professions 138,460. Except in domestic service, there are always far more men employed than women; all the better and more responsible posts are reserved for men, who even for the same work receive always far more than, sometimes twice as much as, women. A woman, broadly speaking, need not hope for any advancement, unless perhaps an occasional increase of salary. Women in various trades, by working nine to eleven hours a day, can with great difficulty make both ends meet on what they earn. Their wretched pay is due partly to their being women, and therefore politically inferior, partly to their lack of organisation. Hence the great numbers of Frenchwomen, especially industrial workers—actresses of all kinds—who are "almost invariably driven to gallantry." Recent legislation, vigorously combated by the feminist congresses, has fixed a maximum day of eleven hours for women, forbidden night work, and introduced other reforms. On the contrary, educated women would seem to be sometimes better paid in France than in England. Stenographers may get as much as £14 a month; women doctors (of whom there are 82) from £320 to £1,200 a year; journalists from £120 to £200, though some earn far more; writers from £160 to £800 a year. Clearly, Mme. Schirmacher thinks the life of the French working woman one of great difficulty and few prospects.

ITALIAN PATRIOTISM.

Signor Ferrero contributes his very interesting views on Italian Patriotism. When Italy first began to wake up early in the century, she was so eager to learn, to acquire, to improve, that her own individuality became submerged. She forgot her own literature, her own art, her own music, so far as to adopt the most decadent foreign imitations. So she went on till about 1888, when among the new importations was Socialism, which spread with amazing speed. They opposed the Government and all its works, and formed the nucleus of the Opposition strengthened by the 1900 elections, and known as the popular party. The Conservatives, alarmed, came in time to worship the old historical and traditional ideas of Italy and all that was Italian, almost as blindly as they had once rushed after everything that was not Italian. Meanwhile the enlightened opposition tended to formulate their ideas: Historical traditions are great and sacred, but they must disappear in time, and the national ideas be kept strong, like a race, by the admission of fresh ideas from outside. Italy's ancient past is gone for ever; she must now learn from nations whom once she taught. Now, says Signor Ferrero, the problem of the Twentieth Century for Italy is to strike the balance between these two patriotisms, evolve a third which shall avoid the militarism and jingoism of the Conservatives, and be exempt from the critical pessimism of the popular party.

THE PERSIAN GULF AND KOWEIT.

M. Bordat in an article on this subject bitterly reproaches France with neglecting her opportunities in and around the Persian Gulf. The French are often first in the field; but never know how to utilise the advantages of their position. In Persia she has been, he thinks, quite exceptionally negligent of her own interests, inasmuch as here the great difficulty—that of language—is already largely overcome, French being spoken in much of Persia. Quantities of French sugar are brought to Persia, but it is carried in English bottoms, sold by English middlemen, and often thought to be English goods. France has not even sent commercial travellers to Persia. And moreover, says M. Bordat, France is, or was, loved in Persia as much as England was detested. It is painful indeed, he adds, to have to make such remarks when one is persuaded that, of all England's competitors, the French are the nation who could most easily establish themselves firmly in this part of the East.

JAPANESE FICTION.

M. Hitomi, writing on "The Japanese Novel in 1900 and 1901" says that Japanese novelists are sunk in profound slumber, and have been for years past. They make no advance. And why? Because, in order to gain enough to live on, they must produce four or five volumes a year. This they do—but at the expense of the quality of their work. It is and must be—until literature is better paid—done too fast to be done well. Strangers say that the Japanese live frugally. M. Hitomi says it is no use to pretend that the Japanese are other than a luxury-loving nation.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH MILK.

Dr. Romme, describing modern efforts to find a substitute for human milk for infants, says that sterilised milk has failed because it lacked certain "ferments" found in human milk, and apparently almost vitally important to children. But recent experiments, conducted by M. Spolverini, have proved that by regulating the food of a milch cow, for instance, its milk can be assimilated to human milk. He experimented first with a goat by feeding it on ordinary food, but adding eggs or a little meat; and later on he experimented with another goat by giving it sprouting grains of barley. In each case chemical examination of the goat's milk showed that its constituents were exactly those of human milk.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are many other excellent articles, of which no more than a mere mention can be made. M. D. Mezeray describes admiringly the work of William Hunt, the painter of animals. M. Quay-Cendré remarks on the instability of a parliamentary career in France, and discusses "where the Deputies go to." M. de Ricard writes his recollections of Anatole France.

The Atlantic Monthly.

THERE is not much of special interest in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, except Mr. Trowbridge's "Reminiscences of Walt Whitman," separately noticed. Mr. Harper's paper on "The Fame of Victor Hugo" is also noticed elsewhere. Mr. Shepard contributes a lengthy paper on "The Second Mayoralty Election in Greater New York." No chief magistrate of any city—certainly none chosen by popular suffrage—wields anything like the power recently placed in the hands of Dr. Seth Low. His prerogatives are larger than those of any of his predecessors, and his responsibilities correspondingly greater.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. de Rousiers' article on the French miner and the eight hours day law. With the exception of this article, the only topical contributions to the *Revue* are articles concerning the Triple Alliance in reference to various commercial treaties, and some curious pages written by M. Berard, concerning the importance of Tripoli, the position of which the writer believes to be the key of Africa. "He who possesses Tripoli will ultimately command the whole of the Soudan." At the present moment this little-known corner of the world belongs to Turkey, but Italy is said to be exceedingly anxious to acquire it, and M. Berard hopes that they will end by doing so, the more so that he evidently suspects the British Government of having an eye on this desirable spot.

Among non-topical articles the place of honour must surely be given in each number to the absorbingly interesting account of Joan of Arc, written by the one modern Frenchman on whom seems to have fallen the mantle of Michelet, that is, Anatole France. To a vivid imagination he joins profound erudition and rare command of language. M. France entitles what promises to be the most complete history of the famous maid, "The Siege of Orleans."

He deals at some length, in a very convincing manner, with the interesting question as to whether Joan of Arc had not at first thought of conciliating the two hostile nations, England and France, with a view of leading their joint armies to the Holy Land. In her first letter to the generals of the English army she alluded very clearly to this hope, but so out of sympathy were even those immediately round her with this project that the sentences alluding to the forthcoming Crusade were cut out of her letter by a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and probably never reached those to whom it was addressed!

Of course the French historian throws doubt on many legends, especially those concerning the prophecies, which in most cases were, he declares, written and imagined long after the death of Joan of Arc.

Lovers of Victor Hugo will be exceedingly interested in five poems hitherto unpublished, and which are shortly to appear in a volume entitled "The Last Sheaf." Of the five sets of verses undoubtedly the most interesting and the finest are those apparently written by Hugo in the December of 1870, during the siege of Paris. Indeed, so fine are they that it is strange that they should never have been published during the lifetime of the poet.

A curious and powerful book, published anonymously some time ago by Miss Hannah Lynch under the title of "The Biography of a Child," is here translated for French readers, and will certainly give them a curious idea of how the British child is treated.

In these two numbers are concluded the interesting series of letters which passed between Renan and his excellent mother during his sojourn at the Issy seminary. Those interested in the early life of the famous Frenchman, and perhaps a wider circle who would like to know something of the training of Roman Catholic priests, will find much of absorbing interest in this correspondence. It is quite clear from these letters that Renan's mother was excessively anxious, indeed very anxious, that he should join the priesthood, and in a most touching and painful letter her son is compelled to tell her that his final decision—which we now know too well was not final—was against his taking the irrevocable step. Very beautiful is the answer to this letter. "Your poor mother," she says, "will be content with all and everything that the good God sends her."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the interesting correspondence of Père Didon; M. Mange's article on German Canals; M. Lepauze's article on the right of admission to Museums; and M. de Coubertin's paper on National Strength and Sport. It cannot, we fear, be said that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* quite comes up to its reputation this month, though there are two or three articles of considerable interest.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

M. Charmes, in his interesting *Chronique*, gives in the second February number a very fair summary of the Peace Proposals of Dr. Kuyper. He puts clearly all the advantages which Holland possesses for acting as intermediary, in that being a small, not to say insignificant country, her interference could by no possibility wear a threatening aspect, and also because she is in a position, presumably, to know the mind of the Boers. M. Charmes regards Lord Lansdowne's famous answer as nothing but a point-blank refusal—indeed, he goes so far as to say that the Foreign Minister actually pointed out in effect what should be the procedure for entering into negotiations. Of course M. Charmes sees the great difficulty of the situation—namely, the Boer demand for independence, and the obstinate refusal to grant it on the British side. M. Charmes goes on to explain the baneful ascendancy which Mr. Chamberlain has acquired in the councils of the Cabinet, which is seen in the frank declaration of Lord Lansdowne that the negotiations, if any, must be conducted in South Africa, not with the representative of the civil power, but with the Commander-in-Chief. He comments on Lord Salisbury's speech at the Junior Conservative Club; the defects of the Prime Minister, he considers, increase with his advancing age; his caustic tone becomes more and more bitter and wounding, and as it serves no useful purpose, would seem to be indulged in from pure love of the art. M. Charmes exposes the Jingo view that the Boer War is not a matter of sentiment, but of business, which must be finished off; and he advises England, if she wishes to keep her reputation for practical intelligence, not to engage in many businesses of that kind. Even from that ignoble point of view M. Charmes points out that though England is undoubtedly rich enough to pay for glory, yet it will cost her more than it is worth. On the broad question M. Charmes considers that, in spite of everything, the general feeling has made a distinct step forward towards peace.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned M. Dastre's summary of the various parasites which inhabit marshes, and have now been found guilty of communicating malaria to the human race, notably the mosquito; and a paper by M. Pinon on Morocco and the European Powers, in which, of course, he looks forward to a time when France shall preside over the development of Morocco. In spite of some disquieting incidents M. Pinon roundly declares that Northern Africa is reserved for French expansion; and he even cites that curious suggestion made some two years ago by the *Spectator* that England, France, and Spain should unite in order to solve the Morocco question.

EASTER is approaching, when many people take a short holiday. They may therefore be interested in Mrs. W. R. Clifford's article in the *Quiver*, on the Austrian Tyrol, the charms of which, she says, the English have not so far appreciated.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE most interesting article in the *Deutsche Revue* is from the pen of Vice-Admiral Livonius. Many such "inspired" articles have been appearing in the German press lately, all of them intended to convince the reader that an increase of the Navy of the Fatherland is absolutely necessary. There is a certain interest to follow out the arguments used. They are generally much alike, but the gallant Vice-Admiral breaks rather new ground in his essay, which compares the English and German sea power in the North Sea. One clause in his argument will at once strike the reader. He begins by saying how much he has always admired the old English sea captains who gave the supremacy of the ocean to England. But what likelihood is there, he asks, that men of the calibre of Nelson, Jervis, Collingwood, and Troubridge will ever arise again? These men, with much smaller fleets, utterly crushed the superior might of France and Spain. But why should one who is arguing for an increased fleet dwell so much upon this fact? He also says that he can never persuade himself that ships fight; it is the men who man the ships that win battles. Great superiority of tonnage is therefore by no means so formidable, if the opposing fleet is manned by thorough sailors who know every detail of their work. The old English battle fleets of the Napoleonic period were always at sea keeping some blockade or other, so that all the men were always highly trained. To-day, he says, how different it is. Then he proceeds to point out the superiority of the German seaman's training, and also that the German ships, unlike the English, are always in commission. This is probably true, as when there are so few of them all need to be employed. Many of his remarks about the merchant marine and the South African War are well worth attention however. General Vogel v. Falckenstein writes upon the Hague Conference and Peace, and Germain Bapst concludes his paper upon the capture of the Malakoff.

The publication of the Tilsit letters, collected by Paul Bailleu, continues in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. These letters are written by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., and his wife Queen Luise. The king goes pretty fully into details, and his letters show clearly how much Napoleon dominated the situation. The negotiations were in the hands of the Emperor of Russia, but towards their end the king writes that the Russian monarch has quite ceased to offer any resistance to Napoleon's demands. He speaks of Talleyrand with almost as much hate as he does of Napoleon himself, and says that he is only second to his master in wickedness. Franz Laver Kraus writes upon the Sistine Chapel.

In his usual monthly survey of colonial politics in the *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land*, Ulrich von Hassell mentions a rumour that certain Johannesburgers, allied it is true with the German Bank, have leased an area of 17,000 sq. kilometers from German South-West Africa for 15 years, with the right to start mining operations therein. The rest of the article deals chiefly with Colonial railways.

AMONG peers who preach, Mr. T. C. Collings, in the *Sunday at Home*, mentions Lord Halifax, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Overton, the Earl of Tankerville and the Earl of Stamford. Actual clergymen are the Marquess of Normanby, the Earl of Strafford, and Lord Scarsdale (father of the Viceroy of India). The second paper on "Preachers in Parliament" will probably tell us how many in the Lower House actually preach.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE distinguished Senator F. Nobili-Vitelleschi writes in the *Nuova Antologia*, February 16th—probably of all foreign magazines the most persistently friendly to England—a striking article on the relations of our country to his own. He begins by asserting that we have reached "the height of power and prosperity possible to any modern State," and that we are now suffering from "the temptation to pride and satiety, and the intoxication of power and wealth." He describes the two characteristics of English policy to-day as Imperialism and isolation, the latter being the outcome from the former. Yet, although the Senator considers the English nation on the "down-grade," he urges a continuation of the old friendly relations between England and Italy as necessary to both if the balance of power in Europe is to be maintained. The same number contains four hitherto unpublished letters of great interest from the Italian patriot Ugo Foscolo, written during his exile in England. The first three are addressed in French to Lord Broughton—better known as John Cain Hobhouse—and the last, in excellent English, to Mr. John Murray, concerning various literary matters. Professor Lombroso (February 1st) writes scientifically concerning the criminal attributes of the celebrated brigand Musolino.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* reprints from the *Correspondent* a long article, by the well-known French priest the Père Ragey, on the religious situation in England on the accession of Edward VII. He compares the English Church to St. Paul's Cathedral: an imposing structure whose foundations threaten to give way. The article is sympathetic in tone, and on the whole accurate, though the French priest hardly makes sufficient allowance for the influence of the Free Churches in English religious life.

The anonymous political writer in the *Rivista Moderna* writes very sympathetically of Lord Dufferin, who was exceedingly popular in Rome, and with some elation of the advances made to Italy of late both by Mr. Chamberlain and by the German Emperor.

The North American Review.

THE *North American* for February is a good number, three-fourths of which, however, is of almost exclusively American interest. Mr. McAdoo, for instance, describes all the difficulties which have to be overcome before permission can be obtained from Congress for the building of an American battleship. Perusal of the article might tend to make our officials at the Admiralty a little happier than they are at present. Mr. Maurice Low maintains that the United States Senate has developed into an oligarchy, in which half a dozen men who owe their position to seniority reduce the House to a legislative nonentity, and keep the President in subjection. Mr. Whitridge replies to Mr. Gage's vindication of the method of examining the luggage of American travellers by the officials of the Treasury Department, and Lieut.-Colonel Chittenden pleads for more extensive construction of reservoirs in arid regions. Mr. Penfield, formerly United States diplomatic agent in Egypt, urges the Americans to buy the Panama Isthmus from the Republic of Colombia, which is very hard up, and would probably jump at the idea of obtaining cash down for a province which is twelve days' distance from their capital. Mr. C. H. Allen, the first Civil Governor of Porto Rico, explains how civil government was established in that island. Mr. Whelpley writes on the Militia Forces of the United States. Mr. Whibley has a brief literary paper upon Turgenieff. The other articles are noticed elsewhere.

REMINISCENCES OF TENNYSON.

MR. W. GORDON MACCABE, who appears to have enjoyed rare privileges of intimacy with the late Laureate, contributes his personal recollections of the poet to the *March Century*.

THE POET AS TALKER.

He has conversed with Swinburne, Browning, Matthew Arnold, but, he says :—

Delightful as were all these, Tennyson's talk was far and away the best and the most enjoyable I have ever listened to, with its dry humour, shading off suddenly into vehement earnestness ; its felicity of epithet, that at times flashed out like a searchlight, and lighted up the whole subject of discussion ; its underlying vein of robust common-sense ; its wealth of apt quotation and charming reminiscence.

HIS FAVOURITE LINES.

The writer succeeded in securing certain confidences of the poet as to preferences in his own poetry. For example :—

Many and many a time, in reading to me some one of his poems, he has paused and said, "That's a fine line." Of course I never misunderstood him, and he well knew that I understood.

At another time he wrote down for Mr. MacCabe what, he said, "I hold, if not the best, certainly one of the best, lines I have ever written :"—

Freedom free to slay herself, and dying while they shout her name.

The poet was also so obliging as to write down for him his favourite line in the *Idylls* :—

He makes no friend who never made a foe.

He read to his guest his ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, "and read it superbly."

The exquisite precision of diction in his poems was fairly matched by what Macaulay was wont to call his "scrupulosity in pronunciation" in everyday talk. More than once he has stopped me in my headlong talk and said, "Why do you pronounce that word as you do?"

"THE BRIDAL FLOWER."

On the close of "In Memoriam," Mr. MacCabe observes :—

It will, no doubt, be somewhat of a comfort to those who still believe in the immortality of first love to know that the reference in the epilogue to "the bridal flower,"

That must be made a wife ere noon,

is to the younger sister, Cecilia, who married Edmund Lushington, and not to Emily, Hallam's fiancée. Emily, however, did ultimately marry Captain Jesse, of the Royal Navy, and her two sons are still alive in England.

"BLACK-BLOODED" TENNYSONS.

Here is an interesting self-revelation :—

One day he was harping, almost querulously, on some foolish adverse criticism made by an obscure nincompoop, and I broke out, forgetting, for a moment, in my impatience, that I was talking to one of the Immortals : "What in the world do you care about such rubbish as that for?"

In fact, he could not himself have told why he should have cared.

"Yes," I know," as he said to "Old Knowles," "I'm black-blooded, like all the Tennysons—I remember everything that has been said against me and forget all the rest."

THE POET AND THE TSARITZA.

His defective eyesight once landed him in a strange accident. The poet told the story thus :—

Hallam and I went with Mr. Gladstone as Sir Donald Currie's guests on a cruise in the *Pembroke Castle* among the Hebrides, and thence on to Denmark. While lying in the harbour of Copenhagen we were invited to dine at Fredensborg with the King and Queen of Denmark, and the next day the whole royal party came on board to luncheon. There were the King and Queen, "the princess," the Czar and Czarina, and their attendant ladies and gentlemen. After luncheon 'the princess' asked me to read one of my poems, and someone fetched the book. I sat on a sofa in the smoking-room next 'the princess,' and another lady came and sat beside me on the other side. The Czar stood up just in front of me. When I finished reading, this lady said something very civil, and I thought she was Andrew Clark's daughter, so I patted her on the shoulder very affectionately, and said, 'My dear girl, that's very kind of you, very kind.' I heard the Czar chuckling mightily to himself, so I looked more nearly at her, and, God bless me! 'twas the Czarina herself." I fancy that it was the first time that august lady had been patted on the back and called a "dear girl" since she had left the nursery.

TOYS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

As long as child-life continues on this planet, so long will the whole world more or less take a keen interest in toys. Mr. Edward H. Cooper, writing in *Cassell's* on Toyland, confesses to having retained unimpaired his early love for toys. He says :—

My idea of Paradise is the toy fair at Leipzig in March, when every street, boulevard and square is covered with *barraques* full of toys : when hotel, halls and passages are crowded with toy dealers and their wares, and you may wake up any morning to find a roaring trade in toys going on in your bedroom and bathroom.

LONDON TOYS A "VERY POOR COLLECTION."

Describing Nuremberg, which is one of the lesser centres of the toy trade, he says, "The first fact which strikes you about all these articles is that they are extremely dear." But there is always something new. He goes on :—

The novelties of Sonneberg and Nuremberg are not seen first and best in London. Speaking with a fairly extensive knowledge of the toys of London, Paris, and Germany, I should call London toys a very poor collection. They are not dear, but they are not good. The dolls are ill-made and ill-dressed ; no child who has spent a morning in the "Nain Bleu" in the Boulevard des Capucines would say "thank you" for the dresses, baths, trousseaux or beds of an English doll shop. The mechanical toys of London—cheap and costly alike—with the exception of those in the two best known shops, are beneath contempt. They are old, bent, chipped, ill-painted rubbish ; and half of them—as chance purchasers find out to their disgust—will not work properly ; while most of the india-rubber toys are faded and full of weak spots, and break after a day or two of use. Germany sends its novelties and its best work to France and America, not to England, and cannot afford careful attention or secure packing for its cheap goods. It is a pity that English manufacturers do not give more consideration to a trade which, for a few more generations at any rate, will have a large amount of money in it. They would not have much difficulty in getting German help.

At present, however, "trains and ships are, I believe, the only first-class playthings for which English folk will pay high prices."

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILISATION, BY BENJAMIN KIDD.

"WHAT do you think of Mr. Kidd's book?" I asked a somewhat satirical philosopher. He replied by the following parable:—

"Once upon a time there was a man who was born in a fog. He grew up in a fog. And all his life was spent in a fog. But one day, the wind blew and the fog melted away, and for the first time the man beheld the sun. And the sight so amazed him that he bought a megaphone and marched about the streets roaring in the ears of all passers-by, 'Behold the Sun! It is there in mid-heaven. Actually there, the Sun, look at it, look, look, look! Never was there such a sight seen before?' And he went on megaphoning until a wise man took him by the ear and said, 'Look here, good fellow. The sun was there before you were born. And most of us saw it all the time. The fact that you have got out of the fog at last is good news—for you. But it is hardly an epoch-making event for the Universe.'

"Now the name of the man who was born in a fog and who did not see the sun until middle life was Mr. Benjamin Kidd. And the name of his megaphone is 'The Principles of Western Civilisation.' In this book he proclaims the doctrine of Kant in the dialect of Darwin. His style seems to be borrowed from the German, decorated and emphasised *à la* Hugh Price Hughes. The fog which obscured from his eyes the sun in mid-heaven was the utilitarian philosophy which confined its outlook to the present; the cold wind which blew it away was, Weismann's development of Darwinism." That is a gibe unworthy of our philosophical friend, but it expresses what many readers feel.

Mr. Kidd thinks that the differentiating distinction between this and every other epoch is that whereas men in former ages contented themselves with regarding life as a struggle to emancipate the Present from the grasp of the Past; they are now for the first time projecting themselves into the Future, and caring for the immense majority that is still to be born.

It seems somewhat strange to hear this doctrine stated as if it were a novelty. The men who have been the makers of the world, the pioneers of progress, have always lived in the Future and for the Future. If there has been any great epoch-making change of late it has not been in a quickened sense of the importance of the Future. That has always been of the essence of the soul-stuff of all the makers of men. What is new to us of this generation has been the extension of our conception of the immensity of the Past. This point has been well brought out by Mr. H. G. Wells, in his lecture at the Royal Institution on "The Discovery of the Future" (published by Fisher Unwin). Mr. Wells says:—

Our imaginations have been trained upon a past in which the past itself Comte knew is scarcely more than the concluding

moment. We perceive that man, and all the world of men, is no more than the present phase of a development so great and splendid that, beside this vision, epics jingle like nursery rhymes, and all the exploits of Humanity shrivel to the proportion of castles in the sand. We look back through countless millions of years and see the great Will to Live struggling out of the intertidal slime, struggling from shape to shape, and from power to power, crawling, and then walking confidently, upon the land; struggling, generation after generation, to master the air, creeping down into the darkness of the deep; we see it turn upon itself in rage and hunger, and reshape itself anew; we watch it draw nearer and more akin to us, expanding, elaborating itself, pursuing its relentless, inconceivable purpose, until at last it reaches us, and its being beats through our brains and arteries, throbs and thunders in our battleships, roars through our cities, sings in our music, and flowers in our art.

Small as our vanity and carnality make us, there has been a day of still smaller things. It is the long ascent of the past that gives the lie to our despair. We know now that all the blood and passion of our life was represented in the carboniferous time by something—something, perhaps, cold-blooded and with a clammy skin—that lurked between air and water, and fled before the mightier fishes and amphibia of those days.

For all the folly, blindness, and pain of our lives we have come some way from that. And the distance we have travelled gives us some earnest of the way we have yet to go.

It is this renewal of courage and confidence born from the discovery of the Past which distinguishes the Present, much more than any fresh or vivid realisation of the fact that it is from the Future that the elect souls who move mankind have always drawn, and will always draw, the inspiration necessary to enable them to dominate or defy the Present.

Mr. Kidd has no doubt addressed himself to a most commendable task when he determined to convince the world that in the cold, clear light of Weismann-evoluted Darwinism the stars of the utilitarian philosophy, from Hume to Spencer, pale their ineffectual fires.

Mr. Kidd's fundamental idea is that "utilitarian materialism is governed by the fundamentally false idea that the interests of society are always the same thing as the interests of individuals within the limits of its political consciousness." He finds this even in Herbert Spencer, whose theory of social development, he declares, remains throughout, even on its ethical side, simply a theory of movement towards an associated state where the lives of each and all may be the greatest possible in length and breadth. This doctrine carried towards its ultimate development finds its expression in Nietzsche and Marx, for he regards the principles of Marx as representing only the extreme socialistic expression of the views of which Nietzsche expresses the extreme individualistic interpretation. Nietzsche's doctrine, "A new commandment, oh my brethren, I put over you. Become hard! The world belongs to us who are the strongest, and if men do not give us these things we take them. It is we, the ruling class of the

ruling races of the Western world, who are survivors in our own stern right." Against this doctrine the hosts of the great army of progress which have fought the hard-won battle of Liberalism in the past stand grim, silent, and scornful. But it is an army which moves not. Restive, sullen, majestic, it waits for the re-statement of its faith in other terms.

It is this task which Mr. Kidd essays in the confident belief that Kant, Darwin and Weismann have completely struck away the intellectual basis of this materialistic utilitarianism. It is impossible in the brief compass at our disposal to do more than briefly summarise in outline the nature of Mr. Kidd's argument. But the fundamental doctrine, to which he returns again and again, re-stating it with ever-varying degrees of emphasis, is that the centre of these things lies in the Future, and not in the Present. The evolutionary process of life is proceeding under the domination of the principle of "Projected Efficiency." The end towards which natural selection may be regarded as working has never been the welfare of the infinitesimal number of individuals at any time existing in the world. It was always the advantage of the incomparably larger number of individuals yet to come towards which the whole process moves. This, he thinks, was first brought out into clear relief when Weismann discovered that the law of progress demanded the periodic death of the individual. A single cell went through an unending cycle of existence. But the moment nature evolved the multi-cellular form of life it was necessary, in the interests of life, to give itself death. The individual must die to serve the larger interest of his kind. The most direct and efficient adjustment of internal relations to external relations is achieved by selection where the life of each individual is rigidly limited to the time needed for reaching maturity and for the production and efficient equipment of offspring. The individual must die as soon as it becomes valueless to the species, and this gives Mr. Kidd his clue, which is that not the Present but the Future governs all things, and that instead of society being a mere struggle to emancipate the Present from the Past, it is a process by which not only the individual but society itself is being broken to the ends of social efficiency, which the human intellect can never more include within the limits of any theory of utilitarian politics in the State.

In support of this theory Mr. Kidd endeavours to show us as an organic whole the process of life represented in our civilisation. In the first epoch of social development the characteristic and ruling feature is the supremacy of the causes which are contributing to social efficiency by subordinating the individual merely to the existing political organisation. In the second epoch we begin to be concerned with the rise to ascendancy of the ruling causes which contribute to a higher type of social efficiency by subordinating society itself, with all its interests in the present, to its own future. From these two principles he deduces a

conclusion that it is only from a type of society in which there is still potentially the highest military efficiency that there can be developed that principle of social efficiency which in the second epoch of social evolution must ultimately subordinate organised society itself to its own future.

The phraseology may scare some readers, but after a while they will get used to it. In one hundred eloquent and interesting pages he describes "the development of the great Antinomy in Western history," which leads up to what he regards as the most pregnant and remarkable fact in modern history, viz., that the actual life-centre of the system of religious belief associated with our civilisation has been definitely shifted for the present within the pale of the activities of the English-speaking races.

He traces the operations of the working of the law through the Middle Ages, follows it to the Renaissance and the Reformation, and finally brings us down to the triumph of the Trust as the economic outcome of the policy of *laissez faire*.

Then he prophesies of the future, which we are to reach through no broad Elysian road, but by a struggle for existence more strenuous than any through which the race has passed. "The principle which is accomplishing so tremendous an achievement is the projection of the controlling sense of human responsibility outside the bounds of political consciousness."—P. 386.

Here is a passage in which he sums up his whole doctrine, and gives us his vision of the world which is to be :—

It is only in the first light of the principle of Projected Efficiency as applied to the social process in history, that we begin to see the nature of the right in which the peoples to whom the future belongs will hold the world. The world in which the future is to be emancipated is to be a world in which every cause, and institution, and opinion, and interest will hold its very life at the challenge of such criticism and competition as has never been known before. But it is to be a world, nevertheless, in which all the phenomena of progress, and of the free conflict which prevails, remain related to a single underlying cause, namely, that the ultimate controlling principles of human action have been projected beyond the content of all systems whatever of interest or of authority in the present.—P. 327.

Now what have we here disguised in this somewhat cloudy phraseology? Mr. Kidd may not like to face the fact, but what he has done is to supply a more or less spacious phylactery to the Pharisees of the world to enable them to undertake, with a good conscience, enterprises which are indistinguishable to the ordinary moralist from the adventures with which a namesake of the author associated the name of Kidd two centuries ago in the Western Main. The cosmic process which is presiding over the evolution of society is to realise the Manchester School's ideal of free and unrestricted combination by a system of State socialism which is to be the negative of *laissez faire*. It is to realise an ideal which rests ultimately on one principle, the principle of toleration, which makes it inflexible and inexorable at the point at which its one principle of tolerance is

threatened. In other words, it is to be tolerant to all but the intolerant; a formula which confines toleration within narrower limits than any which have hitherto been traced by Inquisitor or Autocrat. For the great majority of mankind are, and always have been intolerant, and the coming race which, as Mr. Wells tells us, will not hesitate to kill, will find itself supplied by Mr. Kidd in advance with wider licence for wholesale slaughter than has ever been furnished by the professors of morals to the perpetrators of massacres.

Mr. Kidd is right enough in his belief that it is the ideal of the establishment of the City of God in the world—the progressive realisation of the ideal of the Kingdom of Heaven—which will be the great motor of human progress in the future as it has been in the past. But wherein he trembles on the verge of all the heresies which have retarded human progress is in his cocksureness and his swell-headed conceit in the superiority of the Western man. In theory he puts his pivotal centre in the future; in reality he makes the centre of his universe the English-speaking man of the more advanced American type, who, spending his life in hustling, wears himself out rapidly enough to make room for his successors, who will adapt themselves even more rapidly than he to his changing environment. Our ancestors thought our planet was the centre of the universe, of which the sun was but a handy lamp, whose sole purpose was to give light to the human race. Mr. Kidd has very much the same idea about the English-American—our Western Demos he calls him—as compared with all the other races of the world. The following passage may be commended to the reader as an illustration of this aspect of Mr. Kidd's theories:—

"The universal Empire, to which our civilisation moves, has become the Destiny of our Western Demos, in full consciousness of the nature of the majestic process of cosmic ethics that has engendered him to project the controlling meaning of the world process beyond the present.—P. 473.

Angels and ministers of grace, deliver us from this terrific vision of Western Demos enthroned as Universal Boss over the present by virtue of the majestic process of Cosmic Ethics!

Mr. Kidd has only varied the dialect in which the familiar doctrine found expression long ago:—

Resolved—1. That the Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.

2. That the Lord hath given the Earth as an inheritance to His Saints.

3. That we are His Saints.

Therefore, we shall go in and enter into possession.

Mr. Kidd quotes Kant and Weismann where the men of the *Mayflower* quoted the Psalms and the Prophets, but it all works out the same in the end.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Kidd, in a dim, unconscious way, transcendentalises the workaday gospel of Mr. Rhodes. Like Mr. Kidd, Mr. Rhodes bases his Imperialism upon Darwinian principles. Like him, he makes the English-speaking man the pivot of the universe, and like him, also, he lives in and for the future.

When I read Mr. Kidd's last chapter and his suggestion that Western Demos must fence his borders

and strengthen his bulwarks against the Japanese and other Oriental nations, I could not help recalling a certain famous interview arranged one day between John Burns and Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes wanted to see John Burns in order to impress upon him that it was no use trying to get eight hour days and other conditions of humanised labour unless you could control sufficiently large areas within which the product of such labour could command sufficient market to secure employment. An Imperial Zollverein within which labour could, in a short working day, secure good wages and a Protective tariff against the slave or pauper labour of others—that was Mr. Rhodes's idea, as we take it to be Mr. Kidd's. Mr. Burns did not take kindly to the notion; seemed, indeed, more disposed to have Mr. Rhodes executed as a malefactor than adopted as a leader. Mr. Rhodes would have fared better with Mr. Kidd.

The danger of all those fine high-flying notions of our destinies is that they are a constant and subtle temptation to the sophistry which suggests that any devilry, even the farm-burning in South Africa, must not be condemned because the cosmic processes are working for the universal Empire of the Western Demos. When once men persuade themselves that they are God's elect and that His eternal purposes are inextricably wrapped up with the success of their poor policies, they may call themselves God's Englishmen, but they seem infallibly to go to the devil. For they make an idol of their church, their race, or their civilisation, forgetting that all these things are but tools and instruments in the hands of One whose kingdom is established by righteousness and not by *autos-da-fé*, Pekin massacres or Jameson Raids.

But I have no space to follow Mr. Kidd into the endless discussions raised by his most interesting and suggestive book. He would do well to re-write it for ordinary folk who recoil from German phraseology and are not content to be constantly confronted with the word "content," signifying all that is contained in something. He would do well in such a popular edition to make summary jettison of two-thirds of his superlatives and dogmatic absolutes. When we read so frequently that "never before has" this, that or the other happened, we recall the mocking question, "What, never?" and await the bathos of the answer, "Well, hardly ever." Having done this, let him, like Molière, read his new edition to his cook and re-write every sentence she cannot understand.

At present there is a fine majestic sublimity about his somewhat turgid style that produces a somewhat overawing effect like Martin's picture of the Last Judgment. But after a time, when we become accustomed to the gigantic canvas, with its immense abysses of dark profundity and its misty peaks, the impression somewhat wears off, especially when we discover that, in place of the trump of the Angel of the Resurrection, we are all the while only listening to the megaphone of Mr. Benjamin Kidd's "Principles of Western Civilisation."

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.



COUNT INOUE.



COUNT OKUMA.



MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

JAPAN OUR NEW ALLY.*

A FATHER is not the most impartial person to review his son's book, and as the author of this handsomely bound volume happens to be my son, I shall abstain from criticism and content myself with the humble but useful rôle of exhibitor or advertiser of the contents of his book.

Alfred Stead spent several months last year in the Japanese capital. During this time he diligently made use of the opportunities afforded him of making the acquaintance, in many cases the personal friendship, of some of the remarkable men to whose energy and courage is due the success of the great revolution which brought the Japanese Kingdom to the forefront among the progressive powers of the world. During his sojourn at Tokyo he wrote a series of articles upon Japan of to-day which were published by a syndicate of newspapers in the United States. As they were written on the spot, after interviewing the best authorities, they were thoroughly up to date, and met with considerable attention in America, where they appeared opportunely just before the visit of the Marquis Ito. When the great Japanese statesman visited London he was kind enough to express his appreciation of the articles, and almost his last act before leaving Europe was to write at Naples the preface in which he expressed his pleasure at their republication. As praise from Marquis Ito is praise indeed, I cannot refrain from quoting here his generous words, which gladdened a father's heart. After remarking that it was with great pleasure he heard of the forthcoming publication of this work on Japan by Mr. Alfred Stead, Marquis Ito continued :—

Having known him to be a man of strong convictions, keen and impartial in his judgments, and a man who has made with remarkable intelligence an extremely assiduous study on the spot of the subject he is going to treat, I cannot help believing that his work will reveal many truths about our country hitherto unknown except to the initiated few.

Marquis Ito went on to remark that never was there more need for mutual understanding between the nations of Japan and England than now, when the problems of the Extreme East are the order of the day :—

Therefore any work which makes our country accessible in its true light to the reading public of Europe is not only welcome to me, but is, I believe, also conducive in its own way to the general concord of the different races and nations coming into closer and closer contact in the East. Hoping as I do that the results will more than justify the expectations, I do not hesitate to write a short preface to Mr. Stead's work, and to



JAPAN
OUR NEW
ALLY

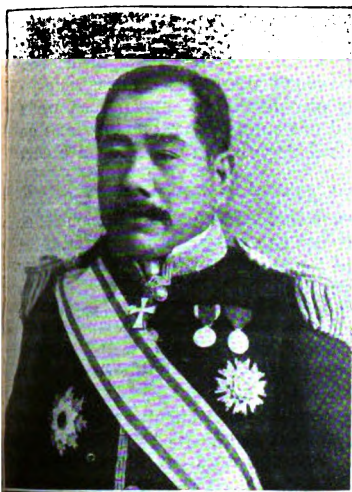
ALFRED
STEAD

Preface by
Marquis ITO

T. FISHER UNWIN



* "Japan our New Ally." By Alfred Stead. With preface by Marquis Ito. Illustrated. T. Fisher Unwin. 6s. net.



ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.
(Minister of the Navy.)



BARON SHIBUSAWA.
(The greatest Industrial Power in Japan.)



GENERAL KODAMA.
(Minister of War.)

give expression therein to my warmest wishes for the *unparalleled* success of the undertaking.

An excellent preface was written. The publication of the Anglo-Japanese agreement has made the appearance of this book more timely than ever, and without venturing to share Marquis Ito's desire for an unparalleled success for the book, I think it will be a useful and handy volume for John Bull to have by his elbow in discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the new treaty.

"Japan Our New Ally" is a volume of nearly 250 pages, divided into twenty-one chapters, which covers a wide range of subjects, from a discussion of the Japanese Alliance to a statement of the influence of the Mikado in the nation over which he rules. Among other chapters may be mentioned those on "Labour," "Commerce," "Industry," "Army," "Navy," and "Diplomacy," etc. The book is compact with information, and is dated, though not weighed down by the latest statistics. Although here and there are personal touches reminiscent of sojourn in Japan, the volume is not a book of travel, but an attempt to present in short compass a comprehensive account of Japan of to-day.

TWO BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST.*

MR. THOMSON'S book on "China and the Powers" is almost exclusively confined to an account of the Boxer outbreak, and the merciless manner in which it was suppressed and avenged by the sack of Peking. Mr. Thomson writes reasonably, and on the whole sympathetically about the Chinese. A Canton Chinaman of his position, whom he met in Tientsin, declared that the frightful devastation and slaughter of the Boxer outbreak had only been a big preface to a real awakening of China. The sack of Peking, he thinks, will waken China from her long sleep, with consequences which are not calculated to encourage the optimists of Europe. It is difficult in reading Mr. Thomson's

narrative not to feel that the Chinese have a very great deal to say for themselves. The Boxer movement, he thinks, was an unmistakably genuine popular revolt against the intruding Western, and was intensified, if not provoked, by the arrogance and insolence of the Roman Catholic missionaries. In his opinion the Chinese Government was not a party to the Boxer outbreak; and although he hesitates in pronouncing judgment, he does not leave us in much doubt that in his opinion the real cause of the attack upon the Legations, and the war of China against the Powers, was not the Boxer insurrection, but the attack upon the Taku Forts, which the Admirals decided upon against the protest of the American Admiral, Kempff. The Admirals were warned by one of the foreign Consuls that an attack upon the Taku Forts would be equivalent to signing the death warrant of every foreigner in the interior. Unfortunately his warning was disregarded, and Mr. Thomson thinks the precipitated action of the allied Admirals was the main factor in bringing to a head the terrible outbreak which has swept like a desolating wave over the whole of Northern China.

BUTCHER, PILLAGE, AND BURN.

On the subject of the behaviour of the allied troops Mr. Thomson writes briefly but vigorously. In flagrant defiance of the provisions of the Hague Convention the allied troops paid no regard to private property, and, instead of prohibiting, utterly failed to prevent wholesale pillage. He says directly the Taku Forts were taken the Russians began to lay waste the surrounding country; to burn, to pillage, and to butcher the inhabitants. The lying reports circulated, with every detail of horror, of the massacre of the Legations produced a kind of frenzy in which all sense of right or wrong was obliterated, leaving only a blind desire for vengeance and slaughter. It was by no means only the Russians who succumbed to this frenzy. The mad lust for blood prevailed all through the campaign, but nothing, no amount of provocation, can excuse the terrible treatment of the Chinese women and children by certain of the allied troops, whom Mr. Thomson refrains from particularly specifying.

*"China and the Powers." A Narrative of the Outbreak of 1900. By H. C. Thomson. Illustrated. pp. 285. (Longmans.) 10s. 6d. net.
"The Mastery of the Pacific." By Archibald R. Colquhoun. Illustrated. (Heinemann.) 18s. net.

He says it would be invidious to discriminate between the varying responsibilities of the Powers, but the claim of China against Christendom as a whole cannot be disregarded. Our own troops, although they looted like everyone else, had no share in any worse excesses. In addition to the thirst of blood, there was a longing for plunder which infected all the troops alike, and became so ungovernable that several of the houses of the foreign residents of Tientsin were completely gutted. Little effort was made to protect the Chinese. They were plundered remorselessly. Nearly the whole of the province of Chih-li was devastated, the villages on or near the line of march destroyed entirely, and a great portion of the more important cities. Immense areas of Peking are in ruins, a third of Tientsin has been burnt; in Tung Chow, a walled town of 80,000 inhabitants, hardly a house has been left untouched. No efforts were made by the allies to mitigate the sufferings of the homeless thousands. Those who were not killed were merely left to starve or to be frozen to death. Mr. Thomson thinks that the allied Powers stand convicted of having committed a most flagrant breach of International Law, as definitely settled by themselves only a few months before, and an agreed sum in respect of the loss they have thereby inflicted upon China ought surely to have been deducted from the amount of the indemnities they themselves claimed.

ONE GOOD THING ABOUT THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Mr. Thomson is strongly opposed to partition, and he thinks that should it come to partition, no Power would suffer so much as ourselves. He thinks that all that we could do would be to stand loyally by the Yangtse viceroys. He thinks that the one good thing that the South African War has brought is that it has kept us from rashly plunging into a Chinese enterprise, which might well have proved as disastrous to us as the occupation of Sicily did to the Athenians. He thinks the danger to India is not a fanciful one, but very real. The immediate outlook in China is black, and the political outlook is not hopeful. At any moment intervention may become necessary, when we shall have to choose whether or not we intend to act up to our declarations. He is all for letting our trade in China develop itself quietly, not forcing it unduly, and recognising and respecting the legitimate desires and aspirations of the Chinese. He would even take up arms on behalf of China if her integrity were threatened. Unless we can secure the confidence of the people as a people our trade must and will decline.

MR. COLQUHOUN ON THE PACIFIC STATES.

Mr. Colquhoun's book covers a much wider ground. It is a veritable encyclopædia concerning all the Pacific States, and describes, with copious photographs, all the peoples that dwell on the borders of that great ocean. He thinks that the United States will play the leading part, and that from the Western point of view the great hope for China is that the chief commercial Powers may unite to preserve the integrity of what remains to China, and that China may pass under the tutelage of Japan. . . . "The Mastery of the Pacific" will be decided by naval supremacy, and Great Britain, Japan, and the United States possess natural advantages which will count for much if properly utilised. Of these three Powers, Japan occupies a position of vantage over her future rivals, but the United States, in Mr. Colquhoun's opinion,

will be the dominant factor. She has all the qualifications and some of the ambitions necessary for the rôle. Mr. Colquhoun wisely insists upon the immense importance of concentrating our attention more upon white men's countries, instead of squandering our resources on tropical and sub-tropical regions in which men cannot breed.

Many of his observations upon Australia are extremely interesting and to the point. He warns the public at home not to be misled by the eagerness with which the Australians volunteered for service in South Africa so far as to imagine that the Australians can be relied upon always to regard their own interests and those of the Empire as identical:—

"That Australia is a new continent and a new nation is the crux of the situation.

"[Australia is not disloyal; but the sentiment, national feeling, or whatever name may be used to designate that peculiar outcome of race development, is tending towards a liberty and independence which recognises no obligation, but declares its intention of acting freely if generously towards the land which gave it birth. The spontaneity and freedom with which aid was offered in the South African War must not be regarded altogether as a precedent."

He warns us also that there is great similarity between many Australasian ideas and institutions and those of the United States, and this similarity may bring about a convergence of policy—a possible *dénouement* which deserves the deepest consideration both in Great Britain and the United States.

THE AUSTRALIAN MONROE DOCTRINE.

Another danger that confronts the empire is the fact that the Australians have adopted a Monroe doctrine of their own, which would lead them strenuously to resent any extensive development of German power in the Pacific. "The Australian Monroe doctrine," he says, "has not yet been officially promulgated or incorporated in the national policy; but its spirit is breathed by all Australians."

Mr. Colquhoun is also impressed by the curious and serious fact that a steady decrease in the Australian birth-rate has been noticeable for some years past. He discusses the causes of this. He says that unfortunately prudence seems to begin in Australia at the point arrived at some time ago by the small freeholder in France. The root of the matter seems to lie midway between physical and social causes. A dry hot climate produces its effect on nerves and physique, which are further exhausted by the demands made by the busy life, while at the same time the general high standard of wages and living increases the domestic servant difficulty, and renders the Australian wife reluctant to face unlimited liabilities of maternity.

Mr. Colquhoun deals with Japan, the Dutch in Java, the French in the New Hebrides, and the Americans in the Philippines. He describes the efforts of the Japanese as colonists in Formosa, and touches very briefly upon the action of Russia and Germany in China. He says Kiaut-chau has failed to flourish for several reasons. Whether or not the reader agrees with Mr. Colquhoun's conclusions, everyone will recognise that he has produced a book which must be on the bookshelves of all those who endeavour to follow with intelligent interest the political and commercial development of the countries which border the Pacific Ocean.

OUR GREAT COMPETITORS.*

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

M. LEVASSEUR, a French student of modern social conditions, has published a striking account of his investigations into the reasons of America's industrial supremacy. He visited the United States in 1876 and again in 1893. During that interval he found that American industry had undergone a magnificent development unequalled in any other of the great nations of the world. He spent five months in visiting factories, workshops, and the homes of the working classes. As the result of his inquiries he arrived at some very definite conclusions in regard to the present condition of American industry. The huge strides that it has made in comparison with European nations he believes are due to greater concentration, more lavish use of machinery, and greater specialisation of labour. He quotes in support of his own opinions the extremely instructive reports of the French labour delegates who visited the United States in 1893.

THE DOMINANCE OF THE MACHINE.

The lavish employment of the latest and best machinery, M. Levasseur agrees with almost all other observers, is the true explanation of American industrial superiority. Machinery began by being the servant of American industry, but he declares it has now become the master. Enterprising manufacturers adopt new machinery because of the increased profits it brings. The more backward manufacturer is compelled to follow suit, or be pushed to the wall. Expensive machinery becomes obsolete long before it is worn out. A machine becomes old-fashioned as soon as better results are obtained with a new one. But this constant change is only another proof of rapid progress. A far-sighted manufacturer includes in his general expenses the cost of frequently renewing his plant, and if his calculations have been correct he is not disturbed over the necessity of throwing aside a machine; it is already paid for, and has rendered the service expected of it. M. Levasseur visited a huge saw mill at Minneapolis which was turning out 300,000 feet of timber in twenty-four hours. The mill was two years old, he was told, and would soon have to be reconstructed. He noticed a building with all its windows broken, and learned that seven years before it had been a mill in full work, but the machinery had changed so much that it had to be abandoned. The French labour delegates who visited America during the World's Fair at Chicago were all immensely impressed with the superiority of American machinery. "You feel that machinery is expected to do everything," said the delegate from the furniture industry. "It is difficult to conceive of the perfection of their machinery," the delegate of the shirt makers reported, "it is marvellous." "The mechanical industry has arrived at such a point in America," the machinist delegate declared, "that if we wish to contend against it without a tariff, we must relegate our machines to the garret, and get modern types." American industrial superiority was primarily due, in the opinion of all the French labour delegates, to the fact that American manufacturers do not hesitate to spend enormous sums on new machinery. M. Levasseur calls attention to the effect of high wages upon the improvement of machinery. The higher the wage the greater the incentive to the manufacturer to

economise in its use, and substitute machinery in its place. For instance:—

A manufacturer considering the purchase of a machine which will cost £2,000, and replace four labourers, but which must pay for itself in ten years, will not hesitate to make the purchase in a country where wages are £100 per annum, for the machine will effect a saving of £200 per annum. A manufacturer in a country where wages are £40 cannot use the machine because it would cause an annual loss of £40.

The high wages which are general in America not only stimulate the introduction of machinery, but exercise a potent influence upon the inventive genius of the American people.

THE MACHINE SETS THE PACE.

"They pay you well, but you have to work hard," is a statement of which M. Levasseur discovered the truth in almost every trade he investigated. The machine is fast and it sets the pace. Competition, too, demands fast work. The employer will not tolerate an idler. There is no time to talk or loaf. The result is greater production. For instance, the number of bricks laid per day per man in New York is about 500 more than in London, Manchester, Dublin, and Glasgow. The French delegates were greatly impressed with the strenuousness of the American workmen. "Nobody talks, nobody sings, the most rigorous silence reigns. The men come and go by the clock." Describing the time-saving organisation of a large American workshop, a French observer, quoted by M. Levasseur, says:—

They act upon the principle that a workman should never be taken from his speciality, and that as far as possible he should be kept making the same thing. The result is extreme rapidity of production. Moreover the tools are never repaired by the workmen who use them, but by a special corps who work according to fixed rules. There is not a grindstone in the general workshop, and the men thus have no excuse for leaving work. This system is carried to such an extreme in shops which I saw, that a squad of boys is kept to carry tools to the men.

THE AMERICAN WORKS FOR THE MILLION.

The foundation of American industrial prosperity, in M. Levasseur's opinion, is the ability of her manufacturers to produce articles rapidly and cheaply. He quotes with approval the verdict of one of the French labour delegates that "the American works for the million, and his sole object is a cheap article." "Everything is superficial," they declare, "everything sacrificed to the cheap trade and quick returns." In the moulding of glass alone they admitted that the American products were better finished than the European. Every section of the French labour delegation commented adversely upon the lack of finish in American goods. They were doubtful also as to their durability, but confessed that there were exceptions. The scale of wages in America M. Levasseur found to be superior to that of any other country. He also discovered that articles of ordinary consumption cost rather less in the United States than in France, and the prices paid by labouring people in the great American cities were as low as those prevailing in the larger French cities. His conclusion is that real wages in the United States are fully twice as great as in France. As a result the standard of living among American workmen is superior to that of his competitors. His life is broader; his comforts far more numerous. His food is more abundant and substantial. He spends more on dress, lodging, travel, amusement and moral needs. He spends less than one-half of his earnings on food, while the workmen of other countries spend about three-fifths.

* "The American Workman." By E. Levasseur. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

THE GAY WISDOM OF THE CHICAGO PHILOSOPHER.

MR. J. F. DUNNE, who has immortalised the Chicago saloon-keeper, Mr. Dooley, comes before us again in the volume "Mr. Dooley's Opinions," which was last month published by Mr. Heinemann. Unlike Artemus Ward and Mark Twain, his great predecessors, Mr. Dooley is an up-to-date journalistic humorist who shoots folly as she flies. No topic is too grave or too gay, too lofty or too humble, for him to make it a text for his genial cynicism. In this volume he begins with Christian Science, and he finishes up with a discourse on President Roosevelt's invitation to Booker Washington. Since these essays were collected Mr. Dooley has been discoursing upon Prince Henry and his brother the Kaiser in a fashion that will be more appreciated in Germany than in the United States. He represents the Kaiser as saying to his brother, who is "a kind iv a thravellin' agent fr th' big la-ad; his bag is ready packed ivry night, he sleeps like a fireman with his pants in his boots beside his bed, an' they'se a thrap-dure alongside th' cradle fr him to slide down to th' first flure"—

"I will remain at home an' conthrol th' rest iv th' wurruled with th' assistance iv that German Providence that has been as kind to us as we deserve an' that we look up to as our akel," he says. An' Hinnery goes away.

He thravels o'er land an' sea, be fire an' flood an' field. He's th' ginooyine flyin' Dutchman. His home is in his hat. He hasn't slept all night in a bed fr tin years. 'Tis Hinnery this an' Hinnery that; Hinnery up th' Nile an' Hinnery to Injy; Hinnery here an' Hinnery there. Th' cuffs iv his shirt is made iv th' time cards iv railroads. Ivry time they'se a change in schedool he ordhers new shirts.

And so forth. In the volume of "Opinions" several are familiar to the British public. Mr. Dunne has seldom been happier than when he satirised our fashion of conducting war—"a sort of war in South Africa." A kind of non-union war, says Mr. Dooley, against the rules. Even the most perfervid patriot must laugh at the humour with which Mr. Dooley hits off the proclamation of Lord Kitchener—"a gr-great man who's kilt more naygurs thin annything but water melons." After having tried conciliating the enemy by hanging them when he caught them, Lord Kitchener issues a proclamation finishing the war:—

Th' column undher th' Hon. Lord Ginral T. Puntington-Canew met to-day an' defeated with gr-great loss th' Kootzenhammer, their son August, their daughter Lena an' Baby Kootzenhammer, who was in ar-rums an' will be excuted accordin' to the decree in May tenth, fifteenth an' sixteenth an' June ninth,—whin caught. Th' Hon. Lord Gin'ral Puntington-Canew rayports that he captured wan cow, wan duck, wan pound iv ham, two cans iv beans, an' a baby carredge. Th' commando escaped. Th' Gin'ral larned frim th' cow, who has been shot, that th' Boers ar-re in disprate condition an' cannot hold out much longer.

Lord Kitchener wrote th' notice. He's a good writer. "Ladies an' gentlemen," he says, "this war as a war is now over. Ye may not know it, but it's so. Ye've broke the rules an' we give th' fight to ourselves on a foul.

"Rethreatin' when persued is wan iv our copyrighted manoevers, an' all infringemints will be prosecuted.

"If they don't," says he, "I'll confiscate their property that is destroyed, an' abolish their r-rights as citizens, which they have none, an' charge thim a little something fr th' cure an' buryal in their families," he says.

In the same playful vein he satirises the eloquence of the representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce when they visited London last year:—

"My noble Lord Chairman, me noble lords, me noble gentlemen, me noble waiters," he says, "D'ye realize that this is wan iv

th' most important ivints in the history iv th' wurruled? 'Tis th' first time I've been here" (cheers).

There is a bitter jibe in the remark, "We ar-re no longer rivals in business, but frinds, ye havin' retired."

It would be a mistake to think that Mr. Dooley confines his satire to John Bull. American politics and American Society constantly attract him.

"What's Christyan Science?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "'Tis wan way iv gettin' th' money," said Mr. Dooley, which also appears to be the opinion of the German Emperor. It would be difficult to improve upon his summing-up of the whole matter:—

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "that if th' Christyan Scientist had some science, an' th' doctors more Christyanity, it wudden't make anny diff'rence which ye called in—if ye had a good nurse."

Equally admirable and succinct is his summing-up of the decision of the Supreme Court as to whether Porto Rico was within or without the Constitution:—"There's wan thing I'm sure about. No matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Court follows th' election returns."

Mr. Carnegie's lavish endowment of the Scotch Universities suggests to Father Kelly some profound observations well worth thinking on:—

Idjocation, he says, is something that a man has to fight fr'an pull out iv its hole be th' hair iv its head, he says. They'se anny quantity iv gab that looks like it, but it ain't th' rale thing, he says. No, sir, idjocation means throuble an' wurruk an' worry, an' Andrew Carnegie himself is th' on'y wan I know that's been able to pick it up in th' brief intervals between wan dollar an' another, he says.

Mr. Dooley observed: "I don't know fr sure that Father Kelly is right, Hinnissy. Ye can lade a man up to th' University, but ye can't make him think. But if I had as much money as I said I had a minyet ago, I'd endow a bar'l iv oatmeal fr ivry boy in Scotland that wanted an idjocation, an' lave it go at that. Idjocation can always be had, but they'se never enough oatmeal in Scotland."

But we might fill pages with similar extracts, and still leave ample store for the amusement and edification of the general reader.

Mainly About Uncle Parker.

BOOKS of British humour are scarce, which is a reason for giving a very warm welcome to Mr. Carter Platts' latest work entitled "Mainly about Uncle Parker." (Jarrold, 3s. 6d.) Mr. Carter Platts' books upon the Tuttlebury family have long been cherished by those who enjoy a hearty laugh. The fun is rather broad sometimes and farcical, but for reading aloud there are few more mirth-provoking stories in the English language. Uncle Parker is a hero who bears a family likeness to the immortal Tuttleburys, and we do not envy the man who can read Mr. Carter Platts without being moved with the hearty laughter which doeth good like a medicine. Mr. Carter Platts does not venture into the political field after the fashion of the great Mr. Dooley, but in his own sphere he is quite as good and much more easily to be understood by the generality of readers. I am glad to hear that Mr. Carter Platts expects to bring out another volume of Tuttleburiana.

AN article on Alexandre Falguière and his work, by Léonce Bénédict, occupies the place of honour in the *Revue de l'Art* for February. Other special articles deal with the Paris bequests of Adolphe de Rothschild and Tomy Thiéry; and the notices of English Women and their Painters, and Art in the House of Condé, are continued.

THE MYSTIC ROSE;

OR, THE SEX-SINAI OF ALL RELIGIONS.*

THE Genesis of the World has been rewritten in this last fifty years, but the Genesis of Geology is of small importance and of little human interest compared with the Genesis of Religion. Now the Genesis of Religion of all Religions—Christianity, at least as much as any other religion—has Sex as its original Sinai. There was the law first given to the children of men. By sex, and through the Mother and Child which are the product of sex, have we learnt to know the Fatherhood of God and to realise the ultimate union or merging of man in Deity which is symbolised in every marriage. Hence it is not without cause that the learned and painstaking author of this monumental work on Primitive Marriage adopts as his motto, "*Sacramentum hoc magnum est*," and closes his survey by "a reference to the most permanent ideal personality for modern Europe in this connection—the Maiden-Mother, the Mystical Rose, for her figure enshrines many elemental conceptions of Man and Woman and their relations."

Mr. Crawley, although he thus glances, as it were, in passing, at the fundamental origin of all religions, has not intentionally given us a study of the bearing of sex on the origin of religion. But no one who possesses the key to this new Genesis, which is nevertheless the oldest and most universal of all things, can turn over his pages without finding continual material for suggestion and inspiration. The first part of Mr. Crawley's book is however largely devoted rather to the repulsion than to the attraction of the sexes for each other. Mr. Crawley deals more with barriers than with the propelling force which overcame them. He divides his book into three sections—The Taboo Imposed, the Taboo Removed, and Secondary Taboo. There will be much argument about detail, but the central message of her book is one of light and hope. To primitive man everything that was new, mysterious, and different from his every-day experience was more or less uncanny, dangerous, and a source of danger; therefore it was tabooed. Woman was tabooed at all the crises of her sex life. Innumerable barriers were reared between the sexes, even after marriage. Herein we trace only too close a resemblance between the relations of man and woman and those of the Creator and of man. The progressive emancipation of woman and the recognition of her human equality and helpfulness correspond only too closely to the progressive destruction of all the arrogant pretensions of priestcraft the mouldy cerecloths of dogma, and the minutiae of elaborate ritual which interpose barriers between man and his Maker.

As it is only in the most advanced nations that we have begun to recognise the humanity of woman, so it is only in comparatively recent times we are opening our eyes to the essential Divinity of Humanity. This, however, is a thought suggested by Mr. Crawley rather than one of the theses of his argument.

Mr. Crawley's book is good reading, cheerful and encouraging to all those who are ever on the look-out for evidence of the immanence of God in the world. For when once we have recognised that it is through sex and the child which is the product of sex, that Altruism has come into the world, the more grateful are we for evidence which tends to prove that this Divine Lawgiver and Saviour of the Race has been from the earliest ages continuously operating for good. Mr. Crawley's conclusions

are most satisfactory on this point. He follows Westermarck in entirely rejecting the theory of a period of general promiscuity, and goes beyond him in denying any general prevalence of group marriage. He says:—

It may be confidently assumed that individual marriage has been, as far as we can trace it back, the regular type of union of man and woman. The Promiscuity theory really belongs to the mythological stage of human intelligence, and is on a par with many savage myths—interesting, but of no scientific value.

Again Mr. Crawley says:—

The survey of marriage and of sexual relations in early races suggests many thoughts. For instance, one is struck by the high morality of primitive man. Not long ago McLennan could assert confidently that the savage woman was utterly depraved, but a study of the facts shows quite the contrary.

From this primitive union of man and woman sprang the conception of the Eternal:—

In connection with marriage, this diffidence and desire for security and permanence in a world where only change is permanent has led to certain conceptions of eternal personalities who control and symbolise the marriage tie.

The Trinity, to wit, the Madonna and the Child, and all the other images by which the finite mind of man attempts to form some image of the nature of the Infinite.

It is extremely interesting to look back to the beginning of time and to see the painful, stumbling steps of the race as it struggled over numberless restrictions towards the higher goal now dimly visible to the higher minds of the race. It is a great lesson in human brotherhood, deepening our sense of kinship with palæolithic man and woman. They also held the clue which leads us on and ever on to the far-off unseen event towards which the whole creation moves.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A LIFE OF MR. RHODES.*

THIS is a very faulty book—inadequate, inaccurate, and, on the crucial point of Mr. Rhodes' career, utterly misleading. Mr. Hensman appears, however, to have had some information concerning Mr. Rhodes and the family from Miss Rhodes, to whom he dedicates the book. The opening chapters which contain this information are interesting.

From these we learn that the foundation of the family's fortune was laid in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when one William Rhodes came to London and became a successful farmer and grazier near Bloomsbury, close to Gray's Inn. A descendant, Samuel Rhodes, was one of the largest owners of brickfields in London. He bought the Rhodes estate at Dalston, in which Mr. Rhodes possesses a three-fifth interest. One of his grandsons was Cecil Rhodes' father, the Rev. F. W. Rhodes, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, in Hertford. He was twice married. He had five sons and two daughters in the following order: Herbert, Louisa, Edith, Francis William (now Colonel), Basil (died in infancy), Ernest, Cecil John (fifth son, born July 5th, 1853), Frederick (died in infancy), Elmhurst Arthur Montague and Bernard Maitland. When eight years old he was sent to the Grammar School at Bishop's Stortford. His portrait given in the book represents him as a curly-headed, full-faced boy holding a gun. He left school at Christmas, 1869. At school he was very popular, genial in temperament, but occasionally imperious. For a season it was an open question whether he should not go in for holy orders. He was entered at Oxford, but his close attention to his studies,

* *The Mystic Rose: a Study of Primitive Marriage.* By Ernest Crawley. M.A. 422 pp. 12s.

* *"Cecil Rhodes: a Study of a Career."* By Howard Hensman. Blackwood, 12s. 6d. net.

together with a severe chill, brought on an affection of the lungs which, early in 1870, led the doctors to order him off to South Africa, where his brother Herbert had started business as a cotton planter in Southern Natal.

He landed in Africa September 1st, 1870; but in the following year his brother Herbert left cotton-planting to go diamond-digging in Colesberg Kopje, to be followed a few months later by Cecil. The two brothers set about developing the single claim of thirty-one square feet, which was all one digger could then possess. Cecil's lungs improved so much that he decided to resume his University course. He was entered at Oriel College in 1873. He had kept up his studies in Africa, and he passed the Matric. October 13th, 1873. For the next eight years he spent the summer term in Oxford and the winter in South Africa. In 1874 he caught a chill on the river, which warned him against taking liberties with his lungs, and led him to stick to his resolve to winter in Africa. He took his B.A. and M.A. degree in 1881, after having been eight years at Oxford. It was when he was at Oxford that he was fascinated by Aristotle's definition of virtue, which, according to the Rhodesian version, runs thus: "Virtue is the highest activity of the soul living for the highest object in a perfect life." That, he said in 1899, had always seemed to him the noblest rule for a man to follow, and he had made it his rule from the first. In 1883 he revisited Oxford, and explained in the Common Room "how the racial question between Dutch and English was the greatest problem in South Africa, and how he meant to do all he could to mediate between the two." How little Mr. Hensman understands Mr. Rhodes may be inferred from the fact that in the following page he describes this as a statement that he should endeavour to "stamp out" the racial feeling between the Boers and British in South Africa. To translate "mediate between" into "stamp out" is exactly the difference between the real Rhodes and the pseudo Rhodes, the latter being a mythical monster who is invoked to cover all the brutalities and crimes of Jingoism in South Africa.

The account of the amalgamation of the diamond fields is somewhat meagre. Mr. Hensman fails to do justice to the Rev. John Mackenzie, without whose unwearied doggedness in Great Britain Mr. Rhodes would never have been able to save the trade route to the North. As to the later history of the events leading up to the war, it is good to be skipped. Before writing upon the Raid and its sequel, the student of Mr. Rhodes' career would have done better to have mastered the facts instead of alternately administering praise and censure to a man whose motives he does not understand and whose actions he misrepresents. This is no life of Mr. Rhodes. It is a meagre contribution to a biography which some day, it is to be hoped, will have the advantage of being written by a man who has been placed in possession of the key to Mr. Rhodes' career by Mr. Rhodes himself.

WRITING in the *Young Man* on the young man in Parliament, Mr. A. Macintosh states that the youngest member in the present House of Commons is Mr. Richard Rigg, Liberal Imperialist, from Westmorland, born in 1877. Four, including Mr. Winston Churchill, are twenty-seven years old; three are twenty-eight; three twenty-nine; and four thirty. Of these fifteen members aged thirty or under, all except three sit on the Government side. Most of these twelve have been or are private secretaries to Ministers. "They tread the smooth aristocratic path to power, biding their time with traditional deliberation."

WITH STEYN AND DE WET.

BY PHILIP PIENAAR, OF THE TRANSVAAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

WE have had an infinite multiplicity of books describing the South African War from the point of view of soldiers and correspondents on the British side. The number of books written by the Boers may be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Among these a high place must be given to Mr. Philip Pienaar's book, "With Steyn and De Wet." (Methuen and Co.) Philip Pienaar was a Hollander employed in the Telegraph Department, and when the war broke out he was employed at Pilgrim's Rest, on the Portuguese frontier, but when the news came that his uncle had been killed and the Boers defeated at Eland's Laagte, he obtained permission to join the reinforcements that were sent to the army of invasion in Natal. From that time until the end of the regular war after the defeat at Machadodorp he was employed constantly as a telegraphist in the field. In that capacity he made the acquaintance of Steyn, whom he much admires, and of De Wet, whom he appreciates but dislikes; of Botha, and of many other of the Boer commanders. He writes with a bright, light touch, and gives a very vivid account of the country before it was devastated by the invaders. He is no great admirer of President Kruger, and he does not hesitate to set out the shady side of the Boer Army, its lack of discipline, and other faults. He had a great many hairbreadth escapes, and many of his exploits in tapping wires explain how it was that in many instances the Boers were better informed of the movements of our troops than our own commanders. He is loud in his praises of the bravery of the individual British soldier, but nothing could exceed the intensity of feeling with which he speaks of the methods of barbarism employed by our army in the war. Long before General Roberts left Africa the work of devastation was in full swing. Just after the affair at Roosevaal Mr. Pienaar says, "It was with heavy hearts that we said good-bye to our kind friends in Frankfort, for well we knew by that time what the passage of a British army meant for the helpless non-combatants. The house broken down and burned, children and greybeards torn from their families, and all the other useless and unnecessary cruelties that have broken so many lives, converted so many joyous homesteads into tombstones of black despair, and implanted in the very souls of many Afrikaners an ineradicable loathing and hatred of everything British."

Everybody's Magazine.

Everybody's Magazine for February is a very well written and well illustrated number. It opens with an article by Mr. C. H. Townsend, of the United States Fish Commission, on "The Life of the Deep Sea," which is illustrated by a very complete set of photographs of fishes and natural objects taken from the depths of the sea. "Travelling One Hundred and Ten Miles an Hour" is the title of an article in which Mr. F. B. Behr describes his coming mono-railway between Manchester and Liverpool. Few people are aware that Mr. Behr has already built a mono-railway in Ireland between the towns of Listowel and Ballybunion. This line was constructed for speeds of only fifteen or twenty miles an hour, but the principle is the same as that of the Liverpool-Manchester line. Mr. Behr argues that the only solution of the problem of railway management will lie in the separation of high-speed from low-speed traffic by placing them upon separate rails.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THE second number of the Language Annual, "Comrades All," will be ready for publication by the time this notice appears. Possibly a short account of it and its contents may be useful to some of our readers. The Annual was started as a means for describing fully the methods and aims of the organisers of International correspondence in France, Germany, and England, each describing his work in his own language—each language occupying about thirty pages. Schoolboys and girls were encouraged to tell something of school life, or describe their own locality. Teachers wrote their opinions and experiences, and the addresses of some teachers presumably most interested in the correspondence were given in one of the lists; for a correspondence between teachers of different nationalities is of importance if education is to be both ideal and practical. An account was also given of the scheme for exchange of homes. No. 1 was probably of more value to teachers and pupils than to the general reader, though the French and German stories were by authors whose writings are models for purity of language and most interesting. No. 2 is on the same lines, of course, but there is more matter of interest to the general reader. Spain and Italy are represented, and it is well illustrated. Last year the sections were first the English, then the French, lastly, the German. This year, therefore, the French will come first, then the German, and the English section last. It is, perhaps, needful to repeat that the "Annual" is not a commercial speculation; each organiser has gladly and freely given both labour and expenditure of time and money. But printing, illustrations, and distribution are costly matters, and must be paid for. Last year every scholar had a free copy, so there was a loss of about £100. This year the scholars are readily paying for their copies, so the loss to Mr. Stead will naturally be much less. The price is fixed at eightpence.

TO THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES.

From the German of Professor Hartmann.

"Those of you who have thought at all about the aims of the Scholar's Correspondence and the conditions of its prosperity know well how absolutely indispensable is the co-operation of the Teacher and how the keen interest which the correspondence should awaken in the scholar depends mainly upon that co-operation. Those Teachers who willingly undertake the labour which is needed, if there is to be a profitable result, ought to receive the heartiest thanks from all concerned. Then, every scholar will be paired with a thoroughly suitable partner and the intercourse will be in all ways improving. For it must be realised that the Teacher knows best who should or should not be permitted to engage in the correspondence, and that the decision must rest with him. Unpleasant regulations will be unnecessary. But it must be remembered that the correspondence can only give ideal results when several qualities are united in one man to an unusual degree. For example, without a command of his Mother-tongue who can so write as to make it a word-picture full of life?

VISIONS OF THE FUTURE.

From the French of Professor Mielle.

do not pretend to the title of prophet, and the future to show you a glimpse of is neither mysterious nor

in the clouds. On the contrary, it is firmly fixed on the basis of the present, and it is you yourselves who must give reality to the visions of which I am but the unobtrusive harbinger. Let me use a familiar comparison. When towards the end of the winter the icy wind which stiffens our poor hands is succeeded by the soft, caressing breeze, the herald of the zephyr, whose delicate fingers sow flowers everywhere, we say to each other the spring is near. Seeing you, scholars of France and England, Germany and Italy, Austria and Spain, Belgium and Switzerland, exchanging with one another the ingenuous appellations of brothers, comrades, friends, how impossible it would be for us not to divine the approach of that Springtime we hope for!

"This correspondence between those of different nations opens to us new horizons, and behind these there are yet others.

"Shall we enjoy together, friends, the splendour of the horizon of the future? We have left behind us the noise of the internal quarrels which divide our beloved countries. In the face of that Nature which has made us brothers we have shaken off the chains of our prejudices. Beneath us there open out new heavens and a new earth. You interrupt me, dear friends, and charitably warn me that I am speaking of Utopia. Nay! this country exists, you are already exploring it, and to-morrow will be its citizens."

NOTICES.

We are asked to note that the Modern Language Society will in future be known as the Modern Language Association; its Hon. Secretary is W. Mansfield Poole, M.A., of Merchant Taylors' School. Its organ is the *Modern Language Quarterly*.

The Teachers' Guild has lately issued the second number of its Quarterly, to be obtained at 74, Gower Street, and I read in it with pleasure that Honfleur is one of the centres chosen for the Guild Holiday Courses this summer. If the Courses were for hard study only it would be advisable to have them always in the same place; but as teachers need recreation and change, it is a great advantage to vary the centres.

A teacher of Modern Languages in a boys' school would like to add a French section to the school library, and would like advice from teachers in France as to books suitable but not costly.

A student-pupil can be taken in a ladies' school in Mecklenberg-Schwerin at Easter.

Will those friends who have volunteered to reply to "N. V.," of Mysore, kindly accept this intimation? The first three replies were sent on, and as letters from India arrive from time to time I will pass on the addresses to those who come next. "N. V." could not answer more than three.

A young French master would like to correspond with a Londoner who would exchange visits during holidays. His home is on the Mediterranean coast.

A French lady, living near the Courcelles Station in Paris, would like to exchange lessons with an English lady living there.

Our younger applicants are reminded that the consent of parent or teacher must be given, and that a 2½d. stamp is only needed in the case of the German correspondence. Adults are asked to send one shilling, and particulars as to age, etc.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 9.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of March 10, 1900.

CO-PARTNERSHIP: THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

WHAT THE AMERICANS ARE DOING FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

I AM glad to know that steps have already been taken for holding a Conference of Employers and Employed in London for the furtherance of the principle of co-partnership and profit-sharing in industry. The arrangements for a preliminary private conference are already under way in good hands, and full particulars will be forthcoming when the matter is ripe for publication.

Meantime it may be well to give some particulars as to the National Conference for Industrial Peace held in New York to which I referred in the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Mr. Oscar Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, who has been appointed by the American Government to fill the vacancy on the list of judges in the International Supreme Court at the Hague made by the death of ex-President Harrison, and one of the leading spirits in the recent Conference at New York, in the *North American Review* for February explains the aims and objects of the Conference. The summoning of the Conference was due in the first instance to Mr. R. M. Easley, the indefatigable secretary of the National Federation (which grew out of the Civic), founded in Chicago in the year of the World's Fair. Mr. Easley secured the assistance and co-operation of Mr. John Mitchell, the leading representative of the Trades Unionists, Archbishop Ireland, Mr. Hanna, and others. The result was that a conference was held at New York, which was attended by men like Mr. Schwab, Mr. Gompers and others, and after discussion it unanimously adopted the following statement of the plans, scope, and work which it recommended:—

The scope and province of this department shall be to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace; to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers; by its good offices to endeavour to obviate and prevent strikes and lock-outs; to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred.

That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organised or unorganised, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached, and thus avoid or minimise the number of strikes or lock-outs.

That mutual agreements as to conditions under which labour shall be performed should be encouraged, and that when agreements are made the terms thereof should be faithfully adhered to both in letter and spirit by both parties.

This department, either as a whole, or a sub-committee by it appointed, shall when requested act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided in its opinion the subject is one of sufficient importance.

This department will not consider abstract industrial problems.

This department assumes no powers of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute.

A permanent committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the conference. This committee represents

the public, employers, and labourers, headed, respectively, by ex-President Cleveland, Senator Hanna, and Samuel Gompers.

The first good piece of work which the committee has been able to accomplish was to prevent a great strike of the garment workers. They were formed into a Union of some 40,000 members, with branches in all the great towns. They demanded an eight hours working day, and the demand having been rejected by the employers they set about organising for a strike, which was to take place in the month of January. This strike never came off, thanks to the action of the committee. Mr. Straus says:—

The committee that was appointed at the recent Industrial Conference has among its membership the leading representatives of both of these interests. An informal meeting of the local members of the committee was called on January 9th, and at this meeting a compromise was expeditiously reached, and the basis of an agreement was formulated by the leaders themselves, without even the need of the active participation of the other members of the committee.

As Mr. Carroll Wright estimates that American workmen lost in wages about £2,500,000 sterling a year on an average for the last twenty years, the advantage of some such system of averting industrial war need not be insisted upon.

"HOW TO WAKE UP JOHN BULL."

MR. BARRATT'S ADVICE.

THE *Daily News* speedily concluded the symposium which it began in December, the last article being published on January 8th. The most practical contributor was Mr. T. J. Barratt, the well-known manager of Messrs. Pears. Mr. Barratt thus summarised his conclusions on the subject:—

I venture to think that on the part of young men they should be more devoted to business and less to evening entertainments.

Foreigners get an advantage in physique owing to conscription. They are evidently beating us there.

Education is dear here, and scarce as compared with other peoples. More attention should be given to practical education of men intended for trade. Modern languages in lieu of Latin and Greek. Geography in its every detail should receive more attention; and in chemistry we are terribly behind.

Quotations for English produce should be adapted both as to make, weight, and measure to each nationality to which one appeals, and should include every expense which would land goods at their proposed destination. Travellers should, of course, be employed who speak the various languages, and not travel about in the company of so-called interpreters.

We want a better Consular system; and I am afraid the Limited Liability Act has not been an unmixed blessing.

A LABOUR COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY:

MR. ALFRED MOSELEY'S SCHEME.

MR. FRED A. MACKENZIE, the author of "The American Invasion," of which a new edition is now in the press, interviewed Mr. Alfred Moseley for the *Daily Mail* as to the nature of the Commission of Labour delegates which he proposed to send at his own expense across the Atlantic this autumn. The following are the salient passages from Mr. Mackenzie's interesting interview, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* of February 1st:—

"What I want to do," he said, "is to help to arouse British trade to the need of being up and doing. I know no better plan to show picked men, whose words will command the confidence of their fellows, the ways by which our commercial rivals are progressing.

"I am not one of those who despair of John Bull. But at present he resembles the prosperous man who, after a very good dinner, is having a comfortable nap. He wants awakening, and the sooner he is aroused the better.

"My attention was first drawn to the matter by the mining industry in South Africa. There for some time we struggled along with great difficulty. Most of the profits arising from the large houses engaged in general mercantile business went to the Germans; while the mines, owned by British companies, were doing badly. Then American engineers came along, and transformed our mining methods. A state of next to bankruptcy was altered to one of great prosperity through these engineers' modern and improved methods.

"I asked myself why. Later on I made a trip through the United States and Canada, closely examining industrial developments. The state of things I found there amazed me. But the summary of the whole thing was this. While we went on old lines, they studied, investigated, and learned to know. I found that education was at the root of the difference. Knowledge is power, more surely in commerce to-day than ever before.

"I saw, too, that unless we reform our methods England will be reduced to the place of a third-rate industrial Power.

"Neither the British working man nor his employer realises the steps being taken abroad to capture our trade. This I want to show them.

"I hope at a later date to meet the representatives of the workmen's organisations in five or six of our great staple industries. I will ask them to select their delegates, who will come as my guests to visit the chief manufacturing enterprises in America. These delegates will not in any way be bound down. We ask them to come unbiassed, willing to see and to learn from what they see. All I ask is that they shall be men whose judgment will carry weight with those of their own trade.

"The points which this commission will examine are these. First, they will see American methods and learn how they compare with British. Are they ahead, if so, where, and how can such improvements be adapted to English practice? How do the American conditions affect the working man? Is he better off than the British? Is his standard of living higher? How does the higher rate of work affect his health? We will try to see the bad side, as well as the good, of American practice. For instance, we will try to learn if it is true that the severe competition in America drives out or wrecks the older men. We may also see the extent of child labour in factories. It is important for us to avoid the weakness as well as to adopt the strength of American industrialism.

"I am going to America myself in April, making preliminary arrangements. Then in the early autumn the delegates will come, and their tour around will probably occupy a month. They will be accompanied not only by Press representatives, but by competent literary men, who will at once put the results of their observations into available form. The reports will be prepared right away, and I hope the full findings of the commission will be published two or three weeks after the members have returned.

"Our improvement must come along the lines of education and of conciliation between labour and capital. We must learn to do things in the best way possible."

Mr. Moseley's suggestion commends itself to the public generally. Mr. Jesse Collings, addressing a Birmingham Trades Association on the 8th inst., suggested that the employers in the engineering and allied trades should combine together and send a deputation of practical workers to the United States to study the methods of manufacture and the industrial and commercial operations prevailing in that country.

HOW JOHN BULL MAY HOLD HIS OWN.

A SCHEME OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

MR. J. B. HANNAY, of Cove Castle, N.B., has published in a pamphlet, a copy of which he will be very glad to send to anyone interested in the subject, a very sensible plea for utilising the mental wealth of the nation, under the title "How Britain may regain her Manufacturing Supremacy." Mr. Hannay has a wide and varied experience in the practical work of technical education, and his pamphlet is full of good common sense. The gist of it is that Great Britain has won her place at the fore-front, and kept it for a century, when there was strong, rough, direct, plain-going work to do. The rough visible processes were practically monopolised by Great Britain, and we picked up the surface treasures of the world. The chemists of Germany saw, however, that there were a great many refinements and economies possible, and that the hidden treasures in the depths were left practically intact by Great Britain. The result is that the Germans have taken modern industrial chemistry from us. Mr. Hannay maintains that we do not lack genius, nor do we lack capable workmen. We have the genius and the workmen; but we have no men to grasp the higher deductions of the abstract scientist and apply them to the actual uses of mankind. The Germans and Americans are beating us because they are better educated than we are; and they are better educated because they have spent money in getting that knowledge and skill:—

If we could only hammer that sentence into the heads of the people of this country the situation would soon be saved. We spend more money in horse racing than would provide for a better education than any German or American ever receives. A tithe of the money spent on beer would make every good workman a skilled technician.

It is not a question of cheap wages, for the American gets more than the Briton, lives a higher, healthier life, is better housed, clothed, and fed, and drinks less poison, because he is better educated. We must have trained men in great numbers who are ready to supply the scientific intelligence which the capitalist needs to conduct his operations.

Mr. Hannay concludes his paper by formulating the following practical scheme, which possibly may be adopted when we have ceased to spend a quarter of a million a day in the work of slaughter in South Africa:—

First of all, the Government must found four or five great Technical Colleges on a scale commensurate with what private citizens and States have done in America and Germany. We want a million sterling spent on each—London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow must each have its great institution.

Then each city, borough, or village must raise sufficient funds to send its poorer geniuses as bursars or maintained scholars to these great colleges.

The ordinary schools have small workshops and laboratories in which the bent and genius of the scholars may be tested, and then the cream of these must be trained at the great colleges, and those without money must be provided for as bursars. We shall soon have enough trained men to raise British factories up to or above the level of the German or American. We only require a little leaven to leaven the whole mass.

HOW TO COPE WITH THE AMERICANS.

THE ADVICE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M.P.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M.P., whose portrait I published in the last number of "Wake up! John Bull" contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* for March a very interesting paper upon "The Old World and the American Invasion." In this he sums up the net result of his observations during his prolonged tour throughout the United States. His first point is that John Bull must not be downhearted. He admits that America has greater natural resources than Great Britain, and has been more receptive of ideas than the old country; but Sir Christopher sees no reason for the tinge of hopelessness that is such a saddening feature in English writings on the subject. Englishmen still have courage, perseverance,



Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]

They're both "on his side."

JOHNNY BULL AND GERMANY: "You know ME, Sammy; you know ME."

brains, capital, and the power of learning and improving their methods. What they need is precisely the touch of adversity which they are not experiencing:—

We require competition, opposition, and adversity to grasp the to us at one time incomprehensible fact that we are neither omnipotent nor omniscient; that as our fathers have struggled to obtain supremacy, so we their sons must struggle to maintain it, and be determined that if America's natural advantages are unique and superior to ours, we will be their equals in commercial, mental, physical, and political aptitudes. We can work, think, learn, and speculate; and we have a free and just form of Government.

That is a good beginning, calculated to encourage John Bull and convince him that, after all, he may still hold his own in the world, if he profits by the experience and will take a hint from his neighbours. Sir Christopher then proceeds to set forth what John Bull needs to do if he is to hold his own in the markets of the world. First of all, he thinks that a more practical education should be given to the employing classes. In America he was

much struck with the large number of highly educated and well-informed men devoting themselves to business, and he could not repress a sigh when he contrasted them with the sons of wealthy Englishmen, who, by preference, refuse to turn their educational advantages to business. The reason, he points out, is that "trade in America is esteemed as a calling. Here it is looked upon as a means to a life devoted to games and sport, and to entering a circle of social distinction." The American captain of industry is a real captain of industry, and not a mere managing director. He has more energy, push, and restless activity; he is alert as to changes in the trading world, he has the courage to experiment, and is entirely free from the paralysing influence of conservatism. Sir Christopher seems to think it praiseworthy that he should allow no patriarchal feeling to cloud his judgment, that he should displace a less efficient workman the moment a more active and intelligent man can be found to take his place. By paying extra wages not only for overtime, but for extra work, he attracts the best labour not only in America but from Europe. The British workman in American works is very often at the top of the tree, and earns the highest wages. Sir Christopher thinks that while trade unions have enormously benefited the working-classes, have increased the dignity of labour, and have assisted in the general development of co-operative societies, there is reason to fear that what he calls neo-unionism favours a suicidal form of protection in opposing the introduction of labour-saving appliances and machinery by hampering trade, by the imposition of oppressive and restrictive edicts relating to the management of works; but he thinks neo-unionists are by no means the greatest enemies of British industry.

Sir Christopher maintains that England is badly handicapped by the excessive royalties which she has to pay for minerals. As a rule, in the United States there are no royalties to pay at all. In Germany, Belgium, Spain, and France the royalty charges are a trifle compared with those which must be borne by the British mine owner. Every ton of pig-iron in England pays 4s. 6d. royalty, as against 6d. in Germany and 8d. in France. Sir Christopher Furness says that he is not a man to advocate a revolutionary theory of confiscation even of mineral rents and royalties; but he utters a grave warning to the gentlemen of England as to the consequences which are likely to follow the way in which they shirk payment of rates and taxes upon the royalties, while exacting these royalties to the last penny. Sir Christopher manfully denounces what he calls the "poison of Protection," and warns the land-owners that if our national expenditure is to go on increasing there is nothing for it but to take up the question of taxation of land values in serious earnest. Sir Christopher concludes a theory, well-informed, hopeful article as follows:—

If we educate ourselves, if we avail ourselves of those advantages we have, if our masters attend to their business, if our workmen give a good day's work for a good day's wage, we shall not fail to maintain a prominent position in commerce. Perseverance, self-reliance, energetic effort are doubly strengthened when you rise from a failure to battle again. Persist, persevere, and you shall find most things attainable that are possible.

THE February number of *L'Art du Théâtre* is practically a "Théodora" number. M. P.-B. Gheusi contributes to it a long notice of the piece, and there are many illustrations, including a special portrait of Madame Sarah Bernhardt as Théodora.

HOW WAR INJURES TRADE,

AND HOW JOHN BULL MAY LOSE THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET.

THERE is a popular idea in many quarters that war is good for trade. What is true is that war is good for some kinds of trade, but it is at best like a fierce stimulant, the effect of which soon passes, and leaves the patient weaker than before.

A BANK CHAIRMAN'S TESTIMONY.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Lloyd's Bank, held last month in Birmingham, Mr. J. Spencer Phillips, who presided, made some observations upon this subject which are worth while quoting. As he had to declare a dividend of 20 per cent., he had not much personal reason to complain, but that only adds to the weight of his observations:—

He expressed his regret that the war in South Africa had cost this country something like £153,000,000 sterling, a large portion of which had gone to North and South America and Hungary in the purchase of horses. The war had no doubt benefited a few of the local industries, such as the saddle and harness makers, rifle and ammunition manufacturers, and the suppliers of camp equipment; but the war had certainly been detrimental to the general trade of the country, and had closed the whole of South Africa to our manufacturers. Who would have thought that in 1900 Consols, which stood then at 98½—a drop of £13 on what they stood at twelve months previously—could possibly fall to 91, the point at which they stood in November last? The war had withdrawn 300,000 men from industrial pursuits, and had raised the price of wages. The effects had not been confined to this country, for they had extended even to the Continent of Europe, and the industrial depression had been accentuated by the closing of the gold shipments from Africa. There had been a shrinkage in the external trade of this country throughout 1901. Prices had fallen and profits had diminished. The shrinkage of the import trade only amounted to £800,000 in a total of £523,000,000. The figures, however, showed that we paid £7,000,000 more for duty-free food supplies and rather more than £7,000,000 less for raw material. The exports showed a decline of ten millions in a total of 280 millions, the principal decline being in coal, metals, and machinery. During the year the rate for money had varied from 4 to 5 per cent., the average bank rate being £3 14s. 5d., or 10s. less than in 1900. The most striking feature of the money market was the further depreciation in securities, particularly in gilt-edged securities and home rails. In the 335 stocks analysed by the *Bankers' Magazine* the fall in capital value in two years up to November last was no less than 250 millions.

WHO WILL PROFIT BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR?

Some people say, in reply to such observations as these of the Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, that the war will pay for itself, inasmuch as when it is over there will be such an immense market created for British goods in the acquired territories. Some such market may be created, but it is by no means sure that it is the people who have paid for the war who will profit by the market. In Germany syndicates are being organised, with ample capital at their back, with the avowed intention of taking the first opportunity on the declaration of peace of entering in and annexing the South African market for Germany. They are thoroughly alert; their preparations are made; and the organisation is being perfected which will enable them to exploit South Africa to the uttermost.

What are we doing? In answer to this question it is well to quote the following letter which appeared last month in the *Times* from Mr. Ben H. Morgan, editor of the *Engineering Times*, with regard to British trade prospects in South Africa at the close of the war. Mr. Morgan says:—

In the course of my profession I have to answer a very large number of inquiries from all parts of the world from machinery buyers, and I frequently receive complaints as to the laxity of British manufacturers in dealing with foreign inquiries and orders. I am now writing you to call attention to the following extract from a letter just received from the general manager of one of the largest mines in the Transvaal:—"I am at all times anxious to give British manufacturers preference and every facility in tendering upon the very large quantity of machinery that we shall want here, but I must confess that so far the said British manufacturers do not seem to be anxious in any way to compete in this market. The consequence, of course, will be that we shall be forced to send our orders to America, and other countries, and then we shall hear the usual wail from British manufacturers as we have heard it lately in connection with certain bridges and locomotive work. You would be surprised at the wonderful alertness of the American merchants in our market and the absolute, almost supreme, indifference of the



[Journalist.]

They're after him!

CHORUS: "Carry your bag, Boss!"

[New York.]

British merchants. My first letter to Messrs. — was written on July 1st, 1901, and was never acknowledged. It is, of course, impossible for us to enclose stamped and directed envelopes, as they would be of no value in England. This is now five months ago. I have still heard nothing, whereas I have been inundated with the minutest details of the manufactures of about twenty different firms in America. I must say, as a Britisher myself, I am astonished at the apparent apathy in England in this respect, not only, may I say, with regard to this particular machinery, but almost every other line. This country in the near future is going to become an enormous market for engineering material. With the exception of the Rand it is practically undeveloped, and although the staple industry now is gold, many other numerous projects will spring up from time to time. The country is full of iron and coal, copper, and other minerals. Is the British manufacturer going to allow the foreigner to oust him entirely from this market? I can assure you from the encouragement that intending customers get at present it looks very much like it."

WAKE UP AND MEND! A WORD FOR MEMORY CULTURE.

A FIELD FOR INDIVIDUAL IMPROVEMENT.

IT really begins to appear as if you can make anything of a man if you will only take trouble with him, or, rather, if you can get him to take trouble with himself betimes. President Roosevelt, born a weakling, made himself into a modern Berserker by sheer determination. Sandow, our typical strong man, is the best-known modern illustration of the extent to which mind can make muscle. And now we have Mr. Pelman declaring that memory itself—that most important department of the mind—is capable of almost indefinite improvement and development if only the work is taken in hand systematically, scientifically, and persisted in.

The doctrine of the infinite perfectibility of memory is one upon which I “hae ma doots.” But that a great deal can be done to improve memory, as a great deal can be done to build up muscle, I have no doubt at all. Yet there are limitations. There are different kinds of memories to start with. Speaking from my own personal experience I should say that few people have a worse verbal memory than myself, while I have met few who have a more retentive memory for ideas. I have even been reduced when preaching after beginning a sentence, “As the Apostle said,” to end it with a paraphrase such as this: “You all remember what he said; I cannot

quote the exact words, but the sense of it was this.” And yet I have repeatedly reproduced without a single note reports of interviews of from three to four columns in length which the victim has certified to be of almost phonographic accuracy. They were not phonographic, and it was because they were not they got such high certificates. What I reported was the essence of what the person interviewed wished to say, and when he found it in print he joyfully recognised it as his very own. I don’t think any memory system now would give me a verbal memory. The memory which I have was largely developed by the somewhat stern discipline of having to repeat what we could remember of the Sunday’s sermon, and the poverty which rendered it necessary for the one member of the family who had access to a daily paper in town to remember its contents for the benefit of those of the family less favoured who lived in the country.

The extent to which the memory can be cultivated is almost inconceivable. Take, for instance, the case of a musician who can play by memory a thousand elaborate

pieces of music without ever making an error in a single note! Or the memory of a man who knows half-a-dozen languages and speaks them all grammatically with the right pronunciation and accent. The most remarkable instance of memory and observation combined that I ever heard of was the coloured janitor at the Palmer House, who night after night would take the hats of hundreds of guests, and after dinner restore each hat to its owner without having any ticket or outward and visible sign connecting the hat with the head which it fitted. It is to be feared no memory system yet invented could level us up to the standard of that negro. But a good deal may be done and ought to be done. It is one department of waking up John Bull.

Knowledge is power, but without a good memory knowledge cannot be acquired. How many there are who at one time or another in life would give almost anything if they could only call upon a good retentive memory to help them! What vain regrets and endless complaints are heard; but should they all be directed against having been born with a bad memory? Seldom, if ever, does the unfortunate man blame himself when he sees others of inferior ability pass him in the race for the high places of the world merely because they



Mr. C. L. Pelman in his study.

possess what he has not—a good memory. Memory, a good sound memory, is the first condition for success in these pushing, competitive times. Yet how lamentably neglected the faculty is! This unfortunate state of affairs is doubtless due to a feeling which is almost universal that memory is a gift of nature, a definitely fixed quantity, which cannot be improved by any individual effort. But so far from this being the case, any one born with a musical ear might as well declare that no further training is required to become a perfect musician. There is really no function of the brain more easily trained and developed if the right methods are adopted. It will generally be found that the men with sound memories which retain facts and produce them when called upon have carefully trained themselves by observation and concentration coupled with an orderly arrangement of facts and figures which come before them. Two people will attend the same lecture or series of lectures. Both will have heard and seen the same things, but one will soon have forgotten everything, whilst the other will

always be able to make use of the knowledge acquired when it is needed because he has a good memory. Is it not Dr. Müller who said, "To remember is nothing else but to make indistinct ideas distinct"? We see and hear things, but they remain in indistinct confusion in our brains unless carefully arranged and noted at the time the impression is made.

Many people long to possess good memories, for no man ever has or ever can attain success without a really sound one. Must the unfortunate possessor of a bad memory despair and give himself up to useless grumblings and complaints? By no means. Many, in fact, do abandon all hope of improvement, but it is a great thing to realise fully that the memory is bad, for there are many people who do not properly realise that they are defective in this respect; until they do there is, of course, no hope that the defect will be remedied. Fortunately there are a goodly number who have striven, and striven successfully, to improve this all-important faculty. Memory-training has received attention from some of the greatest psychologists of the world, and many different systems have resulted. Some of these have been mere stumbling blocks, which have thrown back instead of advancing the science; others have achieved partial success. It has been left, as is so often the case, to the most simple and sensible method to attain the best results. Mr. Pelman has perfected a system which he claims will make a naturally bad memory good, a good one better, and will save the fortunate possessor of a good natural memory an enormous amount of brain effort.

In the spacious head offices at 4, Bloomsbury Street, Mr. Ennever, the able manager of the Pelman School in London, discoursed pleasantly upon the origin, working, and results of the system. Mr. Pelman is still a young man, being little over thirty. He has his headquarters in Munich, where, in addition to his numerous lectures, he finds time to be President of the Automobile Club and to perform many wonderful feats in his motor-car.

He has always maintained that memory could be assisted by careful training of the various senses, and that it is governed by fixed laws. He began by studying every system of memory training, and by thoroughly investigating the whole matter. He soon realised the simple and regular methods by which facts are assimilated by the brain, and in consequence his system aims more at bringing order and concentration into these methods than at anything else. Gradually he began to formulate rules and laws which govern the action of the memory. Having once got these laws, he was in possession of what he required for a scientific system of memory training. It was an easier matter to assort and reduce them to a form so simple that any one—man, woman, or child—could quickly master the system.

No book has ever been published by Mr. Pelman giving all the particulars, as one of the chief features is that each point should be thoroughly mastered before proceeding to the next. If a book containing all the rules and exercises were put in the hand of a pupil, it is almost impossible that the early, simple, but none the less important lessons would be skipped and the later attempted, the result being the certain result, as is natural if you persist in beginning at the wrong end. Although Mr. Pelman does not claim to have invented any system, he has worked out with great labour a method which he believes as near perfect as it can be, and, naturally, he does not wish anyone to teach it without his permission. Every pupil is therefore asked to fill in a form saying he will not teach the method to others without permission from Mr. Pelman.

Teaching is chiefly done by correspondence. The lessons are contained in five small pamphlets, each one of which carries the pupil further than the last. After the first has been mastered, and the exercises meet with the approval of the master, the second booklet is sent, and so on. One of the great advantages of the system is that there is nothing supernatural or mysterious about it—it is simply a method by which the memory can be trained in the most natural and simple way. As a rule a week suffices to master each lesson, working, say, half-an-hour a day, so in five weeks it should be completely mastered, but, of course, it depends somewhat on the pupil. Not very long to acquire the priceless boon of a good memory!

That the system is popular is demonstrated by the fact that roughly 50,000 persons have already gone in for it. Most of these are abroad, for the system is taught in German, French, Italian, and Dutch. The pupils are from every class, but mostly as yet from the universities. The general public apparently is only just beginning to realise that a memory is a useful sort of thing to have, or perhaps they do not yet know that there is a system by which even the worst can be very much improved?

Mr. Ennever produced a huge tome crammed with names. "Here," said he, "are our lists of pupils with occupations opposite. We always like to know the occupation, as it helps us very much in teaching a pupil. See, here is a J.P., there a hairdresser, and any number of clergymen and university students. The former require good memories for delivering sermons, and the latter always have examinations looming close ahead. But people from every walk of life are here, from all over the country: mechanics, agricultural labourers, doctors, lawyers, tradesmen, farmers, inspectors, etc., etc. Members of several Royal families have also eagerly availed themselves of the method."

The best proof of the utility of the system is that Mr. Pelman relies almost entirely upon his pupils telling their friends how much they have benefited by the methods, and advising them to join. That is probably the reason why it is so popular amongst university men, as they speak about it to one another.

Russian is also one of the languages in which the system is taught. The system is known all over the world. Applications come even from the West Coast of Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar. In many cases, however, the fee is returned, as the negro writers have obviously not yet reached a stage of knowledge where they are capable of an intelligent appreciation of the methods. India sends many pupils. An office has been established at Melbourne (Box 402 G.P.O.), at Munich (Mozartstr. 9) and elsewhere on the Continent.

Lectures and classes are given, but as it is as easy to learn the system by correspondence, that is the method generally preferred by pupils, as it interferes with no other work, and can be learned without leaving one's own door. But above all because of the splendid results attained, this method of training the most essential function we possess promises to become more and more popular.

Testimonials are never asked for, but thousands are received from grateful pupils who write voluntarily stating their desire to thank Mr. Pelman for the inestimable gift of a sound memory. By special arrangement with Mr. Pelman, he has agreed to let all readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS have the three guinea course complete for one guinea. Full particulars of this special offer, which is only made for a few weeks, will be found on page xxi.

AMERICAN VIEWS ON "THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTS.

LAST month I quoted the first impressions of British journalists upon "The Americanisation of the World." This month I follow up by quoting the first impressions of American journalists, and in April I shall wind up the symposium by quoting from the European and Colonial papers.

The *New York Journal* salutes the book in a leading article entitled "The American Planet." It hails the discussion as a tribute to the greatness of the United States, and its editor suggests that after all it would not require a very great alteration of the American constitution to enable Uncle Sam to extend the hospitality of the Union to John Bull. Mr. Oppen, the *Journal* cartoonist, has ingeniously satirised the idea in a couple of his inimitable caricatures.

Collier's Weekly devotes from four to five pages to quotations from the book. The *Independent* does the same.

The *New York Tribune* says :—

We are not certain that even Mr. Stead has ever proposed anything more fantastically impracticable. It is an old saying that it takes two to make a bargain, and when both are positively opposed to it, what chance is there that the bargain will be made?

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* remarks that there is quite an outbreak of the cult of Americanisation in the London Press. Attempting soberly to restate the truth of the matter without Mr. Stead's enthusiasm, it thinks the clue may be found in the fact that the foremost Americanisers are appealing for industrial efficiency in its highest form, and voicing the protest of Liberal and Nonconformist England against caste :—

We believe, however, that no matter how strong the motive for so-called Americanisation may be, its chief result will be to turn the guiding thought of the empire toward self-contained efficiency rather than an untimely approach toward republican polity.

The *Irish World*, of New York, is extremely indignant at the suggestion that the English-speaking race should unite, but it eagerly hails the prospect of the entry of Ireland as a State into the American Union. It says :—

For our part we deny that there is any such thing as an English-speaking "race" or "nation." Languages, like religions, may be international. And we have not any common feeling with Mr. Stead in his last resort to save the accursed empire, of which he is an exemplary subject. We very much prefer that the United States would take to heart the lessons that English imperialism taught Mr. McKinley. We suggest that the United States seize Ireland, and thus secure an emporium in proximity to Europe. England is as incapable of defending the "sister Isle" as Spain was of protecting Manila. All we need is a government as adventurous as Mr. McKinley's and an admiral as capable as Dewey. Without waiting, however, until Ireland is an autonomous state of the American union, it is well to consider whether there may be a way to knit closer ties between her and America. Ireland might be made the chief European emporium for American goods. Perhaps her canals might be enlarged and utilised by American capitalists. Perhaps her harbours and fisheries might be improved by American management. It is a fact that the whole course of English alien misgovernment has tended to impoverish Ireland and destroy her industries.

The *Editor and Publisher* of New York sarcastically says that so many American newspaper men are going

to England that it is quite sure Mr. Stead's prophecy will come true :—

With American editors and business managers running their newspapers, it ought not to take very many years for the aggressive Westerners to work up the British public to such a pitch that it will demand the annexation of the island to the United States.

The *Rochester Union* notes that Dr. Doyle, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Stead agree in recognising that the centre of the English-speaking world has shifted to the States, but it thinks that Mr. Stead is, as usual, at the head of the procession, or a little in front of it :—

The future that few but Americans have been able to see hitherto is so nearly the present now that only the blind man can miss it. But to Europeans its approach has the effect of a sudden and portentous apparition.

The *Buffalo Express* says :—

It is entirely impossible to believe that the United States would ever seek to gather Great Britain into her circle of States. Mr. Stead's plan is one that appeals more to the fancy than the practical sense. All the advantages which he shows would be on the side of Great Britain.

The *Gloucester (Mass.) Times* says :—

However much one may differ with Mr. Stead, his speculation will be found vastly interesting, especially at this time. He is the first British subject who has the courage to suggest such an outcome, and the entire article bristles with the strong convictions of a man who has something to say on an important matter and has said it in a most comprehensive manner.

The *Littleton Independent* says :—

The time is indeed coming when England will some day be an American island. The prophecy is attracting some attention, but it's only what Ben Franklin told the English over a hundred and twenty-five years ago.

The *Fitchburg Sentinel* thinks that Mr. Stead has done well to attribute to the Puritans the merit that is their due. It fears that the book may puff up American national pride, but it admits that in describing the Americans as concentrated upon business success—

Mr. Stead puts his finger on the weak point in the American character when he pictures us as he does. Yet no conscientious and honest American can deny that the picture is truly drawn. Material things engross us completely now. In the future he hopes there may be an improvement.

The *Pittsburg Despatch* says :—

It may not be impossible that someday the British colonies, and even Great Britain itself, may come to the point outlined by Mr. Stead, but he forgets that there is another factor to be considered, the American people. An even greater revolution of popular opinion will have to take place in this country than that predicted in England before his dream can be classed as a possibility. Mr. Stead and Laureate Austin must submit to an indefinite postponement of their hope to see the lion and the eagle lie down together, even with the lion inside.

The *Chicago American* says :—

This idea of the Americanisation of the world can hardly be very welcome to the insular Briton in the glory of Coronation year; but Mr. Stead rubs it in to the extent of twenty-six chapters crammed with thought-provoking facts and ideas. A United States of the English-speaking race, with its headquarters

at Washington and the American Constitution as its working chart, is the ideal toward which all the currents of modern life, as he sees them, are converging. The only question is whether the British Empire is to enter that union willingly, as a whole, or whether it is to become dismembered while its pieces succumb, one at a time, to the gravitational pull of the swelling American mass. Mr. Stead shows a keen insight into many features of American life not clearly understood even by all Americans.

The *Chicago Post* says :—

While Mr. Stead has with such brilliant and convincing array of facts set forth the stupendous facts of the on-going Americanisation of the world, it must be admitted that he falls into a rather curious *non sequitur* in claiming that this is to come about by some kind of exclusive United States of English-speaking Commonwealths. No doubt the oneness of race and language and literature has its own inevitable potency and promise; but neither the English, nor much less the American, is of any single race stock. It is a genius for human advancement stronger than race or language that has taken possession of the American spirit.

The *Chicago Tribune* says :—

This is a book of extraordinary interest. Coming from an Englishman, it is specially noteworthy. The main proposition of the book is startling, but not more so than are many of the facts and figures presented. Of course, it is no news to Americans, this tremendous process of the "Americanisation of the World;" only here is a fresh and more impressive presentation of the facts in the case than has ever before been made. Few recent books are better worth reading than this one.

The *Minneapolis Journal* quotes Stevenson's verse written at San Francisco years ago :—

Youth shall grow great and strong and free,
But Age must still decay;
To-morrow for the States—for me,
England and yesterday.

and declares that he was a truer prophet than Kipling. In proof whereof it refers to Mr. Stead's book, which it describes as "one of the most remarkable volumes that have been issued from the English press of late years." It proceeds :—

If the union of the English speakers is to come voluntarily while England is still a great power it must come by English initiative. England must come to America, and, for the sake of realising her dream of federation of the English speakers, must gladly vote that the United States is to be the potent instrumentality of that union, the organisation which is to be extended over all. This book of Mr. Stead's is too vast in its scope, too abundant in its ideas; too profuse in its illustrations; too overwhelming with its earnestness and intensity; too impressive by its liberality of view and its utter absence of narrowness of any kind to be sketched, even inadequately, in brief compass. It must be read. No reader of this editorial who takes the pains to get a copy of the book and read it through will regret it. He will be absorbed and permeated by the author's enthusiasm and generous spirit, and so profoundly interested in the matter and charmed by the style of the great English journalist, that he will devour the volume in one sitting. No American could have done what he has done, for no American can enjoy his point of view.

Milwaukee News remarks :—

...y, an American protectorate over England, which in means Great Britain, isn't such a bad idea. It's sort gh, of course, upon the pride of our British cousins, who been flattering themselves that they were pretty near to the whole thing, and it is not a pleasing prospect for pro-re heirs to the British throne, but Uncle Sam is well fixed, may pension them, which wouldn't be so bad.

St. Paul Despatch says :—

...ecy is dangerous ground even for the steadfast visionaries. ...ianisation of the world is no prophecy. It is writ

large on every ship that sails the sea, on all the steel highways that belt the globe, it hums from each telegraph pole and it is even flashing heliograph messages from the clouds of heaven. Mr. Stead's prophecy being rather fact, we shall not, even if as a "conspicuous person" we receive a sample copy, care very much about this Annual. It's a trifle musty.

The *Des Moines News* says Mr. Stead's is one of the most daring conceptions of modern literature, and withal the conception is within the reason of things :—

The dose prepared by this far-seeing Englishman is a severe one for his countrymen to take, and they will look at it a long time before they swallow it. Some day they may shut their eyes and take it.

The *Indianapolis News* says :—

But federation is impossible, because this Government must always refuse to enter into specially close relations with any one power to the exclusion of other powers. We can and should have no friendship with one nation that involves hostility to another.

The *Kansas Star* says :—

A century is rather a brief time to allow for national feeling to subside to the degree necessary for the consummation of such a scheme. The English colonies are deeply devoted to the crown in spite of their democratic institutions. The aristocratic system is pretty firmly entrenched in England still. It is a perilous matter to set the date for confederation. Mr. Stead's speculations will impress most people as academic rather than practical. The only part of his future programme that can be accepted as plausible at this time is that which makes Canada a part of the Union.

The *Macon Telegraph* is mightily amused by the *Daily News'* suggestion that John Bull is too proud to seek union with the United States until after a series of disasters which brought him to the verge of national bankruptcy :—

In other words, the genuine aristocrat will have to go hungry quite a little while before he can force himself to come begging of the *nouveau-riche*. It does not seem to occur to the editor of the *Daily News* or other writers on this subject that there might be some slight objection on our part to taking in all our poor relations, particularly such proud and touchy ones as our English cousins would be after the series of disasters named.

The *Sioux Falls Argus* says :—

From the material point of view every colony of Great Britain would be far better off under the Stars and Stripes than under St. George's Cross. A close federation or amalgamation with this country would bring them a material prosperity which they cannot now conceive. To most Americans such a prediction is exceedingly novel and almost absurd. Yet, from the way it is being discussed in England, it may be among the possibilities of the future. Possibly Mr. Stead may be a shrewd prophet. Possibly Tennyson's "federation of the world" will rule under the American starry banner. But no one need fear so violent a shaking up of national relations for a generation or two.

The *Salt Lake City Tribune* says no. It declares :—

This country cannot take upon itself the centuries of hate and wrong that Great Britain has in store; that old land must fight out its own ancient quarrels, and maintain its own prestige with respect to its old foes, if it is to be maintained.

The *Colorado Springs Gazette* says :—

The important thing is not what Mr. Stead says about us, but the facts upon which he bases his opinion. The facts are sufficiently favourable to attract general attention and to cause renewed pride and a large amount of satisfaction in our own country.

The *San Francisco Examiner* says :—

Mr. Stead's book will make people on both sides of the Atlantic think, and if we ever do have a Reunited States of the English-speaking World, the author of this stirring work will certainly have a niche in its Hall of Fame among its fathers.

HOW ARE YOU INSURED? AN AMERICAN CHALLENGE.

AN American who has spent several years of his life in insurance work sends me the following practical challenge, which I gladly publish because it seems to me to afford each individual reader an opportunity of putting the alleged superiority of one class of American invaders to a direct personal test.

TO THE EDITOR OF "WAKE UP! JOHN BULL."

Sir,—I am an insurance man who has been up to his eyes in insurance for the last eleven years. For the last three years I have been in London studying British insurance methods, and it occurs to me that I might perhaps help a little to wake up John Bull if I were to make an offer to your readers of which they can avail themselves or not, just as they please.

What strikes an American about your old world insurance methods is that you are not up-to-date.

No self-respecting business man of to-day will content himself with yachting on a log in the season, or riding a bicycle of a very old model. He knows that, although he paid a large sum for his old bicycle twenty years ago, he could get a much better machine to-day for one-third the price. Some are changing their bicycles every year, impatiently waiting for the latest model. Yet the same people neglect entirely to obtain the necessary information concerning their life policies, on which the future of their families and their own old age depends.

One often meets clever business men who are absolutely ignorant about the contents or exact values of policies in force. They know nothing about the recent developments and improvements. Some of them are lawyers with skill to detect the meaning of every word in their clients' contracts, but totally ignorant about the value of their own policies, even when the policies constitute their only savings. Yes, the modern man is too busy and too clever earning pennies to bother about his savings in pounds.

The changes which have taken place recently are numerous and are known only to those who, like myself, have made a life study of the subject.

While some men want insurance for the protection of their wives and families, most men want insurance for themselves, as an investment to provide for their old age. Still others want to draw immediate interest on their money, in addition to the insurance benefit, and the contract which will appeal to one may be very impractical for the other. The largest company in the world is now issuing a policy where a man investing £100 a year or more can always get three per cent. upon his savings, together with security for the payment of the full sum for which he insures. The same office has also taken a further step in advance, by devising and issuing another new form of policy which contains some provisions so remarkable for liberality and security to the policy holder, that it cannot fail to prove most attractive. A contract where results are not merely "estimates," but absolutely guaranteed in the policy. Its principal feature is that the assured can see, by consulting the policy, just what the policy is worth at a particular time, in either cash or paid-up insurance. There is a definite amount also fixed in the policy, which the company will loan upon it. In addition to the guaranteed value, a bonus, or dividend, is apportioned at the end of the period. This form of insurance has become so popular that many find it practical to sell or surrender

their policies on old lines, taking instead new contracts with guaranteed surrender values, enabling the assured to know exactly what to expect at any given time, instead of continuing policies which, so far as they read, have no market value. It is possible to obtain large money for the surrender of old policies, and for nearly the same annual premiums get new insurance for the same amount, contracts which have a market value the same as Government bonds.

Now, if any of your readers are disposed to doubt the truth of what I say, I am willing to answer any questions they may wish to ask as to whether their insurance policies give them as good terms as we can give them in American offices.

I will make a special study of each case by itself, always taking into consideration the applicant's circumstances and surroundings, and recommend the company and plan best suited to the particular person.

In most cases the following applications, properly filled out by people already insured, or contemplating insurance, will give me sufficient *data*, but the more thoroughly I am acquainted with the exact circumstances of the applicant, the better I shall be able to judge and advise.

Inquiry Form to be filled up by Readers already Insured.

To "Expert," care of Editor of the "Wake Up! John Bull,"
REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 14, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

Please advise me regarding the following policy—

1. The name of Assurance Office that issued the policy is
2. The amount of policy is
3. The number of policy is
4. The policy was issued on day, year
5. The annual premium is, payable on the day of
6. Amount of bonuses declared
7. The bonuses were paid in cash?
The bonuses were added to policy
(Strike out the line not wanted.)
8. My exact date of birth is day month year.
9. My name is
10. My address is

If any of your readers are only thinking of insuring, I will be glad, free of charge, to furnish them with full particulars as to American terms, for purposes of comparison with those which they are offered by British companies. In that case, send me the following particulars:—

1. Probable amount you would invest annually
Amount of assurance required
2. Age nearest birthday
3. Does the applicant care more for the insurance or investment part of it.....
4. Is the assurance to be on applicant's own life.....
5. Name
6. Address

I particularly wish to appeal to those who are already largely insured, for I think I could convince them that they could do much better for themselves in an American office.

All that I ask is that such of your readers as accept this challenge will let you know the results.

I shall, of course, treat all information as confidential.
—I am, yours truly, EXPERT.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Crawley, Ernest, M.A. *The Mystic Rose: a Study of Primitive Marriage* (Macmillan) net 12/6
 Dixon, Charles. *Birds' Nests; An Introduction to the Science of Calology* Richards, net 6/6
 Haddon, Alfred C., Sc.D., F.R.S. *Head-Hunters: Black, White, and Brown*. Illustrated. Methuen 15/6
 Hulme, F. E. *Familiar Wild Flowers* (Cassell) Part I. net 0/6
 Kidd, Benjamin. *Principles of Western Civilisation* (Macmillan) net 15/6
 Mercier, Charles, M.B. *A Text-Book of Insanity* (Swan Sonnenschein) net 6/6
 Nyrop, Dr. Christopher. *The Kiss and Its History* (Sands) net 7/6

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- Bain, R. Nisbet. *Peter III., Emperor of Russia* (Constable) net 10/6
 Sir Barrington Beaumont. *Reminiscences of* Rich. eds. 6/6
 Buse, John, third Marquis of, K.T., LL.D. *Scottish Coronations* (Alex. Gardiner) net 7/6
 Camarvon, Earl of. *Speeches on Canadian Affairs* (Murray) net 7/6
 Champney, Elizabeth W. *Romance of the Renaissance Châteaux*. Illustrated. Putnam, net 15/6
 Collett, C. D. *History of the Taxes on Knowledge: Their Origin and Repeal*. With Introduction by G. J. Holyoake. 2 vols. Unwin
Fifty Years at East Brent: the Letters of George Anthony Denison, 1845-1896, Archdeacon of Taunton. Edited by Louisa Evelyn Denison. Illustrated. (John Murray) net 12/6
 Doubleday, H. A. (edited by). *The Victoria History of the Counties of England*. 4 vols. Vol. 1. Surrey (Constable) 6/6
 Dyer, Thomas Henry, LL.D. *A History of Europe from the Fall of Constantinople*. Vols. V. and VI. (Bell and Sons) each net 6/6
 Ellis, W. A. *Life of Richard Wagner*. Authorised translation of Glasenapp's life. Vol. II. Kegan Paul, Trench
 Engel, F. *A History of English Literature (600-1900)*. Translated from the German Methuen: net 7/6
 Finmore, John. *Men of Renown, from King Alfred to Lord Roberts* A. and C. Black: 1/6
 Firth, H. C. *Cromwell's Army: a History of the English Soldier from 1642 to 1680* Methuen: 6/6
 Gerard, Francis. *A Grand Duchess and her Court*. Anna Amalia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, illustrated. 2 vols. net 24/6
 Gower, Lord R. Sutherland. *Old Diaries, 1881-1901* (Murray) net 15/6
 Gower, Lord R. Sutherland. *Sir David Wilkie*. Illustrated. (Bell's Great Masters) net 5/6
 Hassall, Arthur, M.A. *The French People. The Great Peoples*. (Heinemann) 12/6
 Hensman, Howard. *Cecil Rhodes: a Study of a Career* (Blackwood) net 12/6
 Kingsford, Charles Lethbridge, M.A. *Henry V., the Typical Medieval Hero*. (Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series.) 5/6
 Livingstone, W. F. *Israel Putnam* (American Men of Energy.) (Putnam) 6/6
 Mann, Rev H. K. *The Lives of the Popes in the Early Middle Ages*. Vol. 1. Pt. 1. (Kegan Paul, Trench) net 12/6
 Marfil, W. R. *History of Russia from the Birth of Peter the Great to the Death of Alexander II* (Methuen) 7/6
 Maxwell, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert. *A History of the House of Douglas, from the Earliest Times Down to the Legislative Union of England and Scotland*. Two vols. (Freemantle) net 42/6
 Mellone, Sydney Herbert, M.A., D.Sc. *Leaders of Religious Thought in the Nineteenth Century: Newman, Comte, Martineau, Spencer, Browning* (Blackwood) net 6/6
 Seebohm, Frederic, LL.D. *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law: (1) The English Village Community; (2) The Tribal System in Wales* Longmans' 16/6
 Toynbee, F. M.A., and James Tait, M.A. (edited by). *Historical Poems by Members of the Owens College, Manchester* (Longmans) net 12/6

POETRY, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

- Augustine. *Miscellanies* (Elliot Stock) 5/6
 E. C. (translated by). *The Lament of Bábá Táhir* (Quaritch) net 6/6
 Robert, junr. *Mr. Gladstone as I Knew Him, and other Poems* Williams and Morgate, 7/6
 Sir W. Martin. *The Domain of Art* (Murray) net 7/6
 Florence. *Songs of a Child and other Poems* (Leadenhall Press) 2/6 and 7/6
 King, Harriett Eleanor. *The Hours of the Passion, and other Poems* (Richards) net 5/6

- Herford, C. H., Introduction by. *English Tales in Verses* (Blackie) 3/6
 Kellett, E. E. *The Passing of Seyld, and other Poems* (Dent) net 3/6
 O'swin, Ymal. *Ballads and Legends of the Saints* (Sands) 1/6
 Phillips, Stephen. *Ulysses, a Drama* (Lane) net 4/6
 Ramal, Walter. *Songs of Childhood* (Longmans) net 3/6

FICTION.

- Barr, Amelia E. *I, Thou, and the Other One* (Unwin) 6/6
 Barr, Robert. *The Victors* (Methuen) 6/6
 Boldredwood, Rolf. *Babes in the Bush* (Macmillan) 3/6
 Boothby, Guy. *The Curse of the Snake* (White) 3/6
 Cable, —. *The Cavalier* (Murray) 6/6
 Carrel, Frederic. *Houses of Ignorance* (Long) 6/6
 Catherwood, Mary H. *Lazarus* (Richards) 6/6
 Chesney, W. *The Foundered Galleon* (Methuen) 6/6
 Cleve, Lucas. *Woman and Moses* (Hurst and Blackett) 6/6
 Cromie, R. *A New Messiah* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Davidson, Lillias Campbell. *The Theft of a Heart* (Pearson) 6/6
 Denny, C. E. *The Romance of Upfold Manor* (Methuen) 6/6
 Dodsworth, F. *Thoroughbred* (Treherne) 2/6
 Donovan, Dick. *Jim the Penman* (Newnes) 6/6
 Dyke, Henry Van. *A Lover of Music, and other Tales of Ruling Passions*. With illustrations (Newnes) 6/6
 Evans, E. K. *The Lord of Corsygedol* (Griffon Press) 3/6
 Finnmore, J. *The Red Men of the Dusk* (Pearson) 6/6
 Fletcher, J. S. *Bonds of Steel* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Gerard, Morice. *For England* (Ward, Lock) 6/6
 Gilchrist, R. Murray. *The Labyrinth* (Richards) 6/6
 Godfrey, Eliz. *A Stolen Idea* (Jarrold) 3/6
 Gorky, Maxime. *The Orloff Couple and Malva* (Heinemann) 6/6
 Gorky, Maxime. *Twenty-six Men and a Girl* (Duckworth) net 2/6 and 1/6
 Gowing, Mrs. Aylmer. *As Cæsar's Wife* (Long) 6/6
 Graham, John. *The Great God Success: a Novel* (Heinemann Dollar Library) 6/6
 Griffis, William Elliot. *Verbeck of Japan, a Citizen of No Country* (Oliphant, Anderson) 6/6
 Hinkson, H. A. *Fan Fitzgerald* (Chatto) 6/6
 Holmes, Eleanor. *To-Day and To-Morrow* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Hume, Fergus. *The Pagan's Cup* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Hyne, C. J. Cutcliffe. *Mr. Horrocks, Purser* (Methuen) 6/6
 Johnston, Mary. *Audrey* (Constable) 6/6
 Kenealy, Arabella. *The Love of Richard Herriek: a Novel* (Hutchinson) 6/6
 Knight, Alfred E. *Under Cloister Stories: a Tale of Buried Treasure* (Hurst and Blackett) 3/6
 Lion, James Weber. *The Second Generation* (Macmillan) 6/6
 Lodge, Mrs. *The Rector's Temptation* (Digby Long) 6/6
 London, Jack. *The God of His Fathers: Tales of Klondyke* (Isbister) 6/6
 Lush, C. K. *The Autocrats* (Methuen) 6/6
 Macdonell, Anne. *The Story of Teresa* (Methuen) 6/6
 McCall, Sidney. *Truth Dexter* (Pearson) 6/6
 Meade, L. T. *Drift* (Methuen) 6/6
 Mee, Huan. *The Jewel of Death* (Ward, Lock) 3/6
 Melville, Lewis. *In the World of Mines: A Novel* (Greening) 6/6
 Miller, Esther. *A Prophet of the Real* (Heinemann) 6/6
 Mitton, G. E. *The Opportunist* A. and C. Black: 6/6
 Morris, E. O'Connor. *Clare Nugent* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Mowbray, J. P. *The Making of a Country Home* (Constable) net 6/6
 Queux, William Le. *The Under Secretary* (Hutchinson) 6/6
 Quiller-Couch, A. F. *The Westcotes* (Arrowsmith) 6/6
 Rickert, Edith. *Out of the Cypress Swamp* (Methuen) 6/6
 Roberts, C. D. G. *The Heart of the Ancient Wood* (Methuen) 6/6
 Rosegger, Peter. *The God Seeker: a Tale of Old Styria* (Putnam) 6/6
 Satchell, W. *The Land of the Lost* (Methuen) 6/6
 Schmidt, Max. *Happy-go-Lucky Land* (Unwin) 6/6
 Sergeant, Adeline. *The Master of Beechwood* (Methuen) 6/6
 Sutro, A. *Women in Love* (Allen) 6/6
 Swift, Benjamin. *Sardon* (Methuen) 6/6
 Syrett, Netta. *Rosaune* (Hurst and Blackett) 6/6
 Walford, L. B. *Charlotte* (Longmans) 6/6
 Warden, Gertrude. *Secundrel or Saint?* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Warren, Henry. *A Bee Among the Bankers* (Eve, etc.) net 3/6
 Westall, William. *The Old Bank* (Chatto and Windus) 6/6
 Westcott, E. N. *The Teller* (Pearson) net 3/6
 White, Fred M. *Tregarthen's Wife: A Cornish Story* (Newnes) 6/6
 Wilkinson, Dyke. *A Wasted Life* (Richards) net 5/6
 Williams, Ernest E. *An Exile in Bohemia* (Greening) 2/6
 Wilson, George Francis. *A Mirror of Moods* The Unicorn net 2/6
 Wordsley, L. F. *The Lady Algive* (Digby Long) 6/6
 Wyllarde, Dolf. *The Story of Eden* (Heinemann) 6/6
 Zola, Emile. *A Dead Woman's Wish*. Transl. by Count de Soisson (Greening) 3/6

RELIGIOUS.

- Henson, H. Hensley, B.D. *'Godly Union and Concord; Sermons preached mainly in Westminster Abbey'*..... (Murray) net 6/0
 Moberly, Dr. R. C. *Christ our Life* (Murray) net 9/0
 Rainy, Dr. R. *The Ancient Catholic Church* (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark) 12/0
 Withrow, Dr. W. H. *Religious Progress in the Century.* ... (Chambers) net 5/0

CONTEMPORARY POLITICS.

- Hayes, Capt. *Horses on Board Ship.* Illustrated. (Unwin) net 3/6
 Gerard, Rev. J. *The French Associations Law* (Longmans) net 1/0
 Latane, John H., Ph.D. *The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America* (Unwin) 6/6
 Moore, W. Harrison. *The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia* (John Murray) net 16/0
 Roosevelt, President. *The Strenuous Life, and Other Addresses* (Richards) 6/0
 Samuel, Herbert. *Liberalism.* With Introduction by Mr. H. H. Asquith (Richards) 5/0
 Webb, Mrs. Sidney. (Edited by). *The Case for the Factory Acts* (Richards) 1/0

TRAVEL, TOPOGRAPHY, SPORT AND ADVENTURE.

- Avebury, The Right Hon. Lord. *The Scenery of England and the Causes to which it is due.* Illustrated. (Macmillan) net 15/0
 Barnes, Capt. A. A. S. *On Active Service with the Chinese Regiment.* (Richards) net 5/0
 Burroughs, J., Etc. *Alaska.* 2 vols. (Murray) net 3 3s.
 Church, Percy W. *Chinese Turkestan.* (Rivingtons) net 12/0
 Clarke, E. T. *Bermondsey, its Historic Memories and Associations* (Elliot Stock) net 6/0
 Colquhoun, A. R. *The Mastery of the Pacific.* Illustrated. (Heinemann) 18/0
 Doughty, Marion. *Afoot through the Kashmir Valleys.* (Sands) net 7/6
 Hall, R. N., and W. G. Neal. *The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia (Monomotapa Imperium)* (Methuen) net 21/0
 Pienaar, Philip (of the Transvaal Telegraph Service.) *With Steyn and De Wet.* (Methuen) 3/6
 Thomson, H. C. *China and the Powers; a Narrative of the Outbreak of 1900.* Illustrated (Longmans) net 10/6
 Witherby, Harry F. *Bird Hunting on the White Nile. A Naturalist's Experiences in the Soudan.* (Knowledge Office) 2/6

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Bartholomew, J. G. *The International Student's Atlas of Modern Geography* (Newnes) net 6/0
 Beavan, Arthur H. *Crowning the King.* Illustrated ... (Pearson) 2/6
 Besant, Annie. *Esoteric Christianity; or The Lesser Mysteries* (Theosophical Publishing Society) net 5/0
 Board of Education *Special Reports on Educational Subjects.* Vol. 7. *Rural Education in France.* (Eyre and Spottiswoode) 1/4
 Burnley, J. *Summits of Success, with Sketches of the Careers of some Notable Climbers.* (Richards) 6/0
 Collet, Clara E. *Educated Working Women* (King and Son) net 2/0
 Cordingley, W. G. (Compiled and Arranged by). *A Dictionary of Abbreviations and Contractions Commonly Used in Mercantile Transactions* (E. Wilson) net 1/0
 Earle, Alice Morse. *Old Time Gardens, Newly Set Forth.* Illustrated (Macmillan) net 5/6
 Fitzgerald, Percy. *The Pickwickian Dictionary and Cyclopædia* (The Author) 3/6
 Jones, Wm. *Crowns and Coronations: a History of Regalia* (Chatto) 3/6
 Knowles, C. M. *Where to Buy: a Guide to the Professions and Business Houses.* (Simpkin, Marshall) 3/6
 Law without Lawyers. By two Barristers-at-Law. (Murray) 6/0
 Lydon, F. F. *Woodwork for Schools.* Illustrated (Sampson Low) net 3/6
 MacManus, Seumas (collected and told by). *Donegal Fairy Stories.* (Isbister) 5/0
 Ormiston, F. M. *The Old Senate and the New Monarchy* (A. and C. Black) 2/0
 Mr. Dooley's Opinions (Heinemann) 3/6
 Sennett, A. P. *Nature's Mysteries.* (Theosophical Publishing Society) net 2/0
 Swete, Dr. H. B. *Patriotic Study* (Longmans) net 2/6
 The House of Commons in 1901: *Mems. about Members* (Full Mall Gazette Office) 1/0
 Tindall, W. E., R.B.A. *The Selection of Subject in Pictorial Photography.* Illustrated (Liffé and Sons) net 3/6
 Wells, H. G. *The Discovery of the Future* (Unwin) 2/0
 Westlake, N. H. J. *Outlines of the History of Design in Mural Painting.* Vol. I. (Parker) £1 11s. 6d.

DIRECTORIES AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE FOR 1902.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

I.—DIRECTORIES.

- The County Councils, Municipal Corporations, Urban District, Rural District, and Parish Councils Companion, Magisterial Directory, Poor Law Authorities, and Local Government Year Book for 1902. (10s. 6d. Kelly's Directories, Limited.)
 Local Government Directory for 1902. (8s. 6d. Knight and Co.)
 The Naturalists' Directory, 1902-3. (Upcott Gill. net 1s. 6d.)
 Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses, 1902. (167, Fleet Street. 21s.)
 Street's Newspaper Directory for 1902. (30, Cornhill, E.C. 3s. 6d.)

II.—YEAR BOOKS.

- The Year Book and List of Members of the Society of Architects, 1902. (2s. Offices of the Society of Architects, St. James's Hall.)
 The Grocers' Assistant Year Book for 1902. (1s. 8d. Faringdon Street, E.C.)
 The School Calendar, 1902: a Guide to Scholarships and Examinations, 1902. (1s. net. Whittaker and Geo. Bell and Sons.)
 Vickers's Newspaper Gazetteer, 1902. (J. W. Vickers. 2s. 6d.)
 The English Catalogue of Books for 1901. (Sampson Low. net 6s.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Baedeker's Egypt. (15s.)
 Southern Germany. (6s.)
 Bath, Bristol, and Forty Miles Round. (5s. net. Dulau and Co.)
 Municipal Affairs. (P. S. King and Son. 2s. 6d. Issued quarterly.)

QUITE a curio of political reminiscence appears in *Longman's*. Mr. George Roopers recounts his experience of "canvassing in 1832." He was then a Cambridge undergraduate, entirely ignorant of politics, but he canvassed with success for a near relative. The paper is an interesting picture of old times. This reminiscence of 1832 appearing in 1902 will probably pass without challenge. How different its fate, had it been a reminiscence of A.D. 32 appearing in 102 A.D.!

"PREACHERS' DILEMMAS" afford the Rev. H. B. Freeman matter for an amusing paper in the *Quiver* for March, on the various straits in which preachers known to him have found themselves. The most terrible ordeal was that of a young Jesuit, carefully drilled as to the points of a doctrinal sermon. He was to preach (of course extempore) to a large congregation, and it was almost a maiden effort. When he reached the foot of the pulpit steps his trainer leaned forward and whispered, "You will preach on Holy Matrimony to-night, my son." Implicit obedience was expected and received. The writer thinks some such discipline in our churches might prevent some of the ludicrously inapposite discourses occasionally delivered.

Spurgeon used to tell how once on a holiday he went to a country Baptist chapel where he heard a sermon which refreshed his soul mightily:—

At the close of the service he walked into the vestry and politely thanked the minister for the edification he had received. "May I ask your name, brother?" purred the flattered country cousin.

"My name? Oh, Spurgeon—you may possibly have heard it—I preach a bit in London myself."

"My dear brother's face," said Spurgeon, afterwards, "turned as red as this cloth"—pointing to a bit of scarlet baize in front of him—"and he could only gasp out:

"Why, Mr. Spurgeon, that was one of *your* sermons! I learnt it off."

"My dear brother, I knew it; I knew it from the beginning and all along, but I assure you it did not do me any the less good on that account!"

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cts. Feb.
Marshall Field, Merchant. Illus. R. Linthicum.
Profit-Sharing in America. Illus. H. E. Armstrong.
The Jewels of American Women. Illus. F. S. Arnett.
Rivers of the Ocean. Illus. T. Waters.

Anglo-American.—59, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. Feb.
The Commercial Expansion of the United States. Charles A. Gardiner.
Edgware Road; a Study in Living. A. Symons.
Politico-Legal Aspects of the French Seizure of Mytelene. E. Maxey.
The Spirit and Method of Religious Thought. C. G. Shaw.
Thomas Carlyle; the Book and the Man. E. Ridley.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. March.
Mr. C. W. Furse's Paintings for the Town Hall, Liverpool. Illus.
Avalon and Vézelay. Illus. S. N. Vansittart.
Hardwick Hall Tapestry at the South Kensington Museum. Illus. S. A. Strong.
Enamelled Tiles in Architecture. H. Ricardo.
Municipal Bodies and Architecture. R. Blomfield.

Antiquary.—STOCK. 6d. March.
Thatched Churches. Illus. Rev. C. H. Evelyn White.
Huchown's "Morte Arthure," and the Annals of 1346-1364. G. Neilson.
Notes on the Antiquities of Brough, East Yorkshire. Illus. T. Sheppard.
A Family Record of the Sixteenth Century. Concl. H. J. Carpenter.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 2s cts. Feb.
Political, Economic, and Religious Causes of Anarchism. Rev. R. Heber Newton.
French v. English. Ellweid Pomeroy.
Music and Crime. Henry W. Stratton.
San Francisco's Union Labour Mayor. Leigh H. Irvine.
The University and the Public. Austin Lewis.
Mormonism; a Co-operative Commonwealth. Joel Shomaker.
Municipal Reform. John Dolman.
Governmental Ownership of the Telegraph and Telephone; Conversation with Prof. Frank Parsons.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. March.
Frontispiece:—"The Countess of Neubourg and Her Daughter" after J. M. Nattier.
Mr. Reginald Vaile's Collection of 18th Century French Pictures. Illus. Frank Rinder.
Sir Noël Paton. Illus. E. Pinnington.
Cosmo Monkhouse as an Art Critic. Illus. Edmund Gosse.
Rothemurhus. Contd. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
The Old Masters at Burlington House. Illus. Dr. J. Paul Richter.
David Law. Illus. H. W. B.
Artistic Jewellery. Illus. John Brett.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Feb.
Three Months of President Roosevelt. H. L. Nelson.
Reminiscences of Walt Whitman. J. T. Trowbridge.
Two Tendencies in Modern Music. D. G. Mason.
The Second Mayoralty Election in Greater New York. E. M. Shepard.
Stephen Arnold Douglas; Lincoln's Rival. W. G. Brown.
The Fame of Victor Hugo. G. M. Harper.
Mr. Scudder's Life of Lowell.
College Professors and the Public. B. P.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. March.
Budget Prospects.
The Bank of Germany. 1876-1900.
The Mint and Its Work. Illus.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.)—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 2s cts. Feb.
The New York Morning Papers. Illus. H. Haggood and A. B. Maurice.
Boston in Fiction. Illus. Contd. F. W. Carruth.
Artistic, Literary, and Bohemian London in the Seventies. Illus. J. H. Hager.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 2s cts. Feb.
Carriages, Past and Present. Illus. W. D. McBride.
Religious Development of Canada. J. W. Longley.
Aspects of the Imperial Problem. Prof. A. Shortt.
National Highway in Canada. Illus. W. H. Moore.
mi in Canada. Illus. M. O. Scott.
Aspects of Sable Island. Illus. M. O. Scott.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. March.
Coal-Pit. Illus. J. A. Kay.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. March.
and London. Illus. A. Mees.
Painting and Mr. Ernest Crofts. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.
and the Actress. Illus. Madeleine O'Connor.
id. Illus. E. H. Cooper.
Quaint Corner of England. Illus. C. D. Lampen.

Cassell's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. March.
Telpherage; System of Electric Traction. Illus. A. S. Clift.
Light Railways in Egypt. Illus. James A. W. Peacock.
Conveying Machinery in Coal-Mining. Illus. S. Howard Smith.
Electric Power in American Cotton Mills. Illus. W. B. Smith Whaley.
A Possible Solution of the Labour Problems. W. Forbes.
Rough-and-Ready Engineering; Railway Emergency Work. Illus. E. D. Meier.

Modern French Locomotive Practice. Illus. Charles Rous Marten.
The Chinese Junk. Illus. W. G. Winterburn.
The Oldest Steam Engine in Active Service. Illus. Prof. W. C. Unwin.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Feb.
The Pope's Temporal Sovereignty a Providential Fact. T. H. Ellison.
Aubrey de Vere. With Portrait.
May there be a Golden Age in the Future? W. Seton.
From Panama to the Horn. Illus. Mary MacMahon.
Tennyson's Idylls of the Southland. Rev. J. M. Handly.
Eliza Allen Starr. With Portrait. W. S. Merrill.
The New Crisis in Irish Affairs. J. Murphy.
The Congregation of S. Michele dei Sante. Illus. M. Carmichael.
Stained Glass in Churches. Illus. F. S. Lamb.

Caxton Magazine.—BLADES. 1s. Feb. 15.
H.M. Stationery Office. Illus. H. Leach.
The Bacon-Shakespeare Question; Juggling with Type. Illus. Philos.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. March.
A Bavarian Bric-à-Brac Hunt. Illus. P. G. Hubert, jun.
In Samoa with Stevenson. Illus. Isabel Osbourne Strong.
A Marionette Theatre in New York. Illus. F. H. Nichols.
James Jesse Strang of Beaver Island. With Portrait. E. F. Watrous.
The Reign of the Revolver in New Mexico. Illus. A. E. Hyde.
Bishop Whipple; an Apostle to the American Indians. With Portraits. H. P. Nichols.
Recollections of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Illus. W. G. McCabe.
Vasquez; a California Bandit. Illus. O. P. Fitzgerald.
The Improvement of Washington City. Illus. Contd. C. Moore.
Marconi and His Trans-Atlantic Signal. P. T. McGrath.
The Nature of the Nerve Impulse. With Diagrams. A. P. Mathews.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. March.
Vanishing London. W. Sidebotham.
Queer Accidents.
Undeveloped Bolivia.
The Russians on the Caspian Sea.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. Feb.
Our "Dog in the Manger" Policy in South America. Illus. G. B. Waldron.
Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. Contd. E. E. Sparks.
Nuremberg; the City of Memories. Illus. H. C. Carpenter.
Lessing's "Nathan the Wise." R. W. Deering.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. March.
Bishop Churton on Missions. E. S.
Mr. Mott's Meetings in Asia.

Contemporary Review.—COLUMBUS CO. 2s. 6d. March.
The United States of Imperial Britain. Ogniben.
The Real Lord Rosebery. Hector Macpherson.
M. Brieux and His Works. Mdlle. Claire de Pratz.
The Belgian Curse in Africa. Edmund D. Morel.
The Independence of Belgium. John M. Creed.
The Increasing Purpose. E. Wake Cook.
American Investments in England. Walter F. Ford.
Irish in Ireland. Michael Macdonagh.
A Russo-Japanese War. "China Station."
The Anglo-Japanese Agreement from the Japanese Point of View. Alfred Stead.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. March.
The New Bohemia. Old Fogey.
What is Popular Poetry? W. B. Yeats.
Social Solecisms. Lady Grove.
Reminiscences of the Punjab Campaign. Major-Gen. T. Maunsell.
A Londoner's Log-book. Cont.
"On Safari." Mrs. Moffat.
School Life a Century Ago. Miss Violet A. Simpson.
A Free-Trader in Letters. S. de J.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Feb.
The Naval Strength of Nations. Illus. Sir C. W. Dilke.
Niagara; the Scene of Perilous Feats. Illus. O. E. Dunlap.
The Development of Shipping in the United States. Illus. L. Dixon.
Capital and Labour Commission. J. B. Walker.
The Story of Theodore Roosevelt's Life. J. A. Riis.
Where Vaudeville holds the Boards. Illus. C. R. Shefflock.
The Postal-Card Craze. Illus. J. Ralph.
Some Ethical Aspects of Ownership. R. T. Ely.

County Monthly.—Stock. 4d. March.
Sir Charles Hamond. With Portrait.
Reminiscences of a Middle-Aged Engineer. John McLaren.
The Provincial in Art; Interview with C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. Illus.
Nottingham Victoria Station. Illus.
The Don Valley and the Wesleys at Epworth. Illus. L. Kaye.

Critic.—Putnam, New York. 25 cts. Feb.
Interferences with the Reading Habit. G. S. Lee.
James Russell Lowell. W. H. Johnson.
The French Reviews. Illus. T. Bentzon.
Winston Churchill. Illus. W. W. Whitelock.
Poets of the Younger Generation. Illus. Edith M. Thomas.
Mrs. Arthur Bronson. Henry James.

Educational Review.—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK AGENCY. 1s. 8d. Feb.
The Lecture System in University Teaching. C. de Garmo.
Supplementary Educational Agencies. G. Harris.
The Various Educational Demands upon the High School. C. B. Gilbert.
Compulsory Insurance for Teachers. E. Manley.
The Teaching of Mathematics. J. Perry.
My Schools and Schoolmasters. G. H. Martin.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.
The Imperial Yeomanry Remounts. Col. St. Quintin.
The Modern Monroe Doctrine and International Law. David Mills.
The Crisis in Cape Colony. C. W. Hutton.
The late Lord Dufferin. Sir H. E. H. Jerningham.
Bristol; a Trading Centre of the Empire. G. F. King.
With Thorneycroft's. B. G. Matthews.
The Coloured Races in Australia. Sir H. Tozer.
The Land Question in India. S. S. Thornburn.
The Outlook for British Commerce. M. de P. Webb.
The Artesian Waters of Australia. W. G. Cox.
The French Elections and British Interests. C. Lyon.

English Illustrated Magazine.—UNWIN. 6d. March.
The Thames; the Queen of Floods. Illus. J. O'Brien.
In Prince Henry's Land in Portugal. Illus. Commander Hon. H. N. Shore.
By Crete and Syracuse. Illus. William Williams.
London's Actor-Managers. Illus. S. Dark.
Ping-Pong. Illus. A. Parker.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. Feb.
Eduard Zeldenus. With Portrait. W. Armstrong.

Fellden's Magazine.—TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. March.
New Electrical Plant on the South Eastern and Chatham Railway. Illus.
W. N. Twelvetrees.
High-Speed Engines. Contd. J. H. Dales.
The Evaporation of Liquors. Illus. A. E. Jordan.
The History of the Water-Tube Boiler Controversy. Illus. Expert.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAMBER AND HALL. 2s. 6d. March.
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance—and After. Zeta.
The Foreign Policy of Greater Britain. Diplomatus.
"The Unknown God"? Sir Henry Thompson.
The Care of Books. G. H. Powell.
Free Trade or Protection for England? John Beattie Crozier.
The Approaching Abandonment of Free Trade. J. A. Hobson.
The Navy—Is all Well? Fred T. Jane.
Ireland in 1902. Old Whig of the School of Grattan.
Pleasure-Mining. Miss Elizabeth Robins.
Our Past. Maurice Maeterlinck.
England's Educational Peril. Vigilans.
American Millionaires and British Shipping. W. Wetherell.
Twenty Years Since. G. S. Street.
Lucas Malet's Novels. Janet E. Hogarth.
The Recent Decline of Natal in Great Britain. Edwin Cannan.
Organising the Theatre. H. Hamilton Fyfe.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 35 cts. Feb.
The Settlement with China. M. B. Dunnell.
What shall We do with the Philippines? Major J. H. Parker.
The Expansion of the Negro Population. K. Miller.
Need of Training for the College Presidency. F. P. Graves.
How to assimilate the Foreign Element in Our Population. J. T. Buchanan.

The Young Man with Nothing but Brains. T. A. De Weese.
Wanted—An Opposition. A. P. Gilmour.
The Sinking Fund and the Public Debt. H. S. Boutell.
Li Hung Chang; a Character Sketch. G. Reid.
The Reformation of Criminals. J. F. Fara.
The Care of Dependent Children in Indiana. W. B. Streeter.
Errors touching the Schley Court of Inquiry. M. A. Teague.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. 10 cts. Feb.
The City's Edge. Illus. C. Hovey.
Our Inland Fleet. Illus. W. D. Hulbert.
How Arnold was almost captured. Illus. N. Hapgood.
Some London Actor-Managers. H. Wyndham.

Genealogical Magazine.—Stock. 1s. March.
Moutray of Seafeld and Roscombe. Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval.
The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms. Contd. A. C. Fox-Davies.
Royal Descents. Contd.
The Family of Hicks. Contd. Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. March.
Arthur, "King of England." W. Wood.
Prof. Bickerton's "Romance of the Heavens"; the Latest Astronomical Heresy. J. W. Cotton.
The Bradleys; Some Generations of a Lincolnshire Family. J. K. Floyer.
The Fuero Jugo. A. R. Whiteway.
Victor Hugo's "Les Burgraves." Miss C. E. Meeker-ke.
Beau Brummell; the King of the Dandies. Charles Wilkins.
Some Memories of Prof. Russell. Zella de Ladéveze.
Mr. Swinburne's First Drama. R. Colles.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
Coronation Robes of Our English Queens. Illus. Rev. T. F. Thistleton Dyer.
Domestic Service as a Profession for Gentlemen.
The Spread of Christianity in India. Hon. Gertrud Kinnaird.

Girl's Realm.—NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. March.
A Festival of Dolls in Japan. Illus. Y. T. Ozaki.
Some Famous Ballad-Singers. Illus. Senta K. Ludovic.
A Love Tragedy played by Dogs. Illus. W. G. Fitzgerald.
The Real "Cranford."
Silver-Working as a Career for Girls. Illus. Miss L. A. Smith.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. March.
The King; His Prerogatives and Disabilities. M. Macdonagh.
The Real Sherlock Holmes. Illus. Handasyde.
The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. Contd. F. D. How.
Browning's Treatment of Nature. Contd. Stopford A. Brooke.
Fighting Malaria. Illus. H. Hamilton.
How Lord Rosebery's Speech was reported. J. Pendleton.
The Salvage of the *Spindrift*. Illus. F. T. Bullen.
Outdoor Life in Stamboul. Illus. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. March.
Ruskin's Influence on the Nineteenth Century. Illus. E. T. Cook.
Women in Westminster Abbey. Illus. Mrs. M. Morrison.
The Growth of Municipal Libraries; Interview with Mr. Thomas Greenwood. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
Italian Sculptors of the Renaissance. Illus. Contd. Honora Twycross.
Sir George Grey and His Stirring Story. Illus. James Milne.
Ruskiniana; a Talk with Mr. George Allen. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

Harnsworth Magazine.—HARNSWORTH. 3d. Feb. 10.
If London were like New York. Illus.
Fish Photography. Illus. F. Z. S.
The Romance of Fancy Dress. Illus. Mary Howarth.
The King's Clubs. Illus. B. Owen.
Fighting Consumption. Illus. T. F. Manning.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. March.
The Lineage of the English Bible. Illus. H. W. Hoare.
A Seashore Laboratory. Illus. Dr. Henry F. Osborn.
Korea and Her Emperor. Illus. Alfred Stead.
The Deserted Village. Contd. Illus. Alfred Austin.
Anarchism in Language. Joseph Fitzgerald.
The Joy of Gardens. Illus. Julius Norregard.
The Point of View in Fiction. Agnes Repplier.
Measurements of Science beyond the Range of Our Senses. Carl Snyder.
The Romance of the Koh-i-noor. A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. Feb.
How shall the Preacher help toward Solid Reading and Thinking? Bishop J. H. Vincent.
A Century of Home Missions. Dr. C. L. Thompson.
William Arthur as a Spiritual Power. W. H. Meredith.

International Monthly.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 1s. Feb.
Trusts, Trade-Unions, and the National Minimum. S. Webb.
The Armenian Question and Europe. A. Tchobanian.
Tendencies in German Life and Thought since 1870. Concl'd. G. Simmel.
The Search for the True Plato. G. Santayana.
The Poetry of the South. H. W. Mabie.
The Experimental Method of Studying Animal Intelligence. E. L. Thorndike.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. March.
The Sisters of Mercy at Rostrevor. M. R.
My First Visit to St. Peter's. H. M'G.
Anonymities unveiled. Contd.

Journal of Education.—3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. March.
The Register of Teachers.
Security of Tenure. T. E. Page.
Teaching English Literature. P. A. Barnett.
Euclid and Geometry Teaching. Dr. Wormell.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELLY. 1s. 2s. Feb. 15.
The Situation in South Africa. Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent.
The Volunteer Force of India. Capt. E. Dawson.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. March.
Notes on Plant Geography. Illus. R. Lloyd Praeger.
The Migrations of the Skylark and the Swallow. Harry F. Witherby.
The Flying Squirrels of Asia and Africa. Illus. R. Lydekker.
The Lucid Stars. J. E. Gore.
Morning and Evening Stars. Illus. E. Walter Maunder.
The Use of Hand Telescopes in Astronomy. Contd. Illus. Cecil Jack on Wing-Links. Illus. E. A. Butler.
Preserving and Mounting Rotifera. Charles F. Rousselet.

Lady's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Feb. 6.
Art in Portraiture. Illus. Leonore Van Der Veer.
Gymnastics for Girls. Illus. Margaret H. Hallam.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. March.
The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Illus.
The Artistic Work of Some Lady Photographers. Illus. Contd. F. Miller.
Fruits and Bon-bons. Illus. Beatrice Barham.
Bishop Wilberforce of Chichester. Illus. E. H. Pitcairn.
The Future of Society. Contd. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury.

Law Magazine and Review.—37, FLEKKEST., STRAND. 5s. Feb. 10.
The Legislature and Judicature of the Isle of Man. G. A. King.
Drunkenness and Crime. R. W. Lee.
Usury in British India. H. H. L. Elliot.
Naval and Military Courts-Martial. J. E. R. Stephens.
Justice Murphy. R. J. Kelly.
The Influence of Lord Stowell on the Maritime Law of England. E. S. Roscoe.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Illus. J. Baker.
Bells, Buoys, and Beacons. Illus. Miss Gertrude Bacon.
Thomas Faed. Illus. W. Hodgson.
Dartmoor Prison. Illus. W. Scott King.
Crime amongst Animals. T. Hopkins.
Alliteration's Artful Aid. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
The Heroes of Civil Life. G. F. Millen.

Lippincott's Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. Feb.
Lincoln's Official Habit. L. J. Perry.
Music of Shakespeare's Time. Contd. S. Lanier.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. March.
Canvassing in 1832. G. Koopar.
Selborne Revisited. W. H. Hudson.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.
The American War of Independence; the Close of a Great War. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Edward Fitzgerald on Music and Musicians. C. W. James.
Who wrote "Paradise Lost"? W. H. T.
Samuel Richardson and George Meredith.
Sir William Molesworth and the Colonial Reformers.
Shepherding on the Fells in Winter. W. T. Palmer.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. March.
Frontispiece:—"A Song of Long Ago" after J. H. Bacon.
John H. Bacon. Illus. Marion Heworth Dixon.
Embroidery: a Vanished Art. Illus. G. Trobridge.
Sanctuary of Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower. Illus. Harold Begbie.
Lord Beaconsfield. Illus. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower.
Thomas Rowlandson. Illus. J. Grego.
Mural Paintings by W. B. Hole. Illus. Prof. G. Baldwin Brown.
Georges Bertrand. Illus. Prince B. Karageorgevitch.
Old Masters at the Royal Academy. Illus.
The English and French Academy Competitions. Illus.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLEET STREET. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Missionary Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Rev. H. P. Beach.
Stirring Missionary Appeals of the Last Century. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
John Chinaman in America. Illus. Ira M. Condit.
Unoccupied Mission Fields in Western China. Map and Illus. Rev. W. Upcraft.

The New Century Outlook in Persia. Contd. Dr. B. Labaree.
Monthly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. March.
England and the Powers.

An Unconsidered Party Question. F. Greenwood.
Education in the Navy. J. S. Corbett.
A Prosperous British India. Major Malleson.
Our Food Supply in the Napoleonic War. J. Holland Rose.
The Weekly Press in England.
Station Studies in East Africa. A British Official.
Matteo Franco; a Domestic Chaplain of the Medici. Janet Ross.
The Evolution of Painting in England. Havelock Ellis.
The Odyssey on the Stage. D. G. Hogarth.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.
The Future of China. Illus. T. T. Headland.
French History in Epigram. J. A. Loftus.
Barbizon; a French Art Village. Illus. C. De Kay.
Train Robbery. Illus. C. Michelson.
A Chef and His Development. Illus. P. Grand.
The Strong Man of Russia. Illus. Comtesse M. Cassini.
Great American Caverns. Illus. E. O. Hovey.
The Bridge-Builders' Triumph at New York. Illus. F. W. Skinner.

National Review.—EDWARD ARTHUR. 2s. 6d. March.
The Military Rule of Obedience. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
A Note to Mr. Chamberlain. An Englishman.
Trade and Home Markets. Sir Vincent Caillard.
The United Navy. Arnold White.
Religious Novels. Miss Jane H. Findlater.
An Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
He Truths about Housing. Hon. Claude Hay.
Wi Lord Curzon in Burma. E. C. Cotes.
Jo Bull on America; as an American sees it. Harvey Maitland Watts.
Sm Fox. Dr. Francis Bond.
Th Chinese Alliance. A. B. C. etc.
Re Actions of a Diplomat. Sir Horace Rumbold.

England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 6d. Feb.
The Governors of Massachusetts. Illus. Contd. A. S. Rowe.
Ca in Myles Standish. Illus. G. Hodges.
The Story of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal. Helena Smith.
Ni England Ship Canals. Illus. A. H. Ford.
Hi The Pequots. Illus. Calista Potter Thresher.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. March.
Compulsory Land Purchase. Walter Louth.
National Ideals in Education. T. W. Rolleston.
The First Performance of the "Messiah." Dr. McDonnell.
The Moral Standard in Shakespeare. Rev. J. Darlington.

New Liberal Review.—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. March.
A-m-y Remounts. Sir George Arthur.
Our Alliance with Japan. Demetrius C. Boulger.
The New British Academy; Symposium.
The Government and the Education Problem. Dr. Macnamara.
Culture-Contrasts in America and England. C. F. Thwing and J. Williams.

The Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism. W. B. Duffield.
Present-Day Essayists. Arthur Lawrence.
Germany at the Close of 1901. Countess von Krockow.
The Present State of the Navy. Special Commissioner.
Of Certain Churches in France. J. H. Yoxall.
The Sportsman and the Farmer. Basil Tozer.
A Plea for the King's Champion. Frank Richardson.
Last Speeches of Great Parliamentarians. Michael MacDonagh.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMUEL LOW. 2s. 6d. March.
Compulsory Military Training; a Pan-Britannic Militia. C. E. Dawkins.
Mr. Chamberlain as an Empire-Builders. Henry Bichenough.
The Agreement Between Great Britain and Japan. H. N. G. Bushby.
The Treatment of Untried Prisoners. Sir Robert Anderson.
Thackeray: the Apostle of Mediocrity. Walter Frewen Lord.
Where the Village Gentry Are. W. G. Waters and Col. A. F. P. Harcourt.
The Increasing Export of England's Art Treasures. Claude Phillips.
The Masque of "Ulysses." Stephen Gwynn.
Is the Crowned King an Ecclesiastical Person? Rev. Herbert Thurston.
The Young English Girl Self-Portrayed. Countess of Jersey.
Concerning Ghost Stories. W. S. Lilly.
Who Composed the Parliamentary Prayer? Sir Archibald Milman.
Famine and Controversy. G. M. Chesney.
A Chartered Academy. Edward Dicey.
Last Month; the Clean Slate. Sir Wemyss Reid.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Conditions That discourage Scientific Work in America. Prof. S. Newcomb.
How Civil Government was established in Porto Rico. C. H. Allen.
The Conference for Industrial Peace. O. S. Straus.
Launching a Battleship from the Congressional Ways. W. McAdoo.
The Proposed Pan-American Union. Prince A. de Yturbe.
Ivan Turgenev. C. Whibley.
American Travellers and the Treasury Department. F. W. Whitridge.
The Oligarchy of the Senate. Maurice Low.
Government Construction of Reservoirs in Arid Regions. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Chittenden.
Wagner, Minna and Cosima. G. Kobbé.
Why not own the Panama Isthmus? F. C. Penfield.
The Militia Force of the United States. J. D. Whelpley.
The National Debt of Japan. Y. Sawaki.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Feb.
The Mysteries of Mithras. Prof. F. Cumont.
Tolstoi; an Instance of Conversion. Prof. O. L. Triggs.
Whence and Whither; a Reply to My Critics. Dr. P. Carus.
Concerning Indian Burial Customs. Illus. Dr. W. Thornton.
Om and the Gayatri. Countess Evelyn Martinego-Cesaresco.

Outing.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. Feb.
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Coasting along Labrador. Illus. H. W. Palmer.
The Sport Clubs of California. Illus. Annabel Lee.
Tarpon and Sharks on the East Coast of Florida. Illus. R. B. Seager.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD. 1s. March.
President Loubet. Illus. Ada Cone.
The Real Siberia. John Foster Fraser.
Changes on the Moon, Real and Apparent. Illus. E. Walter Maunder.
The Canal Treaty. Maps and Illus. An American Correspondent.
The Old World and the American "Invasion." Sir Christopher Furness.
Moose-Hunting in Norway. Illus. H. Seton-Karr.
The Bi-Literal Cypher of Sir Francis Bacon. Illus. Mrs. E. Wells Gallup.
Count von Bülow. Illus. P. Goldschmidt.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. March.
Bubbles. Illus. A. Williams.
The Romance of Christmas Island. Illus. R. S. Baker.
Flying Fish. Illus. J. Turner-Turner.
One Day with a Busy Spider. Illus. F. M. White.
The Petrified Forests of America. Illus. T. E. James.
A Maker of Saints. Illus. R. H. Sherard.
Electricity: the New Elixir of Life. Illus. A. Maude.

Playgoer.—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. Feb. 15.
Maurice Pollack; a Clever Child-Actor. Illus.
"Bluebell in Fairyland" at the Vaudeville. Illus.
"The Wild Horse of Tartary." Illus. Clara Morris.
Ugo Biondi. Illus.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. March.
The Functions of the Brain. Contd. J. H. Bridges.
White Foes and Yellow Friends. E. S. Beesly.
The Times and the Printing Trades. H. Tompkins.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. March.
"And Ye clothed Me." Illus. F. M. Holmes.
William Penn's Homes. Illus. E. Clarke.
In the Austrian Tyrol. Illus. Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
What I saw in the Catacombs. Illus. Contd. Dean Spence.
Preachers' Dilemmas. Illus. Rev. H. B. Freeman.
The Covenanters of Scotland. Illus. E. Bruce Low.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. March.
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Chas. Rous-Marten.
The World's Progress in Electric Traction. Illus. D. N. Dunlop.
Another Battle of the Brakes. Illus.
The Railways of Cuba. Illus. Contd.
Dairy Produce on the Railways. Illus. G. A. Wade.
The English and American Types of Railway Waggon compared. Illus. "Ac."

The South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway. Illus. F. J. Husband.
The Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Illus. G. J. Stoker.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. March.
Charles William Eliot. Illus. George Perry Morris.
South American War Issues. Illus. Edwin Emerson, jun.
The Longest Power-Transmission in the World. Illus. T. C. Martin.
The Metaphysical Movement. Illus. Paul Tyner.
The Need of Scientific Agriculture in the South. George W. Carver.
German-American Diplomatic and Commercial Relations Historically Considered. G. M. Fisk.
Practical Missions. Edwin Munsell Bliss.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. Dec.
England against Australia in the Cricket Field. Illus. Contd. A. C. MacLaren.

What I expect from My Industrial Conciliation Bill. B. R. Wise.
Across Two Continents by Rail. Illus. A. Stead.
Robert Louis Stevenson's Life. Illus.

The Problem of Australian Sea-Defence. W. H. Fitchett.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. March.
The Drag-Net of Justice. Illus. G. Griffith.
Jerusalem for the Jews. Illus. W. M. Webb.
An Irish Castle for America. Illus. J. J. Comerford.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.
Children of James II. Illus. Emily P. Weaver.
A Letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes. Illus. Kate Milner Rabb.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. March.
School Mathematics from the University Point of View; Symposium.

Science Gossip.—110, STRAND. 6d. March.
A Curious Chinese Fish. Illus.
Surrey Plants.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. March.
London; the Heart of England. Illus. J. Corbin.
The American "Commercial Invasion" of Europe. Illus. F. A. Vanderlip.

The Launching of a University. D. C. Gilman.
War and Economic Competition. Maps and Illus. B. Adams.
The Sanctuaries of the Pennine Alps. Illus. Edith Wharton.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
The Inter-Varsity Sports. Illus. C. B. Fry.
The Humorous Artists of America. Illus. T. E. Curtis.
Half-an-Hour in a Crevasse. Illus. W. M. Crook.
A Barber's University. Illus. A. Anderson.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
Preachers in the House of Lords. Illus. T. C. Collings.
La Rochelle and Its Story. Illus. S. W. Kershaw.
John Hall of New York. Illus.
Jewish Rites and Customs. I. Davidson.
Some Notable Pulpits. Illus. F. Hastings.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. March.
Rev. Benjamin Waugh; the Champion of the Children. Illus. C. Ray.
A Band of Little Polish Martyrs. Illus. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
Some Children's Hymns and Their Authors. Illus. F. A. Jones.
The City of the Mormons. Illus. A. E. Bayly.
Thomas Sidney Cooper. Illus. A. B. Cooper.
Missions in Old Calabar. Illus. W. T. Weir.
Salvation Army Officers. Illus. Charity Commissioner.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.

The Poetry of James Macfarlan.
The Life and Work of Pasteur. Dora M. Jones.
Tycho Brahe.
Three Days in San Gimignano. E. A. Roberts.
Napoleon and the Handy Man. Commander Hon. H. N. Shore.

Theosophical Review.—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. Feb. 15.
Freethought in Theosophy. Mrs. Annie Besant.
The Musical System of Pythagoras. H. E. Nichol.
Black Magic in Ceylon. Mrs. Corner-Olmüls.
The Root of Religion. G. R. S. Mead.
Progress and Protestantism. A. A. Wells.

Westminster Review.—JOHNSON. 2s. 6d. March.
Bella! Bella! Horrida Bella!!! W. J. Corbet.
A Reformed House of Commons. P. Barry.
Personnel for Our Army. "Volet Capel."
With "Free Trade" there must be "Fair Cess."
Agricultural Distress in Russia. D. Bannerman.
Primitive Chronology. W. F. Harvey.
The Blunders of Matthew Arnold. F. Grierson.
The Irish Language Movement. F. A. Fahy.
"Summun Jus Summa Injuria" as Applied to Building. C. G. Baldwin.
William McKinley, An American.
Anecdotes of the First Earl of Shaftesbury. F. H. Freshfield.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
The Great Boer War. Illus. Contd. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
Fighting the Gipsy Moth. Illus. E. L. Giffams.
At the Court of the Amir. Illus. Contd. Mrs. F. Martin.
How Rubber is obtained. Illus. G. E. Mayo.
A Railway in Mid-Air in Germany. Illus. A. Wallis Myers.
French State Lotteries. Illus. E. Charles.
A Baritone out West. Illus. Bart Kennedy.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. March.
Mr. Balfour as Member for Hertford. Illus. Miss Jane T. Stoddart.
Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie at Home at Skibo. Illus. N. Macrae.

World's Work.—DOUBLEDAY, PAGE AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.
La Prensa of Buenos Ayres; a Newspaper with many Functions. Illus. B. Meiklejohn.

The Big Trees of California. Illus. R. T. Fisher.
Cleveland, Ohio; the Best Governed City in the World. Illus. A. Pringle.
Municipal Officer.

The Frontier gone at last. Illus. F. Norris.
Agriculture under Cloth. Illus. A. Goodrich.
Plain Words on Teachers' Wages. W. McAndrew.
A Gaucho's Day's Work. Illus. W. Bulfin.
A Great American Olive Ranch. Illus. Helen L. Jones.
Carrying the Mail farthest North. Illus. F. H. Gambell.
The Growth of Our National Feeling. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Dr. Lyman Abbott. With Portrait. H. W. Mabie.
Increasing Railroad Consolidation. With Map. M. G. Cuniff.
The Successful Prevention of Strikes. H. H. Lusk.

Yale Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cents. Feb.
Constitutional Interpretation. J. T. Bascom.
Some Economic Aspects of Legal Tender. J. L. Laughlin.
Colonial Policy of the Germans. A. G. Keller.
Physical Vigour of Public Employees. J. R. Commons.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. March.
The Problems of the Poor; Interview with Mr. Percy Alden. Illus. E.
The Young Man in Parliament. A. Mackintosh.
The "Betting Ring" and the "Book." Illus. W. Scott King.
Mr. Neil Munro. With Portrait.
What We really know about Mars. F. Ballard.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. March.
A Peep at Our Great Hospitals. Illus.
A Chat with Mrs. C. N. Williamson. With Portrait.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.
 6 Mks. per qr. Feb.

Adm. Albrecht von Stosch. Cont. U. von Stosch.
Permanent Peace. Gen. Vogel von Falckenstein.
Scientists at Heidelberg in the Nineteenth Century. Contd. A. Kussmaul.
Medical Diagnosis. Dr. H. Eichhorst.
The German North Sea Fleet and English Sea Power. Vice-Adm. O. Livonius.

Chopin. Contd. Johanna Kinkel.
Paul Hervieu. F. Loliée.
Religious Hatred and Tolerance. Prof. A. Kamphausen.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PATERL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Feb.
Tilsit, 1807. Concl. Paul Baillieu.
Otto Ribbeck. A. Hausarth.
State Service in Prussia. G. Cohn.
Herder and the Duchess Louise. Contd. E. von Bojanowski.
The Sistine Chapel. F. X. Kraus.
Criminal Psychology and the Fischer Case. O. Binswanger.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SREMAN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Feb.
Modern Wallpapers. Illus. W. Leistikow.
Pottery and Bronzes at the Kunstgewerbe Museum, Leipzig. Illus. Dr. F. Becker.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG.
 1 Mk. 25 Pf. Feb.

Social Museums. L. Katscher.
Ultramontane Literature. Contd. J. Gillhoff.
Berlin Art Exhibitions, 1901. H. Lobedan.
Robert von Mohl.
The Baltic Provinces.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, Breslau. 2 Mk. Feb.
Wilhelm Bölsche. With Portrait. J. Theodor.
Theodor Haas, and Russian Prison Reform. N. Golant.
On Women. Anna Behnisch-Kappstein.
The German Parliament, 1848-9. R. von Mohl.
Should the Boers make Peace? A. Rogalla von Bieberstein.
Richard Muther. Paul Riesenfeld.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—LÜTZOWSTR. 85A, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Feb.
Germany and England; the Shipping Boycott. Paul Müller.
Land Reform and Socialism. S. Gunter.
The Housing Question. Dr. H. Lindemann.
Käthe Kollwitz. With Portrait. C. Loeser.
The Religious Problem in Socialism. Dr. E. Losinsky.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN.

10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. Feb.

Spinoza. S. von Dunin-Borkowski.

China's Ancient Culture. Concl. J. Dahlmann.

Water, Gas, and Lighting. F. K. Rül.

What the Early Christian Proper Names tell Us. C. A. Kneller.

Spirit-Photography. J. Bessner.

Chateaubriand on Christianity. Contd. A. Baumgartner.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF

UND HAERTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. Feb.

Hermann Goetz. E. Istel.

Miss A. R. Laidlow and Robert Schumann. F. G. Jansen.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT,

STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 7.

Hugo Vogel. Illus. A. Rosenberg.

Life in Munich. B. Rauchenecker.

Paraguay. Illus.

Electricity in the House. E. Montanus.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG.

26 Mks. per ann. Feb.

Character and Beauty in Art. Illus. J. F. Raffaelli.

A Newly Discovered Catacomb at Alexandria. Illus. J. Strzygowski.

Flemish and Dutch Masters at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Illus. Contd.

M. Rooses.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Art du Théâtre.—51, RUE DES ECOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c. Feb.

"Théodora" by V. Sardou. Illus. P. B. Gheusi.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 2 fr. 50 c. Feb.

Quick-Firing Guns. A. Veuglaire.

The Druses. Concl. F. Macler.

The Siege of Pekin. Concl. M. Delines.

President Roosevelt. Concl. E. Tallichet.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c.

Feb. 10.

The Concordat, 1801. Contd. Cardinal Mathieu.

Free Schools.

Victor Hugo. E. Biré.

The Negroes of the United States. A. Leger.

Napoleon III. Contd. L. de Lancz de Laborie.

The Gospel To-day. F. Klein.

Winter in Egypt. Vte. G. d'Avenel.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c.

Feb.

Public Responsibility. L. Domanski.

The Agricultural Movement. L. Grandea.

Maritime Works in Belgium. D. Bellet.

Mercur de France.—15, RUE DE L'ECHAUDÉ-ST.-GERMAIN, PARIS.

2 frs. Feb.

The Religion of Shakespeare. A. Delacour.

Prince Kropotkin. M. Collière.

"Sigfried" at Paris. J. Marnold.

Monde Moderne.—5, RUE ST. BENOIT, PARIS. 75 c. Feb. 1.

William Tell at Altdorf. Illus. M. Delines.

The Prix de Rome at the Villa Medici. Illus. P. Gsell.

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Victor Hugo. Illus. H. Buffenoir.

Hungarian Art. Illus. R. Meunier.

Nouvelle Revue.—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. Feb. 1.

Three Trials. P.-L. Courier.

Italy and the Triple Alliance. A. Tardieu.

General Hugo. E. Gachot.

Russia's Action in Asia. F. Macler.

The Parliamentary Muse. P. Durel.

Feb. 15.

Is France in Her Decadence? G. Hanotaux.

Russian Temperance Legislation. Dr. Mariou.

The Youthful Criminals' Aid Society. V. Garien.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE BONAPARTE,

PARIS. 75 c. Feb. 1.

Italy, France, and the Mediterranean. R. de Caix.

Cheick-Said. With Map. R. de la V.

Feb. 15.

England and the Congo. Asp. Fleurimont.

Li Hung Chang.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. Feb. 1.

Illegitimate Children. A. Gigot.

The Higher Education of Girls Abroad. R. P. Berthier.

Feb. 16.

Old Age Pensions. E. Cheysson.

Primary Education and Mixed Schools. A. des Cilleuls.

Revue de l'Art.—28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 c. Feb.

Alexandre Falguière. Illus. L. Bénédicte.

The Adolphe de Rothschild Bequest to the Louvre and the Cluny Museum.

Is. G. Migeon.

Is of English Women. Contd. Illus. H. Bouchot.

omy Thierry Bequest to the Louvre. Illus. J. Guiffrey.

the House of Condé. Contd. Illus. G. Maçon.

Blanche.—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 1 fr. Feb. 1.

se. A. Ular.

and New Caledonia. J. Durand.

Feb. 15.

Labour. H. Dagan.

Is in China in 1900. A. Ular.

Chrétienne.—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.

10 frs. 50 c. per ann. Feb.

ré Sayous on Rodolphe Toepffer. A. Vinet.

Sabatier. J. Monnier.

Christians and Their Mission To-day. L. Vernes.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. Feb. 1.

The European Crisis of 1621. G. Hanotaux.

Germany's Navigable Waterways. A. Mange.

An Unpublished Correspondence of Père Didon.

The Evolution of Work in Ancient Greece. P. Guiraud.

R. W. Emerson; American Idealism. F. Rox.

Feb. 15.

Morocco and the Great Powers. R. Pinon.

The Genesis of Richelieu's Political Theories. G. Hanotaux.

An Unpublished Correspondence of Père Didon. Contd.

"Les Misérables" and "Resurrection"; Socialism in Modern Fiction. A.

le Breton.

Sport and National Power. P. de Coubertin.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs.

per ann. Feb.

The Regulation of the Value of Money. A. Loria.

Rural Co-operation in Belgium. Concl. E. Vandervelde.

The Legal Protection of Workers. R. Jay.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA

VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Feb.

The Second Hay-Pauncetote Treaty. E. Chanel.

The Navigation of the Yangtze. J. Servigny.

The French Census of 1901. C. Gilvanet.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann.

Feb.

Industry in Ancient Greece. A. Roersch.

M. Aularde. Cte. C. de Villermont.

The Sabot Industry in Luxembourg. L. Banneux.

Literary Criticism in France in the Nineteenth Century. Contd. G.

Doutrepoint.

Fouché and Bernadotte. H. Primbault.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.

1 fr. 50 c. Feb. 1.

The Benedictines. Concl. Mgr. Justin Fèvre.

Victor Hugo. C. de Lalanne.

Forty-Five Sorbonne Assemblies condemning the Declaration of the Clergy

of France, 1682. C. Davin.

The Canadian Question. J. Roques.

Feb. 15.

History of Liberal Catholicism. Editor.

Aerial Navigation. M. Coutte.

Revue de Paris.—UNWIN. 60 frs. per ann. Feb. 1.

Letters from the Seminary. Renau.

The Miners' Eight Hours' Day. P. de Rousiers.

The Siege of Orleans. A. France.

The Triple Alliance and Commercial Treaties. C. Loiseau.

Feb. 15.

The Siege of Orleans. Contd. A. France.

Letters from the Seminary. Contd. Renau.

The Palace of King Minos. E. Pottier.

A Poem by Victor Hugo. E. Dupuy.

The Tripoli Question. V. Bérard.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS.

3 frs. Feb.

The New "National Outrage" Law. E. Aimond.

The French Birth-Rate. A. Lafargue.

Paris Finance, 1887-1900.

Old-Age Pensions. M. Bellom.

The Sugar Question. J. Hitiér.

The Control and Inspection of Dependent Children and the Decree of

Feb. 24, 1901. H. Moniez.

Revue des Revues.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. Feb. 1.

The Future of the French Chamber. F. Quay-Cendré.

Italian Patriotism. G. Ferrero.

Walter Hunt. Illus. J. de Mézery.

Maxime Gorki and the Intellectual Couple of the Russian Working Class.

Mme. V. Starkoff.

Villars. Illus. F. Collet.

Anatole France. L. X. de Ricard.

Corancez and Alcoholism. Dr. Rouby.

Parisian Freemasonry, 1737-1747. Concl. P. d'Estrée.

Feb. 15.

Victor Hugo and the French Renaissance. H. Bérenger

Woman Labour in France. Dr. K. Schirmacher.

The Persian Gulf and the Koweit Incident. Illus. G. Bordat.

The Moral Question in Fiction. C. Maclair.

The Japanese Novel, 1900-1901. M. Hitomi.

The New Metropolitan Railway in Paris. H. Desmarest.

Revue Socialiste.—27, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. Feb.
 P. e-Capitalist Value. C. Cornélissen.
 The Fight against Consumption. G. Rouanet.
 The German Socialist Party. E. Milhaud.
 Republic and University. G. Rouanet.
Revue Universelle.—17, RUE MONTMARTRE, PARIS. 75 c. Feb. 1.
 Algeria. Illus. A. Bernard.

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 Victor Hugo; Symposium. Illus.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per
 ann. Feb.
 Secondary Education in the Chamber of Deputies.
 The School Year in Germany. H. Bornecque.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—4, RUE DU FRONTISPICE,
 BRUSSELS. 2 frs. 50 c. Feb.

The Sociological Point of View in the History of Language. P. de Real.
 Method in Art. A. Vermeylen.
 Social Hygiene. L. Querton.

Université Catholique.—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per
 half-year. Feb.

Father Gratry. Abbé Delfour.
 The Idea of God in the Economic Order. J. Rambaud.
 Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcey.
 Victor Hugo. Abbé T. Delmont.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 fr. per ann. Feb. 1.
 An Italian Ministry of Labour.
 Papal Sovereignty in 1814.
 Biblical Studies.

Feb. 16.
 The Papal Jubilee of Leo XIII.
 Spiritualistic Séances at the Present Time.
 The False Demetrius; an Episode in Russian History.
 Instruction on Christian-Democratic Action in Italy.

Cultura Sociale.—ROME, VIA MONTECATINI 5. Feb. 1.
 Concerning the Divorce Law. V. Mangano.
 The New Law on Strikes. Pram.
 Municipal Labour Bureaux in Italy. A. Bucci.
 Feb. 15.

After Four Years of Work. Editor.
 The Anti-Socialist Campaign from 1838-1901. C. di Chinsano.
 Four Years of Co-operation. G. Micheli.

Emporium.—BERGAMO. Feb.
 Mario de Maria. Illus. R. Pantini.
 The Mantuan Palace. Illus. A. Melani.
 A Winter in the Alps. Illus. G. de Rossi.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per ann. Feb. 1.
 Social Science Schools and Law Faculties. Prof. P. Villari.
 Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Crete. Illus. L. Pernier.
 The Trade in Italian Children in France. G. Sommi-Picenardi.
 The New Changes in Socialism and Radicalism. Prof. Chiappelli.
 G. Musolino; the Last of the Brigands; C. Lombroso.

Feb. 16.
 The Victor Hugo Centenary. Prof. A. Graf.
 The Eve of the Close of the Triple Alliance. Prof. Barzellotti.
 Lynching in the United States. Senator S. Fara.
 Some Unedited Letters of Ugo Foscolo. Eugenia Leri.
 England and Italy. F. Nobili-Vitelleschi.
 Agrarian Credit in Sicily. M. Ferraris.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID.
 20 pesetas per ann. Feb. 5.
 Final Causes in Science. Z. M. Nunez.
 Dynamic Meteorology. Angel Rodriguez.
 The Neo-Scholastic at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. M. Arnaiz.

España Moderna.—CUESTA DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID.
 40 pesetas per ann. Feb.
 Education. Miguel de Unamuno.
 The Religious Problem in Spain. E. G. Blanco.
 The Renaissance in Spain. A. Bonilla y San Martin.
 Rafael Torres Campos. A. Sela.

La Lectura.—CERVANTES 30, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann. Feb.
 The Enigma of Antonio Perez. Martin Hume.
 Recent Works on Sociology in France. Prof. Adolfo Posada.
 Columbia University. J. D. Fitzgerald.
 The Exportation of Wine to Germany. B. R. Leitert.

Revista Contemporánea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID.
 2 pesetas. Feb. 15.
 Philosophic Ideas in India. Mariano Amador.
 Classicism and Utilitarianism in Education. Eloy Bullon.
 The Chinese Problem. J. A. de Zafra.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC. 1s. 8d. Feb.
 J. G. Vogel. Illus. Johann Gram.
 The Old House at Haar. Illus. P. H. Van Moerkerken, Jun.
 In the Land of the Khmers. Illus. J. A. N. Patijn.
 Curious Japanese Porcelain. Illus. Ph. Zilcken.

De Gids.—LUZAC. 3s. Feb.
 Or and around Ithaca. With Chart. Dr. E. Van Hille.
 Parliamentary Reconnoitring. J. Limburg.

Vragen des Tijds.—LUZAC. 1s. 6d. Feb.
 Insurance against Sickness. C. van Dorp.
 National Defence. H. Verploegh.
 The Witness's Oath in the Dutch Indies. K. J. E. Fendeloo.

Woord en Beeld.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per ann. Feb.
 Herr van der Wyck. With Portrait. H. Was.
 The Bell-House at Giethoorn. Illus. F. Bobeldijk.

THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

Istoricheskii Vlastnik.—ST. PETERSBURG, A. S. SIVORIN. Feb.
 Recollections of M. A. Patkul. Contd.
 Gogol at School. P. E. Stechegolysf.
 Gogol and the Fiction of the Twenties. V. I. Liubitch-Romanovitch.
 Characteristics of Gogol. P. N. Polevoi.

Mir Bozhi.—ST. PETERSBURG, BASSEINAYA. Feb.
 The Psychology of the Theatre. Prof. R. Wipper.
 Gogol as a Teacher. V. Bogucharski.
 Political Economy. Contd. M. Tugan-Baranovsky.
 Economic Causes of the Decay of Sarfaj in Russia. N. Rozhkof.
 Gogol as a Stylist. P. Morosoff.

Russki Vlastnik.—MOSCOW, MALAYA DMITROVKA, 29. Feb.
 N. P. Bogolyepof. P. A. Nekrasof.
 The Baltic Fleet at the End of the Eighteenth Century. Contd. A.
 Bielomor.
 Kioto, Japan's Ancient Capital. P. S. Alexiiff.

Vlastnik Yevropui.—GABERNAYA 20, ST. PETERSBURG. Feb.
 The Last Years of Byron's Life. Concl. A. Veselovsky.
 Reformatory Institutions in the United States. A. Goldenweiser.
 Manchurian Recollections. Contd. A. V. Verestchagin.
 N. V. Gogol; Notes for Future Biographers.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION.*

THE CAPITALS, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL, OF THE AUSTRIAN ALPINE PROVINCES.

THE Alpine provinces of Austria gain popularity every year, and streams of travellers turn more and more to the charming and varied scenery of the district in question, especially from England and America. A description of the capital towns of Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Styria, etc., cannot therefore fail to be of interest.

Graz, the capital of Styria, is most charmingly situated in a wide valley. It is a town of importance, and so well described in "Guides" that we shall not say more about it. Salzburg, in the midst of magnificent mountain scenery nestling round a high hill with a fortress, is an entirely modern city, possessing excellent hotels, a good theatre, lovely parks and gardens, and the neighbourhood is a veritable paradise of picturesque castles, palaces, and villas. The excursions from here are many; there is the Salzkammergut, Wildbad Gastein, and the unique Königssee and Berchtesgaden.

Salzburg is well suited for a sojourn during the whole year. To music lovers the birthplace of the immortal Mozart offers the very best that can be had. There is a very interesting museum here, and some fine architectural structures, greatly admired by all who see them.

Innsbruck, Tyrol's capital, has already gained a name as a winter and summer resort. Its sheltered situation is of great importance, and as a junction of railways (Sudbahn, Arlberg Railway and Brennerbahn

meet here) it is visited annually by great crowds of travellers.

The hotel accommodations are exceptionally good, and there is much to see in the quaint old parts of the town.

The Hof-Church, with the famous tomb of the German Emperor Maximilian, surrounded by magnificent bronze statues more than life-size (amongst them the only known statue of King Arthur of England), has not its equal in Europe. The Museum is also very interesting. There is an Imperial Palace, a theatre and a University, and one of the most perfect hospitals in the world, connected with a medical school.

In the neighbourhood is the Berg Isel, where the Tyrolese patriots under Andreas Hofer defeated the French and Bavarian armies in 1809, the celebrated Castle of Ambras, now a fine museum (armour, etc.), and Igls, an air-cure place of the very first rank, where a few years ago the Duke and Duchess of Connaught sojourned for some weeks (Iglerhof).

There is a British vice-consul and an English chaplain permanent in the town, and an English church will soon be erected on a piece of ground granted by the town council for the purpose, and situated in the very centre of Innsbruck. Facilities for studies—and especially for musical studies—are

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The Dante Monument at Trent.

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For particulars, address, "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

WINTER RESORT IN TYROL. INNSBRUCK.

TOWN of nearly 50,000 inhabitants. Protestant, English and Catholic services. English Church Chaplain in residence. British Vice-Consulate. Educational establishments of the highest order. University comprising medical school of renown and most modern hospital. Facilities for musical education of first class. Innsbruck has a sunny and dry climate, the warm southern winds blowing only at rare occasions from five to six times during the year. The surroundings of Innsbruck are especially fine. A steam tram takes the visitor to Berg Isel, Castle of Ambras, to Igls, an ideal pine wood spring and summer resort with lake for bathing, and one of the best hotels in the district. Schönberg is also in the neighbourhood, whence a view can be had of eternal snow mountains. Hall, with its salt mines, is only a few miles distant.

For particulars write to the Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr, Innsbruck, or the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

* For Particulars, Advice, Terms, etc., address The Travel Editor, "The Review of Reviews," London.

in winter splendid sports, and in the near neighbourhood is the longest tobogganing course in Europe. There is also a very fine skating rink.

Trent, as the capital of Southern Tyrol, is well worth a visit; it is full of reminiscences of the Council of Trent, and the Dome, the old castle, and the ancient fountain of Neptune are quite remarkable. There is a beautiful monument of Dante in the centre of the square, in front of the railway station.

From here excursions can be easily made into the Valsugana and to Mori, Arco, and Riva, the latter on the lovely lake of Garda.

Bozen, the commercial capital of Southern Tyrol, is a quaint old town. From here a railway leads to charming Meran, another to Eppan and Kaltern. Near here is the renowned Mendel pass, with the excellent Penegal Hotel, and from here (Bozen) we can reach the Dolomite district, Karessee Hotel and the Ortler, Trafoi Hotel, both picturesque spots; as health resorts these hostleries, situated many thousand feet above the level of the sea, are unparalleled.

Of Bregenz, the capital of Vorarlberg, we need only mention that it lies on the fine lake of Constance. In summer there are sailing, rowing and excursions galore; in winter skating, wild-fowl shooting, and all the other winter sports.

Dornbirn, the commercial capital, is a most pleasant place of sojourn, just like Bludenz, in the neighbourhood. The celebrated Bregenzer Wald begins here.

When in Vorarlberg one should not miss visiting quaint little Vaduz, the capital of the smallest constitutional monarchy in the world—the Principality of Liechtenstein. There is much to be seen here which is quaint and interesting.

WHERE TO STAY.

HOTEL MONTFORT, Bregenz. On the Lake of Constance.

HOTEL GROBNER, Gossensass. On the Brenner railway.

HOTEL SCHWANSEE, Hohenschwangan. Castle of Neuschwanstein.

HOTEL TYROL, Innsbruck. Open all the year.

HOTEL ZUR POST, Landeck. Arlberg railway. Tourists' centre.

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HOTEL ARCHDUKE JOHN (Johann), Meran. One of the most elegant hotels in Tyrol.

HOTEL MERANERHOF, Meran. First-class. Fine gardens. Marble vestibule.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Munich. First-class throughout. Finest situation. Highest patronage.

PALAST HOTEL LIDO, Riva. On the beautiful Lake of Garda. First-class. Moderate charges. Best situation on the Lake.

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The Austrian Alps.

Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr in Tyrol.

Address:—Central Bureau des Landesverbandes, Meinhartstrasse 14, Innsbruck.

Verein für Fremdenverkehr für Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein.

Address—BUREAU FREMDENVERKEHR, BREGENZ;

LANDESVERBAND FÜR FREMDENVERKEHR IN SALZBURG for the Salzkammergut, Ischl, Gastein.

Or address for all, "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

THE above Associations, which have been officially established for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the travelling public, are always glad to render the best information respecting Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Lake of Constance, Liechtenstein and the Bavarian Highlands. They advise as to hotels, winter and summer resorts, mineral springs, etc., and also about journeys, mountain excursions, guides and expenses, etc., and forward pamphlet, terms, etc., free.

The following places and resorts, springs, etc., are especially recommended—**INNSBRUCK.** Excellent Hotels, sunshine, beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood.

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THE LAKE OF GARDA, reached by a most picturesque mountain railway from Mori, below Trent.

LANDECK, on the Arlberg Railway. Mild winters, splendid hotel accommodation. Fine excursions.

ST. ANTON, on the Arlberg Railway. Excellent air cure establishment. Pure high mountain air and sunshine. First-class hotels.

GOSENSASS, on the Brenner. Ideal centre for mountaineering. Hotels faultless.

SALZBURG. Highly recommended for spring sojourn. First-class musical and theatrical entertainments. Excursions to Königssee and Gastein. Excellent hotels.

BREGENZ. Lovely town on the Lake of Constance. Fine hotels; sailing and rowing; excursions to the celebrated Bregenzer Forest, Schroner, etc. Dornbirn, Bludenz, etc., are all interesting places, as is also Vaduz, the capital of little Liechtenstein.

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THE Tyrolese Correspondent of the *Review of Reviews* has made special arrangements with the authorities, administrations and hotel proprietors of the above Provinces, for the reception and entertainment of ladies and gentlemen who would form parties, during the ensuing year, for tours into the picturesque and interesting parts of Southern Europe.

The Correspondent does not intend arranging so-called personally conducted trips, but would be glad to become one of a party, and place his experience and knowledge of the country to the best advantage of such who would associate with him.

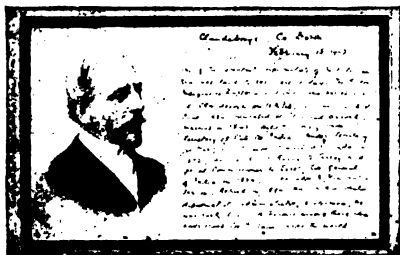
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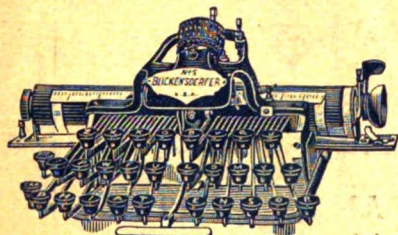
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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE:

Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

CHARACTER SKETCH:

GEORGE CADBURY.
(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

Current History in Caricature. Science of the Month.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH:

THE DEATH OF MR. RHODES:
His Political Will and Testament.

Book of the Month: MEMOIRS OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

How to see the Coronation.

THE
REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SOME ARTICLES

	PAGE
The Relations of Great Britain and the United States	369
Lord Salisbury — Sketched by an American	372
Prospects of Women's Suffrage in Belgium	372
Maeterlinck on Luck	374
Commercial Needs of the Empire. By Dr. Dillon	375
Engineering Projects in Russia	376
A New World Parliament	377
Queen Victoria in France	379
Pope Leo XIII. : Some Personalities	379
A Frenchman in Japan	380
Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites	381

REVIEWED.

	PAGE
The Finest Newspaper Office on Earth	382
The Coming Literature. By Dr. Garnett	382
How to Succeed in Parliament	383
Is Friendship on the Wane?	383
Mr. Benjamin Kidd's Book: Hostile Criticism	384
The Failure in the Philippines	385
The Remount System	386
Korea and Its Emperor	387
How to begin the Settlement of South Africa	388
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance	389
The Old Liberalism and the New Aristocracy	390
The "Ca' Canny" Controversy	391

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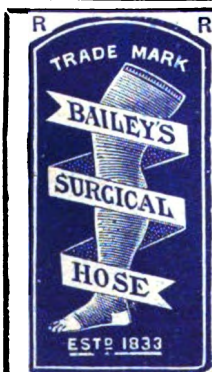
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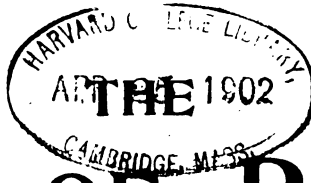
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(From a photograph by S. B. Burnard, Cape Town.)



REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



No. 148, Vol. XXV.

APRIL, 1902.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 31st, 1902.

Mr. Rhodes.

When Mr. Rhodes died, the most conspicuous figure left in the English-speaking race since the death of Queen Victoria disappeared. Whether loved or feared, he towered aloft above all his contemporaries. There are many who hold that he would be entitled to a black statue in the Halls of Eblis. But even those who distrusted and disliked him most pay reluctant homage to the portentous energy of a character which has affected the world so deeply for weal or for woe. Outside England none of our politicians, statesmen, or administrators impressed the imagination of the world half as deeply as Cecil Rhodes. It was noted by the journalists that the American press devoted more space to obituaries of the great Englishman than they have to any one since the death of Queen Victoria. No parliamentarian excited the same interest or commanded the same attention. He is gone, leaving a gap which no one at present can ever aspire to fill. The world has echoed words and deeds of his which will long reverberate in the dim corridors of time.

the Sense
of
his Loss.

To those who, like myself, have to bear the poignant grief caused by the loss of a dearly loved friend, whose confidence and affection had sustained the test even of the violent antagonism roused by some difference of opinion on the subject of the

South African War, it is impossible to speak of Cecil Rhodes at this moment with judicial impartiality. I knew him too intimately and loved him too well to care to balance his faults against his virtues or to lay a critical finger upon the flaws in the diamond. For with all his faults the man was great, almost immeasurably great, when contrasted with the pigmies who pecked and twittered in his shade. To those who are inclined to dwell more upon the wide-wasting ruin in which his fatal blunder involved the country that he loved, it may be sufficient to remark that even the catastrophe which was wrought by his mistake may contribute more to the permanent welfare of the Empire than all the achievements of his earlier life. It is seldom in the annals of empire that one man has been permitted in a brief career to illustrate both the qualities which build up empires and the faults which destroy them. A maker and a breaker of empire was Cecil Rhodes; and although the experience has been cruel, it is possible there may be more profit to be derived as an object-lesson from the fault which wrecked our Empire in South Africa than from the statesmanship which stretched the frontiers of the Empire from the Cape to the Zambesi.

The First
of
English Speaking
Men.

Mr. Rhodes's last will and testament reveals him to the world as the first distinguished British statesman whose Imperialism was that of race and not that of Empire. The one specific

object defined in the will as that to which his wealth is to be applied proclaims with the simple eloquence of a deed that Mr. Rhodes was colour-blind between the British Empire and the American Republic. His fatherland, like that of the poet Arndt, is coterminous with the use of the tongue of his native land. In his will he provides for the conversion of Oxford University into an educational centre for the English-speaking race. He does this of set purpose, and in providing the funds necessary for the achievement of this great idea he specifically prescribes that every American State and Territory shall share with the British Colonies in his patriotic benefaction. Every year each of the political units into which the English-speaking race is divided, irrespective of the accident as to whether it flies the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes, will be enabled to elect one of the most promising of its sons, who for three years will enjoy a scholarship at Oxford of £300 a year. The third year after this great scheme is brought into operation there will be added to the permanent undergraduate population of Oxford about 250 students, selected in almost equal halves from the United States and the British Empire. Three years spent in Matthew Arnold's "Beautiful City" will enable them to form those affectionate ties of intimate friendship which are never so easily formed or so firmly knit as in the morning of youth.

The conditions on which the scholarships are to be awarded are characteristically original. Mr. Rhodes, as might be imagined from a man who spent half of each year of his university curriculum on the African veldt, had little patience with the bookworms, whom he regarded as the artificially fostered product of the modern system of competitive examinations. His great idea was not to obtain the man who could best cram up for a "pass," but the youth who had convinced his comrades and his master that there was in him the moral character and capacity for leadership which would give them at least a fair promise of the possession of talents to render good service in the realisation of the political ideals of the founder. The method by which this capacity is to be tested is both ingenious and novel, but it is not more novel than it is simple and effective. In nothing does Mr. Rhodes show his inherent and fundamental democracy more than in the courage with which he carried the democratic principle into the schoolroom, and regarded the free vote of the schoolboy as an element twice as

valuable as the opinion of the master, and equal to the ascertained result of the literary examination.

Once every year "Founder's Day" will be celebrated at Oxford; and not at Oxford only, but wherever on the broad world's surface half-a-dozen

Founder's Day.

old "Rhodes scholars" come together they will celebrate the great ideal of Cecil Rhodes—the first of modern statesmen to grasp the sublime conception of the essential unity of the race. Thirty years hereafter there will be between two and three thousand men in the prime of life scattered all over the world, each one of whom will have had impressed upon his mind in the most susceptible period of his life the dream of the Founder.

It is expected that when the Scholarship Trust is in full work it will only absorb about half the annual income of the millions which Mr.

The Other Half.

Rhodes has dedicated to public service. Speculation is naturally rife as to the destination of the other half. Public curiosity on this point will probably remain unsatisfied at present. The first charge upon the other moiety will probably be the formation of a reserve fund which will enable the educational scheme to be independent of the exhaustion of the mines in which Mr. Rhodes's capital is invested, and the residuum will be at the disposition of the executors, who will, it is to be presumed, deal with the property which has come into their possession in accordance with the wide-reaching, world-embracing conceptions of Cecil Rhodes. The bequest of £100,000 to Oriel College, the lavish provision for the educational needs of South Africa, and the handing over to the public of Groote Schuur—to be used first as a museum and afterwards as the residence of the first Prime Minister of Federated South Africa—are each of them benefactions that would have attracted universal praise and enthusiastic commendation had they stood alone.

Mr. Rhodes died at Muizenberg, on the shores of the ocean which stretches southward to the Antarctic Pole. But his last resting-place,

His Resting-Place.

according to the direction in his will, was to be on the summit of the Matoppos, in the heart of Rhodesia, where, in a tomb hewn out of the granite, his body will rest on the hill which he called "the View of the World." Over his tomb there is read the simple inscription "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." He need not add the familiar tag on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral: "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*"

The death of Mr. Rhodes over-
The shadows all other news from South
Defeat and Capture Africa, but last month was not un-
of eventful in the incidents of war. Its
Lord Methuen. opening was marked by the brilliant victory achieved
 by General Delarey over a British army led by
 Lord Methuen. Lord Methuen, with 1,200 men, was
 escorting a convoy from Vryburg to Lichtenburg, when
 General Delarey attacked in the early grey of the morn-
 ing, drove five hundred of the mounted Yeomanry in
 headlong confusion, chasing them five miles across
 the veldt, wounded Lord Methuen, and captured his
 guns, his staff, the convoy, and all the rest of his men
 who were left alive. The capture of Lord Methuen
 struck the public imagination. There was nothing in
 the battle to distinguish it particularly from the series
 of half-a-dozen other similar reverses which we have
 suffered in the last few months; but the capture of the
 General and the loss of the cannon, and above all
 the headlong flight of five hundred and fifty British
 troops, who were chivied by the Boers across the hills,
 created a profound impression on public opinion.
 The English public had been so diligently fed up
 with lies by the journalistic demagogues, who are the
 modern counterpart of the lying prophets of the
 ancient Hebrews, that they experienced a sudden but
 very salutary shock, the effect of which was deepened
 by the magnanimity and chivalry of General
 Delarey, who, instead of keeping Lord Methuen
 as a hostage, promptly sent him back to the British
 lines.

The Irish Cheer.

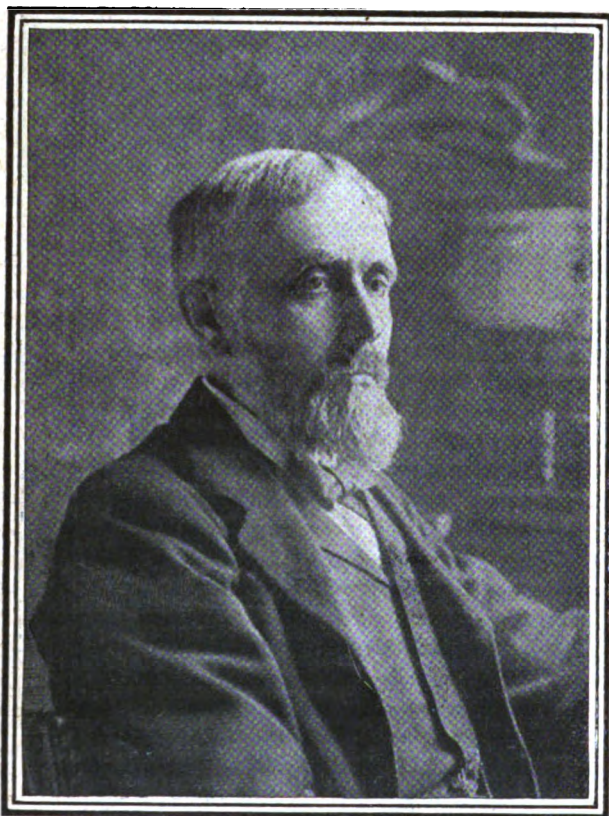
The pain and chagrin of Methuen's
 defeat made the nation smart, but
 the worst sting of all was the cheer
 with which Mr. Swift MacNeill and a
 few other Irish Members hailed the announcement of
 Delarey's victory in the House of Commons. Cheer-
 ing over victories on either side is open to criticism
 on the ground expressed by the old heathen poet
 long before the Christian era—that "unholy is
 the sound of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered
 men." But that high ground could not be taken
 by those who have cheered themselves hoarse
 over the announcement of every trumpery suc-
 cess gained by British arms in South Africa. If
 that objection is overruled, then nothing could have
 been more timely and indeed necessary than the Irish
 cheer which hailed the news of Delarey's victory.
 The British public is very slow to realise even the
 most important political facts. It is perpetually
 hugging itself with fond delusions that it is to be let
 of the consequences of its neglect to act upon the



General Delarey.

sound principles of government in Ireland and
 elsewhere. When Mr. Swift MacNeill's cheer
 rang through the House of Commons, and was
 re-echoed in every newspaper throughout the
 land, the most pachydermatous Briton felt, as he
 smarted under the sting of that cheer, that his sin in
 Ireland was finding him out. In the dramatic fitness
 of things the situation would have been marred
 but for that spontaneous outburst of natural and
 legitimate enthusiasm on the part of the representatives
 of an oppressed people for the victory of Delarey.
 Considering the gallantry and bravery of the Boers,
 a generous foe might well have accorded the
 announcement of Delarey's victory, even over our
 own troops, a tribute of applause. Have we quite
 forgotten the chivalry of ancient Rome when, as
 Macaulay reminds us in his immortal ballad, a far
 more decisive victory than that of Delarey's was
 gained by the Romans, when Horatius held the
 bridge—

E'en the ranks of Tuscany
 Could scarce forbear to cheer.



Photograph by]

Mr. John Dillon.

[Haines.

Who was suspended by the Speaker for a remark to Mr. Chamberlain.

The month, which opened with the worst defeat which the British arms have experienced in the field for many months, closed with rumours of peace due to a mission to Pretoria of the Acting President, Schalk Burger, and Mr. State-Secretary Reitz, for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms peace could be obtained. From Pretoria they went on under British escort to the Free State, where they had an interview with President Steyn. No particulars are yet published as to the result of their mission. What is probable is that being cut off for so long from any authentic information, they wished to ascertain whether or not Lord Kitchener was willing to make peace on such terms as would secure them from extinction as a nationality, and would render it possible for them to conclude peace without sacrificing everything.

It is understood that the crime of deliberately killing General Kritzing in cold blood on the pretext that he was guilty of breaches of the law of war will not be persisted in. The murder of Scheepers

must for the moment satisfy those who seem to judge the actions of Boers and Britons from the standpoint of the special constable in *Punch*, who told a Chartist, "If I kill you it is justifiable homicide, but if you kill me it is wilful murder." General Delarey's magnanimity in releasing Lord Methuen has probably helped to make our authorities realise the infamy of pandering to a crew whose ethics would disgrace a cannibal. After all, to dine off your enemy's body when you have killed him in a fair stand-up fight offends the moral sense less than the hideous spectacle afforded by the shooting of a dying man like Scheepers.

Lynch law continues to prevail throughout South Africa—for martial law is lynch-law pure and simple—with the result that the whole of

Cape Colony is reeking with bitter discontent. The British majority of the members of the Cape Legislature have petitioned for the suspension of the Constitution. Sir Gordon Sprigg showed no disposition to accede to their request, but for all practical purposes the Constitution has already gone by the board. The most fantastic abuse of the illegal powers arrogated to themselves by the military despots who are administering lynch law at the Cape is the refusal of Mr. Cartwright's petition to be allowed to leave South Africa and return to his native country when his sentence expires. Mr. Cartwright, it will be remembered, was the editor of the *South African News*, who was sent to prison for a year for republishing the letter of "A British Officer in South Africa," which had previously appeared in whole or in part in the *Times*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and other papers. His sentence expires on April 20th. Mr. Cartwright's health has given way under the privations of prison, his paper no longer exists. When he leaves gaol he has no means of livelihood left him in South Africa. He is offered a situation in London, but, apparently from sheer devilry, the military authorities have announced that they refuse to allow him to leave the Cape. Mr. Brodrick sees nothing in this monstrous decision to justify even an inquiry into the facts.

China
in
Convulsions
once more

The news from China is bad. Hardly is the ink dry on the treaty by which we have undertaken to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire than telegrams arrive announcing that rebellions have broken out both in Northern and in Southern China, to which are added rumours to the effect that Russia has suggested to the Chinese Government the recognition of the independence of Tibet. The insurrec-

tion in Ta-ming-fu, the southernmost prefecture of the province of Chi-li, is said to have been provoked by an attempt to collect the indemnities promised to the Roman Catholic missionaries. Following the example of the Boxers, the villagers banded themselves together in a Limited Villagers' Society, and although armed only with spears and swords they fought so well against the Chinese troops that 1,000 are reported to have been killed before they dispersed. In Southern China 20,000 regular soldiers are said to have gone over in a body to Tung-Meng, the insurgent leader. Neither the northern nor the southern rebellion entails our immediate intervention, but, as an indirect consequence, if anarchy prevails in China no one can say how soon we may be drawn into the turmoil. Note by the way that the Chinese are increasing the number of Japanese officers in their army, and remember that Europe will be powerless in the Far East. China is Japaned.

**Revolutionary
Agitation
in
Russia.**

The prolonged industrial crisis in Russia, with the suffering consequent upon the lack of employment resulting therefrom, has led to a series of quasi-revolutionary manifestations on the part of the students of the Universities. Almost all Russian students are Socialists. Some follow Marx, others repudiate the Marxian dogma, but they are all imbued with some form of revolutionary Socialism. When they leave the University they abandon their Socialism with their student's costume and become, if they can, obedient and loyal officials of the Government. But pending the evolution of the Socialist into a Tchinkovik, the revolutionary youths of the University regard themselves as the natural leaders of any existing social discontent. Hence there is nothing surprising in the fact that the misery of the starving unemployed seemed to them an imperious summons to action. They issued circulars to the workmen denouncing the Government as the cause of all the woes of Russia, and promised to help to free the workmen, "even though each student should have ten policemen and ten gendarmes at his side threatening him with the lash." The result was that the workmen and their student friends indulged in various street demonstrations, which were dispersed by a much smaller display of force than ten policemen and ten gendarmes to one student. The authorities appear to have been considerably alarmed, if one may judge from the sentences passed on the Moscow students. Ninety-five have been sent to Eastern Siberia for from two to five years, while 567 have been imprisoned from three to six months. As the sentences were probably not less severe at St.



Puck.]

As to China.

The way to keep the door open is not to let it be closed.

Petersburg, Odessa, Kieff, and other places, there must be a very considerable percentage of Russian graduates at present under lock and key. This is bad, for the prison is the University of Revolution.

**Bad Times
Ahead.**

No one can glance at the reports of social disturbance appearing in the newspapers without being impressed by the fact that all appeals to force have as their basis the existence of a lack of work. The Unemployed always tend to develop into the Insurgents. Revolutions impend when Starvation is no distant spectre on the horizon, but a grim reality in the home. In England, although the feverish activity due to an expenditure of over 200 millions a year keeps labour employed for the moment, the process of fattening the dog by feeding him on his tail cannot go on for ever, and when the slump comes we shall find our unemployed both more numerous and more difficult to deal with than they were in 1886. Already, in places like West Ham, the first notes of the cry of the workless worker are beginning to be heard. As it is certain to increase in volume, it will be well if local and Imperial authorities were to put on their considering caps and be prepared betimes with methods of coping with this difficulty ere next winter. The revenue returns for



Photograph by]

[Underwood and Underwood.

After the Launch of the Kaiser's Yacht.

Prince Henry, President and Miss Roosevelt.

last year display the falling off in excise—it is two millions below estimate—which is one of the infallible signs of approaching bad times. Yet, so far are we from being able to shorten sail that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will either have to borrow £25,000,000 or impose that amount of increased taxation. Last year we raised close upon 143 millions in taxation and borrowed 55½ millions besides. This year Government hopes to be able to carry on with only £170,000,000, assuming the war will come to an end some time and that no new war will arise to upset their calculations.

**Wanted—
a
Peacemaking
Machine.**

Provision for the unemployed is only one of the things we should be thinking about when industrial depression is on the horizon. When bad times succeed a period of industrial activity, labour will find itself confronted everywhere by a demand for a reduction of wages. Such demands will be resented. Strikes will ensue and the existing lack of employment will be artificially aggravated. It will be well if the more farseeing representatives of the employers and the employed were to prepare in advance for the amicable consideration of these questions. The example of the National Civic Federation of the United States is well worthy of our imitation. In Australia the question is no longer left to private initiative. Last month in New

South Wales the Court for compulsory industrial arbitration was constituted. A Judge, Mr. Justice Cohen, is president, with a consulting engineer and the president of the Seamen's Union as colleagues, representing the rival interests of the employers and the employed. Among the questions which are to come before the Court are—(1) the minimum wage; (2) limitation of hours of labour; (3) the employment of children. Without going so far as the Australians, it is high time we got some pacificatory machinery into existence before the storm strikes us. John Bull in these matters usually waits till it begins to rain before he starts to make an umbrella.

The paramount importance of improving, extending and systematising national education is admitted by all who pay even cursory

attention to the subject. Ministers, however, in their latest attempts to deal with the subject have not been able to propose anything more than a permissive measure for the purpose of enabling the County Councils to supersede School Boards, in order to subsidise the Church schools from the rates. If, after doing this, they should desire to levy more rates for the purpose of extending secondary and technical education, they may do it if they please; if not, they may leave it alone. London is not dealt with in the Bill. If the County Councils avail themselves of this permission, women who are eligible for membership of School Boards, but who are excluded from County Councils, will cease to have any direct control over the education of their own children. The Nonconformists are up in arms, but it is very doubtful whether the quartering of the Church schools on the rates may not cut the throat of the denominational system, which has hitherto plumed itself upon the fact that it saved the rates. The Bill, being merely a permissive Bill, will probably be abandoned. Ministers and majorities seldom make a stout fight for measures the application of which is purely optional.

It is curious that both the legislative proposals of the present Government are direct attacks upon Gladstonian legislation. The Education Bill proposes to abolish School Boards, the one great cor-

**Mr. Gladstone's
Land Act Repealed
in Detail.**

structive piece of administrative work devised by Mr. Forster, and the Land Purchase Bill proposes to annul the central principle of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land legislation, the creation of a Land Court for the fixing of rents. Mr. Wyndham when he introduced his Land Purchase Bill disclaimed any desire to repeal the Land Act of 1881, but Part III. of his Bill does so very effectively. This part provides that on any Irish tenant applying to have his rent fixed, the landlord can file a proposal to have the price fixed for the sale of the farm. If the tenant refuses to buy, his appeal to have his rent fixed will be annulled. Thus the landlord can repeal the Fair Rent clause of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act whenever he has a tenant who cannot or will not buy his farm.

The Bill, minus the clause repealing

Land Purchase.

Mr. Gladstone's rent-fixing arrangement, is not a bad Bill so far as it goes. The number of sales of land to tenants has fallen rapidly of late years from 8,000 to 3,000. The new proprietors pay their instalments punctually. It is admittedly desirable to increase their number. Ministers refuse to compel the landlords to sell. As the value of land stock has fallen from 117 to 94—they have dropped with Consols through the war—landlords are to receive the purchase money in gold. The Land Commission will buy wholesale from the landlord when three-fourths of the tenants agree to pay the price which it fixes for the land. It will then sell retail and collect the instalments for the purchaser. The instalments will be lowered from £4 to £3 15s. per cent., but they will not be reduced as at present after ten years. Six years' undisputed possession of rent and profits from the land is to be held to confer title good enough to sell on. The Land Commission takes over some of the functions of the Congested Districts Board. On the whole the Bill, always except Part III., has pleased the Irish.

Ireland is the grave of reputations.

But it occasionally creates them.

Three Reputations.

Just at present she is making three.

The session has brought into clear relief the fact that Mr. Redmond is the ablest Parliamentarian in the House, and if he were not Irish he would inevitably be the next leader of the Opposition. Mr. T. W. Russell, who is being driven irresistibly from Unionism into Home Rule, *via* Compulsory Land Purchase, may be Chief Secretary for Ireland when Mr. Redmond is Prime Minister of the Advanced Administration that will issue from the social turmoil which may



Photograph by

[Underwood and Underwood.]

Prince Henry the Democrat

Talking with the engineers of his special train.

be expected when the war brings forth its bitter fruit in bad trade or lack of work. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Russell are Irish by birth. The third reputation which Ireland is making is that of Mr. Wyndham. His Land Bill has already achieved no small measure of success, and his speech explaining its provisions was a model of lucidity. Everyone admits that he is a veritable Prince Charming, but most people fear he is too light a weight ever to attain the Premiership, which would otherwise be at his feet.

The French General Election.

The French have decided to postpone the proposed extension of the term of the Chamber of Deputies from four years to six until after the Election which is now beginning. M. Méline, whom all the Dreyfusards in France—a Dreyfusard in France is equivalent to a Pro-Boer in England—regard as worse than Mr. Chamberlain, has launched his manifesto. Speaking at Remiremont, M. Méline put forward the following as his programme:—

Liberty of conscience and of association for all; revision of the Constitution with a view to restricting the omnipotence of

Parliament; the absolute repudiation of Collectivism; the realisation of great economic, financial, and military schemes which should assure the prosperity of the country; a thoughtful study of social problems with a view to the improvement of the existing conditions of labour; and reform of the Budget by the strict revision and reduction of expenses.

This is all fee fow fum, with the exception of the first two articles, which secure him the Clerical and Anti-Socialist vote.

**The Smoothers
and
the Splitters.**

The split in the Liberal Party which was advertised to the world when Lord Rosebery wrote his impulsive and unwise letter to the *Times* proclaiming his "definite separation" from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has been partially healed. The Liberal Leaguers protest that they are even altogether such an association as the National Reform Union, a loyal association formed within the ranks of the Party the more effectively to promote the objects of the Party. *Credat Judeus!* When we find the National Reform Union eulogised by the Tory papers, or we see its members refusing to vote in support of the officially elected head of the Party, we may admit the parallel. It is, however, good to see how staunchly the Liberal rank and file in the constituencies refuse to respond to the appeals of the Splitters.

**Progress
of
Pensions.**

The prospect of Old Age Pensions has been brought perceptibly—and unexpectedly—nearer during the last month. The National Conference of Friendly Societies, which is the only authorised organ of the friendly societies in this country, devoted its closing sitting to the subject of Old Age Pensions. It was first asked to adopt a scheme conferring a pension only on those who had been members of a thrift society for twenty years. But, eventually, by 38 votes to 12, the conference, representing three and three-quarter million members, declared it the duty of the State "to provide Old Age Pensions of not less than five shillings a week to all thrifty and deserving persons of sixty-five years of age and upwards, who are unable to work, or are in need of the same." This was a most significant decision. In spite of all inducements to the contrary, the friendly societies have fallen into line with trade unionists and co-operators in repudiating the contributory principle. The idea of discrimination on ground of desert they have not yet abandoned; but, as New Zealand is finding, the attempt to ascertain thrift, desert, and indigence is not a success, and produces effects quite contrary to what has been intended. The House of Commons passed on March 19th, without a division, the second reading of an Old Age Pension Bill. It contained many impracticable ideas of discrimination,

and had no hope of being enacted; but it is perhaps an augury of coming events that the Lower House should, under the shadow of war, have unanimously agreed to an Old Age Pensions Bill, involving an expenditure of about a dozen millions annually.

**The First Step
in
Housing.**

Mr. Charles Booth, who has, as shown above, brought the British working classes to practical unanimity on the question of pensions, is engaged in precipitating effective agreement on the first step towards the solution of the housing problem. As President of the Browning Hall Conference on Housing, he has secured from men of all schools and parties a general recognition of the principle that improved locomotion is the first line of attack. One half of the new London County Council were won by him to a written endorsement of his policy. But the number and variety of municipal bodies having authority in the larger metropolitan area have made the necessary system of transit extremely difficult of realisation. There has been something like a deadlock. London locomotion remains a scandal to civilisation, and a dangerous stricture of the heart of Empire. In the hope of finding some way out, Mr. Booth and his colleagues have, during the last twelve months, done the work of a Royal Commission. They have compiled a great map of facilities of transit actual and contemplated; they have collected local opinion; and they have formulated a workable scheme. These results were laid before a meeting of the Municipal Authorities of Greater London, held in Westminster Palace Hotel on March 19th. The meeting agreed on the pressing need of a unified system of London transit and urged on the Government the consequent necessity of appointing a Central Transit Authority. It also unanimously called on the London County Council to convene another Conference of metropolitan municipalities to consider the best way of giving effect to these decisions. The singular and most pleasing feature about the proceedings was that the proposal to invoke the lead of the London County Council in this matter came in the first instance from the City Corporation and the Middlesex County Council—two bodies which have not generally shown a disposition to make things smooth for the authorities at Spring Gardens. This unexpected agreement leads to the hope that something effective will be done. It is a happy coincidence that at the same time Mr. John McDougall, the once much vilified leader of the crusade for the purification of the music halls, has been elected Chairman of the London County Council for the Coronation Year.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

MR. BRYCE, in his latest book, has taken the frame of government of the United States as the type of a rigid constitution. In a sense, of course, this is correct. The Constitution of the United States is not as easily amended as that of Great Britain, which is not a constitution at all, but a body of laws and customs, subject to change at any time by the same process by which other laws and customs are altered. But as a working system of government, without regard to the method of amendment, it is extraordinarily flexible. It could be adapted to almost any requirements just as it stands.

If the British Empire, for instance, were to join the United States, the new aggregate could be governed under the provisions of the American Constitution, with hardly any perceptible disturbance of the political habits or traditions of any of its parts. To make the joints absolutely smooth, some few slight changes of phraseology in certain articles would be needed, but it would surprise most people to see how few there would be. Here, for instance, are absolutely all the amendments that would be needed to preserve to the people of such a world-federation their old political habits unimpaired. Words to be added to the present text are given in italics; words to be left out in brackets :—

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States [of America].—PREAMBLE.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, [and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen].—ARTICLE I., SECTION 2.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, [and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen].—ARTICLE I., SECTION 3.

Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; [and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office].—ARTICLE I., SECTION 6.

State shall enter into any treaty or alliance [or confederation], grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts or pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, [or grant any title of nobility].—ARTICLE I., SECTION 10.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact [with another State, or] with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.—ARTICLE I., SECTION 10.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in [this Union] *America* a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive [when the Legislature cannot be convened], against domestic violence.—ARTICLE IV., SECTION 4.

Most of these changes explain themselves. The reason for leaving out *America* in the preamble is obvious. The omission of the requirement that Representatives and Senators shall be inhabitants of the States from which they are elected conforms to English customs, which in this case happen to be right. The English plan of trusting the people to elect whom they please is more democratic than the American plan of tying them down by requirements of residence, and therefore deserves to survive.

The abandonment of the prohibition of the presence of office-holders in Congress would leave room for the introduction of Cabinet government if it should be deemed desirable. This is not at all a necessary amendment, for the enlarged federation could get along as well without ministers in Congress, as the American Federation does now.

The next change suggested is meant to give somewhat greater flexibility to the State system in order to harmonise the desire of great States to preserve their identity with their unwillingness to submit to equal representation with small States in the Senate. The constitutional provision establishing this equality cannot be changed without the consent of every State. But it is possible to devise an arrangement in the form of a sub-federation by which a region could be divided into several States for Senatorial purposes, and yet remain one distinct whole. If Article I., Section 10, were amended as proposed, England, for example, could be divided into half-a-dozen States, all of which could be governed by a common Parliament meeting at Westminster.

The suggested substitution of "*America*" for "*this Union*" in the guaranty of a republican form of government would leave the door open for any desired variety of government in other parts of the world.

If the matter of Anglo-Saxon federation ever becomes practical, it will probably be after both branches of the race have decided to drop the "white man's

burden." The Indian Empire is a gorgeous piece of political craftsmanship. It is an exhibition of constructive capacity upon which Englishmen can always look back with pride. It has served a useful purpose in its day, but it is now a source of weakness to the British Empire, and in an Anglo-Saxon federation it would be, like the Philippines, an unmitigated nuisance. The chief strength in such a federation would lie in the fact that it would be alive and vigorous throughout—not a "weary Titan" carrying a back-breaking dead load. It would not be impossible to federate the English-speaking world even with the Indian and Philippine encumbrances, but it would be much simpler to do it without them. There would be no trouble at all in that case. A federation of eleven million square miles would be as easily governed as one of three millions, provided the people in all its parts were accustomed to taking care of themselves.

A few years ago we admitted to full fellowship in the American Union six new States in eight months. The smallest of them was larger than England and Wales, and the six together surpassed in extent the United Kingdom, France, and Germany combined. Their population has nearly sextupled in the last twenty years. The process of adding these six new commonwealths to the Continental Republic of Republics was more simple and easy than the creation of the London County Council, and if there had been twenty States instead of six, the difficulty would have been no greater. Sixty years ago Daniel Webster said that the United States could never govern the Oregon country because of its distance, and that if representatives from that region should ever be elected to Congress, they could not reach Washington until a year after their terms had expired. Now the Governor of Alaska can reach his post in two weeks, and representatives from Sydney could be at Washington within a month after their election. The experience of the United States has shown that there is practically no limit to the elasticity of a properly constituted federal system. The country is more easily governed now, with less of friction between its different parts, than it was when it included one-fourth of its present area and one-twentieth of its present population. In the early days statesmen could scarcely make the machine of Government work. Now politicians cannot keep it from working.

In many respects a universal English-speaking federation would be more easily managed than the administration of any one of the countries that would compose it. So many complicated questions would be disposed of that the problem of government would have a large simplicity now entirely lacking. In the matter of foreign affairs there would be no fishery question, no Behring Sea dispute, no Alaskan boundary deadlock, no extradition difficulty, no Tibetan, Afghan, Persian, Corean, Balkan, Egyptian or Soudanese entanglements. There would be no attempts to harmonise colonial aspirations with European policies. There would be practically no diplomacy at all. What the federation did not want very badly it would let

alone, and what it did want very badly it would have. No skill of fence would be required in dealing with foreign powers. The government would simply state its wishes and that would end the matter. Financial problems would disappear. The union of the richest nations in the world would make a power of such inconceivable wealth that an imperceptible weight of taxation would furnish all the money required to support its administration. The collection of the revenue would be greatly simplified. There would be no double line of custom houses between the United States and Canada, and between the various British colonies. National expenses would be much diminished. In no case would they be as great in the united country as in all the parts of it without union, and in many cases they would be less than they are now in one part alone. The postal service would gain simplicity through unity. For postal purposes the United States and Canada now form a single territory, and a letter may be sent from any part of one to any part of the other for a penny. Under federation England and Australia would have the same advantages, and the arrangements would be made by administrative action, instead of by the clumsy method of international correspondence. In the matter of army and navy, the needs of the new union would be less than those of England alone to-day. The English Army is required principally for the defence of India and the subjection of Ireland and South Africa. In the federated union there would be no India, and Ireland and South Africa would be contented. The sixteen million men of fighting age in the United States would be a better security for peace than two hundred thousand redcoats. The British Navy is maintained at its present standard because it is England's sole defence against a number of rapacious military powers whose gigantic armies are within easy striking distance of her capital. The situation would be very different if a blow at England were a blow at a federation of a hundred and fifty million English-speaking people, controlling the bulk of the wealth and the material resources of the civilised world, and so situated that conquest by any conceivable combination of powers would be simply unthinkable.

There would be nothing impracticable about such a union. In every respect it would be less unwieldy than the present British Empire. It would be somewhat large, but its territory would be more compact and more easily accessible in all its parts. There would be fewer people, and what there were would be governed with infinitely less trouble. With the popular consent once secured, the actual work of organising the new government would be less arduous than the task of lubricating the present international relations between the two halves of the race. The result would be to release for ever a fourth of the earth's surface, and the best part of the population, from the danger of war—to dedicate at least that much of our harried sphere to undisturbed progress.

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

DIARY FOR MARCH.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Feb. 28.—Final census returns show population of India to be 294,266,701 ... Minister of Justice in Greek Cabinet resigns to fight a duel ... Chinese are ready to pay second instalment of indemnity, but Powers cannot agree as to the question of division ... M. Waldeck-Rousseau meets with accident while driving.

March 1.—The Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, Senor Ridal, resigns rather than bring forward the proposals of Senor Sagasta for reform in the Concordat; Senor Agüera succeeds him ... The Powers represented at the Brussels Sugar Conference agreed to abolish all bounties, direct or indirect, to reduce the surtax to 6 francs per 100 kilos., and to check over-production till September, 1903, when the Convention comes into force ... Dr. Francisco Roderiguez is elected President of Brazil ... The U.S. Minister at Constantinople demands from the Porte the punishment of those guilty of Miss Stone's abduction.

March 2.—Egyptian accounts show revenue: £E12,160,000 and expenditure £E9,924,000 ... The British Argentine-Chilian Frontier Delimitation Commission arrives at Valparaiso ... The Chief of Police at Moscow punishes 234 students, some ladies and others concerned in the riots of 22nd and 23rd.

March 3.—The Pope's Pontifical Jubilee inaugurated by a mass in St. Peter's, at which the Pope is present ... The Bulgarian elections result in the return of 97 Ministerialists and 92 members of various parties ... Discussion on China in German Parliament ... Count von Bülow denies the *Times* telegram about Germany seeking special concessions in Shantung ... Telegram received from Lord Curzon giving numbers in receipt of relief at 359,000 ... Census of 1901 of Newfoundland and Labrador shows 220,249 inhabitants, an increase since 1871 of 18,209 ... The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals recommend that the U.S. should not accept the Panama Company's offer ... The King refuses to accept the Italian Cabinet's resignation and convokes Parliament.

March 4.—Forty-six cases of plague are announced as having occurred in Sydney during outbreak—four deaths ... The Duke of Bedford is appointed K.G., and the Marquis of Waterford K.P. ... The Cunard liner *Etruria*, several days overdue, is heard from, having lost her propeller ... The fifth test match ends at Melbourne; the Australians win by 32 runs.

March 5.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Bristol and open the works in connection with the new Avonmouth Dock ... President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay receive the Boer delegates, but decline to change the policy of strict neutrality ... Deadlock occurs between Commonwealth Government and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as to contract ... Revolutionary attempt at Shabatz, Servia ... The Sugar Convention is signed at Brussels ... President Loubet receives autograph invitation to St. Petersburg from the Tsar.

March 6.—The net earnings of Cape Government Railways for 1901 are equal to £483.41. per cent. ... Prince Henry of Prussia receives LL.D. degree at Harvard ... The Belgian-American Liner *Wasland* is sunk in collision near Anglesey; over 200 saved, two killed ... 500 sugar manufacturers meet in Berlin and protest against the Sugar Convention ... Debate on the Colonial Estimates in the Reichstag ... Mr. W. Johnston give £25,000 to promote research in pathology and physiology in the new Liverpool University ... The Natal Budget shows an excess of revenue over expenditure of £489,809.

March 7.—The French Senate adopts the new Shipping Bill ... On the Rand there are now 26 mines running, 1,295 stamps. Labour still very scarce ... The German Reichstag concludes second reading of Estimates ... The issue of Japanese Exchequer bills for 10,000,000 yen brings applications of 10,000 yen ... The King and Queen visit Dartmouth, and the former lays the foundation stone of the new Britannia Naval College ... The Prince of Wales presides at the annual meeting of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

March 8.—The Queen launches H.M.S. *Queen* at Devonport, and the King lays the first plate of the new battleship *King Edward VII.* ... Chinese rebellion in Kwang-si spreading ... British Mission to the Pope received at the Vatican ... French Estimates passed by 398 votes to 64; it is decided also to build four additional ironclads and three submarines ... Mr. Bottomley wins his action against Mr. Hess and receives £1,000 damages.

March 9.—Italian Railway Strike averted, the Government agreeing to pay during the next three years £1,320,000 as provisional concession to the railway men's demands ... Seventy-four cases of cholera reported from Medina and fifteen at Mecca ... The Cunard steamer *Etruria* arrives at Fayal, Azores.

March 10.—Russia offers to withdraw from Manchuria within eighteen months of the signature of proposed Convention by China ... Mr. Long, Secretary of Navy, tenders his resignation to President Roosevelt; he will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts ... Austro-Hungarian-Russian commercial *rapprochement* is increased by speech of H. Pol, of the Consulate at Warsaw, in Vienna ... Japanese Diet closes quietly; of the seventy-nine Government Bills only one having been rejected by the Lower House ... The Italian Chambers reassembles.

March 11.—The Chinese Government send to Mr. Conger a strong protest against the Chinese Exclusion Bill ... The Newfoundland Sealers' strike ends with concessions to the men ... Prince Henry leaves New York on the *Deutschland* ... The Danish Folkething recommends the adoption of the Treaty with the U.S. for the sale of the Danish West Indies ... The Spanish Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance resign.

March 12.—The King holds an Investiture at St. James's Palace ... The Foreign Ministers in Peking advise the Bankers' Commission to accept the monthly instalments of the Chinese Indemnity, but nothing is agreed as to the reduction of the various claims ... The Newfoundland *modus vivendi* Bill passes both Houses ... Mr. Barton states that in January and February only 378 aliens have entered Australia as compared with the 810 of last year ... Mr. Seddon states that the total cost of the New Zealand contingents has been £307,000, besides annual pensions of £3,000, and he suggests a tenth contingent ... Deputation from native committee of the Bloemfontein district waits upon the Deputy-Administrator and presents a petition for Mr. Chamberlain asking for the political rights enjoyed by other British subjects.

March 13.—Military scandal occurs in Warsaw. Lieutenant-Colonel Grimm, of the Russian General Staff, arrested for selling military secrets ... Senor Sagasta's Cabinet resigns, and Sagasta refuses to form Coalition Government ... The town of Kiangri, in Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake; 3,000 buildings wrecked ... The Ministers of six Powers hold conference in Peking on question of the evacuation of Tientsin, but without result ... Great strike in Boston of coal-handlers and teamsters ... M. Lessar secures from Prince Ching promise not to employ any foreigner for the Chinese northern Navy or in its administration.

March 14.—The King abandons his visit to Ireland ... The German Reichstag adjourns for Easter, leaving Tariff Bill in Committee; only 43 items out of 946 have been discussed ... President Loubet accepts the invitation of the Tsar ... Only 15 of the 500 students arrested in Moscow are sent to Siberia ... Partial settlement of the Boston strike effected ... As an effect of the Pan-American Congress, Spain concludes treaties of arbitration with all the countries of Spanish America except Chile ... The King and Queen hold a Court at Buckingham Palace ... In the Danish Folkething the sale of the West Indian Islands is approved by 88 votes to 7.

March 15.—The New Zealand Cabinet decides to send a tenth contingent of 1,000 men to South Africa ... Work is begun

on the Seoul-Wiju Railway ... The Queen-Regent of Spain entrusts Senor Sagasta with the forming of a new Cabinet.

March 16.—The Shanghai River Conservancy Board is formed as follows: British five seats, American, Japanese, and French two each; Chinese, Danish, Belgian, and German one each ... The Government obtains a majority of 92 in the Italian Parliament. The Italian Foreign Minister declares it impossible for Italy to intervene in South Africa ... The great strike at Bxton ends ... The Prussian Minister of Education issues a circular to the national schools' authorities, urging necessity of temperance work ... Great disturbances by students and workpeople in St. Petersburg; police and soldiers disperse the people.

March 17.—Prince Henry returns to Plymouth *en route* to Hamburg ... The Canadian Budget shows a surplus of 5,800,000 dollars. ... It is decided to send the cruisers *Asama* and *Takasago* to represent Japan at the Coronation procession ... Mr. Rhodes is weaker ... The American Ship Subsidy Bill passes the Senate by 42 votes to 31.

March 18.—Germany adopts the Slaby-Arco system of wireless telegraphy. ... Senor Sagasta forms a new Spanish Cabinet. ... The French Chamber moves that future Chambers shall last six years instead of four. ... The King decides to give £30,000 for the feeding of 500,000 poor at the Coronation.

March 19.—Indian financial statement made in the Legislative Council: surplus of £1,670,000 in 1900-1901. ... France and Russia issue a note relative to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ... Negotiations for the evacuation of Manchuria continue in Peking.

March 20.—Reported Russo-Persian agreement for a Russian loan of 10,000,000 roubles in return for concession for road from Tabreez to Teheran ... M. Delcassé, in the French Senate, makes a statement on French external politics ... 56 Chinese students leave for Tokyo to receive military instruction ... The Belgian Senate adopts the Military Reform Bill.

March 21.—Memorandum issued of ships taking part in Coronation review; only 118 to be present ... Sir W. D. C. Barrington is appointed Minister to Stockholm ... A Royal Commission is appointed to report on Alien Immigration ... Captain Bower is elected Commissioner of the City Police ... The rebellion in South China grows more serious.

March 22.—The Bulgarian Cabinet is reconstructed ... The Dutch Government brings forward a Dutch-German cable scheme ... In the Belgian Chamber a violent attack is made on the Pope by the Socialists ... At Messrs. Rothschild's petroleum works at Batum the employees on strike are dispersed by soldiers, and 30 are killed ... The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race results in an easy win for Cambridge.

March 23.—The Korean Foreign Minister refuses to have any relations with M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister ... The Austro-Hungarian official data report that great progress has been made towards the pacification of the Philippines in 1901 ... Serious troubles are reported from Haiti ... Count von Bälou promises his support to the Women's Franchise movement.

March 25.—Statement published in St. Petersburg regarding revolutionary movement among students ... It is decided to abandon proposed sexennial parliaments for the present in France ... Prince and Princess of Wales visit Chatham and launch battleship ... Billa-Bilfour correspondence on Spion Kop published ... Text of Education Bill issued.

March 26.—Queen leaves for Copenhagen ... Mr. Cecil Rhodes dies at Capetown ... Cholera epidemic continues in Arabia—total deaths reach 1,129 ... Text of Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill issued.

March 30.—Details of Shah's visit published; he will spend one week in London ... Riots occur in Macedonia and Albania, causing Russian protests ... 15,000 people visit Groot Schuur to see the body of Mr. Rhodes ... M. Lessar suggests to China that Tibet be made independent ... Eight Japanese doctors leave for Hong Kong to deal with the plague.

March 31.—German foreign trade returns for 1901 show decrease of imports and exports compared to 1900 ... Two issues of bonds, amounting to 7½ million yen, made successfully in Japan ... Independent Labour Party hold tenth annual conference at Liverpool.

The War in South Africa.

Feb. 28.—Kitchener telegraphs announcing success of the combined movement in Harrismith district: over 600 Boers killed or captured, 2,000 horses, 23,000 cattle, 200 waggons, 6,000 sheep, 600 rifles, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, Christian De Wet's son and secretary, two commandants, and several field-cornets captured. ... News as to the capture of Colonel von Donop's convoy to hand: 16 officers and 451 men of escort captured, of whom 1 officer and 105 had been released.

March 1.—The total deaths from the Concentration Camps for week ended February 21st are 55 in 60,000 inmates ... Total Boer casualties in Harrismith affair 50 killed, 10 wounded, and 759 unwounded prisoners—819.

March 3.—Lord Kitchener's report for last week shows 60 Boers killed, 15 wounded, 903 taken prisoners, and 105 surrendered; captured 1,034 rifles, 27,000 rounds of ammunition, and over 3,000 horses.

March 7.—Louis Botha, with 800 men, reported in laager at his farm, 25 miles N.-E. of Vryheid.

March 8.—Discovery reported of Boer magazine in cave near Reitz, containing 300,000 rounds of Martini and 10,000 rounds Lee-Metford rifle ammunition, several hundred shells and fuses, 200 lbs. of gunpowder, one Maxim gun, two helios and stores.

March 9.—Lord Methuen with 1,200 men and five guns is ambushed and defeated by Delarey near Vryburg; Lord Methuen wounded and captured; the guns captured, 3 officers and 38 men killed, 5 officers and 72 men wounded, and 200 missing (331 unaccounted for)—550 mounted men escaped—Delarey's force estimated at 1,500 with two guns.

March 11.—Another "drive" in the Frankfort district ends in the capture of 153 prisoners and some stock, but main body breaks through blockhouse line and escapes.

March 13.—Lord Methuen is brought to Klerksdorp and handed over by the Boers unconditionally.

March 16.—Lord Methuen's detailed account of his defeat published by War Office—all his force not yet officially accounted for.

March 23.—Messrs. Schalk Burger, Reitz, Lucas Meyer, Krogh, and Vandervelt arrive in Pretoria from Middleburg under flag of truce.

March 26.—Lord Kitchener reports result of drive against Delarey—3 guns and 2 pom-poms and 251 prisoners, besides stores and mules, captured.

Bye-Election.

March 25.—Polling took place at Wakefield, and resulted in a Unionist victory, the figures being:—

Mr. E. A. Brotherton (U)	2,960
Mr. P. Snowden (Labour)	1,979

Majority..... 981

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

March 3.—Bishop of Hereford moves second reading of Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Wild Animals ... Bill withdrawn ... Lord Salisbury moves for the appointment of joint committee to consider the Housing Question.

March 5.—Archbishop of Canterbury moves second reading of the Bishopric of Southwark Bill.

March 6.—Lord Beauchamp and the Duke of Devonshire on the Education Act and Minute of 1901.

March 10.—Lord Raglan reads despatches relative to Lord Methuen's capture ... Lord Roberts, Lord Spencer, and Lord Salisbury speak in praise of Lord Methuen. ... The Plumbers' Registration Bill is read a third time ... Lord Pirbright and Lord Lansdowne on the Brussels Sugar Convention.

March 11.—Lord Camperdown calls attention to the possible effects to houses and property in London if the bills for underground railways become law.

March 13.—The Factory and Workshop Act and the Bishopric of Southwark Bill passed through Committee ... London Water Bill read a second time.

March 14.—Lord Windsor on the pirating of copyright music ... Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Raglan on purchase of horses by War Office.

March 17.—Lord Spencer on the exercise of Martial Law in Cape Colony and Natal over civilians by military officers ... Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Salisbury speak.

March 18.—Solicitors Bill and Bishopric of Southwark Bill read ... Debate on Wei-hei-Wei by Lords Portsmouth, Goschen, Selborne, and Spencer.

March 20.—County Courts (Ireland) Bill read a second time; Factory and Workshop Act (1901) Amendment read third time and passed.

March 21.—Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill passes and receives Royal Assent.

House of Commons.

Feb. 28.—Committee of Supply to consider vote for Civil Service and Revenue departments; speeches by Sir Chas. Dilke, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Ritchie ... Mr. Dillon attacks the Irish Executive for reviving the Crimes Act of 1887 ... Mr. T. W. Russell, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and Mr. John Morley continue debate on Supply.

March 3.—Debate on London Water Bill Amendment (Mr. Buxton's) by Sir J. B. Maple, Mr. Asquith, Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Long, negatived by majority of 86; Mr. Long's motion to refer Bill to joint committee carried ... Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill read second time.

March 4.—Mr. Brodrick makes annual statement of War Estimates for 1902-3, which amount to £69,310,000, and provide for 420,000 men, and gives outline of new Army scheme.

March 5.—The Mines (Eight Hours) Bill comes up for second reading. Speeches by Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Harris, Colonel Pilkington, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Keir Hardie. Bill rejected by majority of 1—208 noes, 207 ayes.

March 6.—Mr. Chamberlain states that 634 farms had been burned in South Africa to January, 1901 ... Adjourned debate on Army Estimates. Sir H. Vincent and others on Volunteers and their services. Lord Stanley and Mr. Brodrick reply.

March 7.—Adjourned Debate on the Army Vote to provide for 420,000 men resumed; speeches by Mr. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Lee, Mr. Caine, Sir W. Rattigan, Major Seely, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Brodrick. Mr. Dillon moves to reduce the vote by 20,000 men; speeches by Major Evans-Gordon, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. Robertson; amendment negatived by 182 to 54.

March 10.—Mr. Brodrick reads telegrams relative to reverse of Lord Methuen ... Irish Nationalists cheer the news ... Army and Navy Estimates further considered in Committee of Supply ... Lord Stanley introduces the Army (Annual) Bill.

March 11.—Mr. Brodrick announces the terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry on the Management of the Remounts Department: ... The consideration of the Estimates for the Navy resumed. Speeches by Mr. Arnold Forster, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Pretymann.

March 12.—Mr. Pickard moves the second reading of the Coal Mines (Employment) Bill. Mr. Bunbury, Sir C. Dilke, and Mr. Ritchie speak. Bill rejected by 224 to 158.

March 13.—On the report of the Vote on Account Mr. John Redmond attacks the policy of the Government in Ireland. Mr. Wyndham replies. Discussion continued by Sir R. Reid, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Blake, Mr. Macartney, and the Attorney-General for Ireland.

March 14.—London County Council (General Powers) Bill read a second time, Mr. Gerald Balfour opposing, by 173 votes to 143 ... Lord Cranborne replies to Mr. Norman, explaining scope of Article I. of Anglo-Japanese Treaty ... Mr. London, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. J. Redmond and Mr. T. W. Russell speak on Irish subjects.

March 17.—The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill read a second time ... Debate on the vote of censure opened by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—speeches by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Frodric, Mr. Yoxall, Mr. Lambert, Captain K. R. Balfour, and Sir Robert Reid, debate adjourned.

March 18.—Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill passes through committee ... Adjourned debate of vote of censure. Motion defeated by 346 votes to 191.

March 19.—Mr. Raymond Greene moves second reading of

Aged Pensioners Bill, speech by Mr. Long, Bill read a second time without division.

March 20.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman speaks on the war and is answered by Mr. Chamberlain ... Mr. John Dillon is suspended by the Speaker ... Sir W. Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Brodrick speak ... The third reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill carried.

March 21.—The London, Tilbury and Southend Railway Bill read a second time ... Lord Cranborne defines Art. I. and Art. III. of the Anglo-Japanese agreement ... Consideration of Army Estimates in committee ... The Army (Annual) Bill read a second time.

March 25.—Mr. J. Redmond attacks the actions of the Irish Executive ... Mr. Wyndham introduces his Irish Land Purchase Acts Amendment Bill; Mr. Redmond, Mr. Healy, and other Irish members speak ... Bill read a first time ... Army Annual Bill read third time.

SPEECHES.

March 1.—Mr. Bryce, M.P., at Oxford, on Lord Rosebery and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

March 3.—Count von Bülow, in Reichstag, on Anglo-Japanese Alliance and German interests in China and Korea.

March 5.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at National Liberal Club, on the Liberal Party ... Lord Spencer, at Eastbourne, on the Liberal Party ... Mr. James Lowther, in London, on necessity of abandoning Free Trade.

March 8.—Mr. Asquith on Toynbee Hall, at Oxford.

March 9.—Mr. Seddon, at Dunedin, on Australasia and the Imperial Navy.

March 10.—Lord Rosebery, at Glasgow, on the Policy of the Liberal League.

March 11.—Lord Rosebery, at Glasgow University and at Edinburgh ... Baron von Richthofen, in the German Reichstag, on the South African situation and the refugee camps.

March 12.—Mr. John Morley, at Manchester, on the Liberal Party ... Mr. John Dillon, at Liverpool, on Home Rule ... Lord Avebury, at Oxford, on the British Empire League.

March 13.—Marquis Ito, in Tokyo, on Party Government and the Constitution ... Mr. Ritchie on Licensing Reform.

March 14.—Lord Rosebery, at the City Liberal Club, on the Liberal League ... Mr. Asquith, at St. Leonards, on the Liberal Party ... Lord Charles Beresford, before the London Chamber of Commerce, on "The Lack of Administrative Efficiency in our Organisation for Defence, and its Remedy."

March 15.—Signor Prinetti, Italian Foreign Minister, on the cordial relations between England and Italy ... Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at Bolton, on Irish questions ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., at Lifford, on the War and Lord Rosebery.

March 19.—Lord Selborne, at Leicester, on Ireland and on the War ... Lord Beresford, in London, on "Wake Up" ... Earl Spencer, at the National Liberal Club, on the Liberal Party ... Mr. Asquith, in London, on female emigration to South Africa ... Lord Tweedmouth, at Bradford, on the Liberal Party ... Lord Balfour of Burleigh, at Rugby, on the Conservative Party.

March 21.—Lord James of Hereford, at Liberal Union Club, on the position of Liberal Unionists.

March 25.—Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., at West Leeds, on the Liberal Party.

OBITUARY.

March 7.—Captain Casati, well-known explorer, 64.

March 8.—Luxmoore Hockin, 91 ... Professor James Bradley Thayer, 71.

March 12.—Mr. Altgeld, former Governor of Illinois.

March 15.—Sir Richard Temple, of Indian Civil Service, ex-M.P.

March 23.—M. Koloman Tisza, ex-Premier of Hungary, at Budapest, 64.

March 27.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at Muizenberg, 49.

March 28.—Prince Münster, German diplomat, 82.

March 29.—Sir Andrew Clarke, in London, 78.

March 31.—Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centre in German Reichstag, 64.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"—BURNS.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Berlin, the German police authorities have been very busy in carefully tearing out from the American comic papers all cartoons which do not treat Prince Henry's visit in a spirit sufficiently reverential. At the same time it is announced that the German Emperor has ordered his press-cutting bureau to be punctilious in supplying him with all the newspaper cuttings of an uncomplimentary nature, it having come to his knowledge that the courtiers of the press-cutting agency had not been forwarding newspaper articles which were calculated to hurt the Imperial feelings. It is difficult to see why the police should have interfered with the cartoons relating to Prince Henry, for most of them were complimentary, and all of them were good-natured. It is surely very absurd to make such a fuss about the drawings of comic artists. Mr. Chamberlain, we know, deemed them of sufficient importance to indulge in menaces to the French Republic. He has learned better since then, otherwise we might expect from him anything short of a declaration of war as the result of the publication of the latest Boer number of the *Lustige Blaetter*. It is certainly very strong. The first picture, which I reproduce here, is the least offensive of the series. It represents our King, who, by the way, is the uncle of the German Emperor, as a Roman Emperor in the Coliseum giving the signal to Lord Kitchener to give the *coup de grace* to the Boers.



Lustige Blaetter.

[Berlin.]

MORITURI.—"When an ancient Roman Emperor turned his thumb downwards it meant 'Kill him'! But that was not yet considered 'unparalleled humanity.'"



Nebelspalter.

[Zurich.]

"Ah, whatever can I do to catch you? I'd like to have you in my net, indeed I would."



Lustige Blaetter.

[Berlin.]

An Intermezzo at the Coronation Banquet.

Many of the other pictures are hardly reproducible. Some of them are rather funny, and some very gross. No objection could be taken to the picture of John Bull, who is badly mixed up in a barbed-wire entanglement, or to the imaginary sketch of De Wet leading Lord Kitchener



Amsterdammer.]

A Son of the Young People.

captive on his ox-waggon. But the picture of the English Salvation Army with the King at his devotions, which represent the King praying for peace, is very offensive. But the "bluggiest" one is that which represents Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain as butchers, with gory hands, leaving off work for the night. Mr. Chamberlain consoles Lord Kitchener with the thought that he can start again next day. No objection, however, can be taken to my reproduction of the cartoon entitled "Banquo's Ghost," which represents the apparition of Scheepers at the Coronation banquet.



Am. M. H. P.]

The Fate of Kritzing?

The American cartoonists have, for the most part, left the Boer war alone, but *Life* contrasts the position of the two Anglo-Saxon States in its cartoon, "Two Dogs of War."



Life.]

Two Dogs of War.

[New York.]

The failure of Lord Kitchener to capture De Wet in his last great drive was the subject for a cartoon in a somewhat lighter vein in the Swiss *Nebelspatter*.

The artists of the *Amsterdammer* naturally exult in the news of Boer successes which rejoiced the hearts of all Hollanders last month. Here, for instance, is a fancy picture of De Wet sitting on the doorstep, surrounded by the trophies which he captured from the British Army.

The fate of Kritzing, which was in doubt for the greater part of last month, suggested to another Dutch artist a cartoon of the crucifixion.



Plain Dealer.]

[Cleveland.]

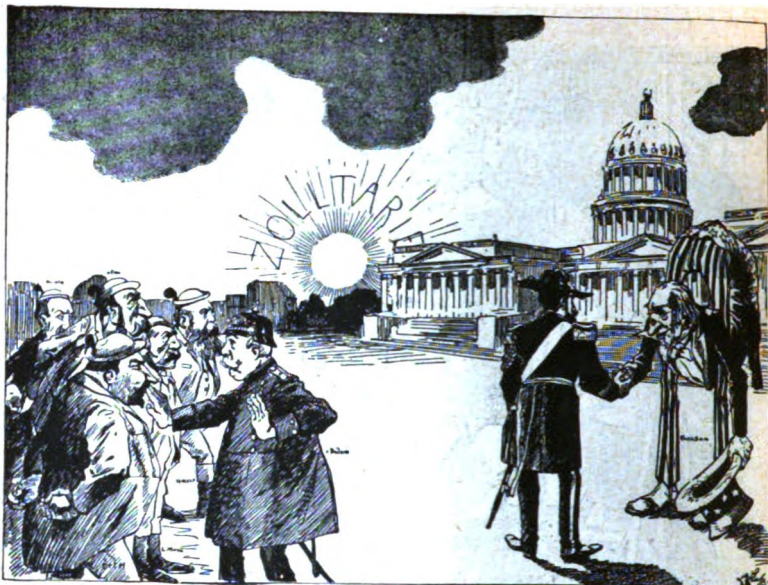
ENGLAND: "Ha! I discover a rival. I have been undone!"



[Novoye Vremya.]

[St. Petersburg.]

JOHN BULL (breathless): "How hard it is to get, this Transvaal gold!"



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

Mixed Feelings.

POLICE BULOW: "No pushing, gentlemen: no pushing."

VOICE FROM THE BACKGROUND: "Well, take care then that the way is soon clear. We have some business with Uncle Sam."

Russian caricaturists do not figure much in our collection, but now and then they are very successful in producing a good effect by line-drawing. Here, for instance, is a small picture from the *Novoye Vremya*, which is supposed

to represent John Bull's disgust at the difficulty which he experiences in possessing himself of the treasures of the Rand.

The American artists have been preoccupied for the most part with Prince Henry. Most of them take occasion to emphasize what they regard as the chagrin of Great Britain at the reception given to Germany. Some are good-natured, like the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the *Minneapolis Journal*, and some are malicious, like the *New York Journal*.



[New York.]

[New York.]

Bitter Cry of the Crowded.

"Elp"

"v trade, an' 'e's cut me hout with Germany. me hoff the hearth next!"



[Minneapolis.]

[Minneapolis.]

Henry Plants a Tree.

And Uncle Sam promises to keep it green.

TWO PICTURES.

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[Journal.]

What a Change in 126 Years!

[New York.]

The Continental papers are more reserved, but *Klad-deradatsch* indulges in a cartoon emphasising the contrast between the compliments at Washington and the determination of the German Protectionists to clap heavy duties upon American goods.

The Swiss *Nebelspatter* treats the whole thing as a puppet-show.



Neb

[Zurich.]

German-American Puppet-show.

Mr. Opper, of the *New York Journal*, continues to employ his pencil in ridiculing the Coronation, and in representing John Bull in the most unpleasant predicaments.



[Journal.]

The Real Launching.

[Minneapolis.]

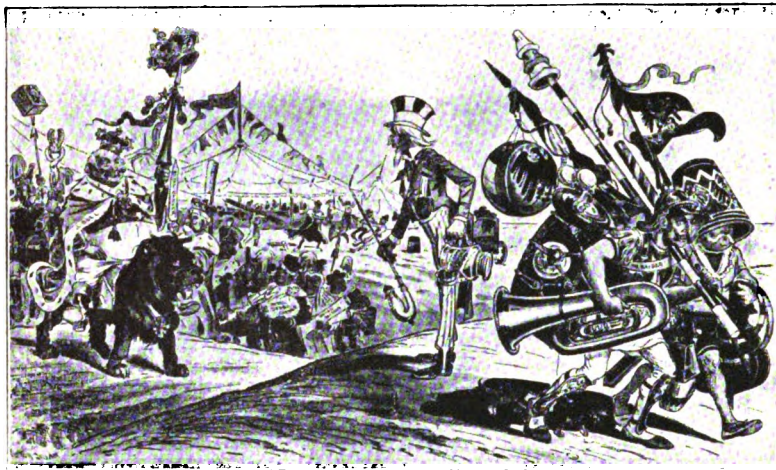


[Journal.]

Their Target.

[Minneapolis.]

RUSSIA: "I believe those fellows are aiming at me!"



[Judge.]

[New York.]

They all claim to be the Greatest Show on Earth.

The best of the cartoons is that from *Judge*, which represents Uncle Sam's bewilderment between the rival German and English showmen, each claiming to run the greatest show on earth.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty affords another fertile theme for the caricaturist. English, Italian, American and German artists all deal with the subject in their own way.

The position of China in the midst of the Powers, who surround her with designs upon her property or her trade, is very effectively dealt with by *Judge*, in a cartoon in which the Japanese fox is chained to the English lion.



[Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]



[Fischetto.]

Russia in China.



[Moonshine.]

England—Japan.

What will the Bear play?

[London.]



[Radatsch.]

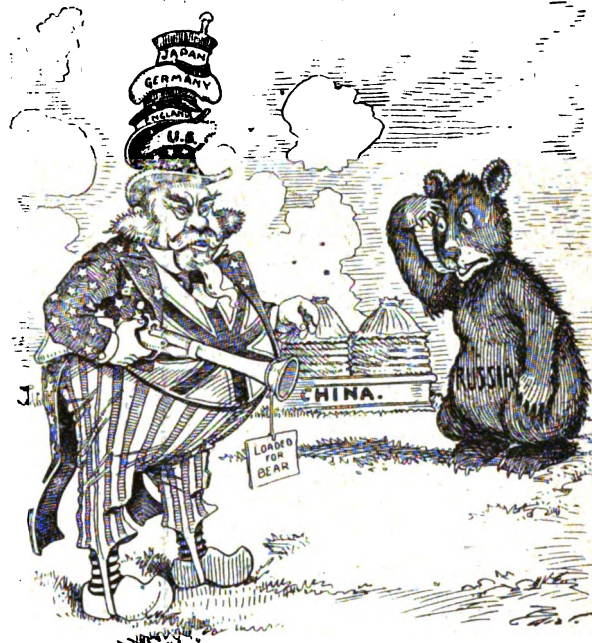
[Berlin.]

"The comfortless time of 'splendid isolation' is past. Offensive and defense on all sides. Let them all come!"



[Hofmeister.]

[Zurich.]



[Minneapolis.]

[Minneapolis.]

A Combination to scare Bear.

The suggestion that the various Powers should form a combination to keep Russia from laying her hands upon China is very happy. The composite figure of England, Germany, the United States and Japan in the *Minneapolis Journal* cartoon is very ingenious.

The contrast between the hopes raised in the friends of peace by the Conference at The Hague and the present state of affairs affords an endless theme for satire. Poor Baroness von Suttner reappears in *Der Floh*, while the *Nebelspalter* represents the Tsar as making a *Peter Waggy* of the Peace Conference, while Russia lays violent hands upon Finland and Manchuria.



[Der Floh.]

[Vienna.]



[The Judge.]

[New Yo. k.]

The Chinese Little Red Riding Hood.

"And all the animals quarrelled about her. Some wanted to protect Little Red Riding Hood (China), so as to eat her themselves; some of them wanted to eat her then and there; but it made little difference to her, so long as she was to be eaten, anyhow."

CHARACTER SKETCH.

GEORGE CADBURY.

"IF George Cadbury takes over the *Daily News* it will be his purpose to make it simply, solely, and entirely an organ of the Kingdom of God." That was the forecast uttered on the eve of the latest transfer of the journal named by one who is entitled to speak with exceptional authority on the inner workings of Mr. Cadbury's mind. It expresses a rare splendour of spiritual ambition. To the man of the world and to the man of the cloister alike, the idea will doubtless appear hopelessly impracticable; the cynic may suspect it as the cover of some deep and subtle piece of commercial strategy. But anyone who knows the man will feel that this account of his intentions is not only credible: it is suggested by the record of his ancestry: it is backed by the witness of his entire career.

The Society of Friends, though open to all who desire to enter it, is, as a matter of fact, a spiritual caste, perhaps the highest caste known to English life. The Friends are the blue-blood Brahmins of the religious community. Their severe yet beautiful piety is transmitted from generation to generation unmixed, as a rule, by alien influences. The stream of heredity tends to run purer and deeper as it descends. A man who has behind him an undiluted Quaker ancestry of one or two hundred years starts life as an aristocrat of the moral world: with an ethical entail of value incalculable. Compared with his spiritual rank the ordinary titled and landed nobility seems rather tawdry and sordid. Viewed from this standpoint Mr. Cadbury has the bluest of blue blood in his veins.

He is the direct descendant of one of the earliest converts of George Fox, Tapper by name, who was shut up in Exeter Gaol in 1693 for the heinous offence of being a Quaker. Two hundred years of honourable pride in an ancestor who would rather go to gaol than violate his conscience is a fine heirloom. Only the other day one of the youngest scions of the same stock, discussing the prospect of compulsory ballot for the Militia, replied quite cheerily, "Well, if it is enforced, we shall just have to go to prison as our fathers did." The first of the Cadburys that can be traced is a tenant-farmer, of Uffculme, in Devon, William by name, whose burial is registered in 1557. The first of the forbears of the founder of Bournville to enter the Society of Friends was John Cadbury, married as Friend to Miss Tapper in 1725.

His grandson, Richard Tapper Cadbury, left Devonshire, the traditional home of his clan, and settled in Birmingham in 1794. His son John started business in Bull Street in 1824; and a few years afterwards he commenced certain experiments in cocoa and chocolate which laid the foundations of the now world renowned firm. Richard and John between them occupied the chair of the Street Commissioners of Birmingham for 30 years. John helped to found the Animal Friends' Society, which aimed at the suppression of bull-baiting and other cruelties. He was an ardent advocate of the Anti-Slavery cause. He was foremost in championing the poor little chimney-sweeps. He was not content with indignant rhetoric. He got a mechanical chimney-sweep to do the work then done by the imperilled boys. He made his shop an agency for the new implement. With singular courage and tact he gathered the master-sweeps of Birmingham together, who felt that their craft was in danger, and he succeeded in getting a hearing. One of the chief Parliamentary opponents of the proposed reform lived in Hagley Hall. Bent on converting him, John Cadbury took one of his mechanical sweeps to the aristocratic mansion and had a chimney swept with it before the eyes of the astonished occupant. That incident is worth recalling, for it is the Cadburys all over. Never stop at merely talking about reform; do the thing that needs to be done, and when it is done show it as the best proof that the reform is feasible. That is the maxim they follow. George Cadbury with his model works and model village is doing the same thing on a larger scale as his father with the mechanical chimney-sweep.

The present principal shareholder of the *Daily News* was born in Birmingham on the 19th of September, 1839, so that he is now sixty-two years of age. Educated in a Friends' School, by William Lean, at Edgbaston, he entered his father's business at the age of seventeen. His advent was marked by a thoroughly characteristic augury of his career as employer. He found that the women employed by the firm were, in his judgment, miserably underpaid: the highest wage a woman could earn was 5s. a week. So he promptly had their wages raised all round. Thus did the chivalrous ally of labour first declare himself. Only the other day a perusal of Mr. Seebohm Rowntree's "York," with its estimate of the minimum wage on

which physical efficiency could be maintained, led to an immediate rise of wages to the labourers in the Bournville works.

Another change was introduced about thirty-five years ago into his works. Before beginning work, but in the employer's time, the workpeople were gathered together for morning prayers. This custom is kept up to the present day. Mr. Cadbury made it a rule that every worker must attend the service or go on with his usual work. There is a pretty story of the way the rule was comparatively recently relaxed.

There were a considerable number of Roman Catholics employed by the firm; their priest was greatly concerned at their voluntary attendances at a Protestant service. He appealed to Mr. Cadbury, but in vain; he went to his bishop about it, but the bishop's appeal could not shake Mr. Cadbury; eventually the matter reached the ears of John Henry Newman, and the aged cardinal interposed. He went down and saw Mr. Cadbury, if possible to arrange for a special service. This was arranged as far as the young women were concerned by a simple service being held by one of them; but this has long been discontinued. The ordinary service is of the simplest character, to which even a Roman Catholic could not object—the singing of a hymn, the reading of a short portion of Scripture, a short explanation and prayer. Rumour avers that, before leaving, the cardinal lifted up his hands and gave Mr. Cadbury his blessing.

The business taken over from their father by Richard and George in 1861, and constituted as "Cadbury Brothers," was then in the day of small things. Both brothers acted as travellers for the nascent firm, and the first designs for the ornamental packing of chocolate—now so universal—were devised by Richard himself. It is interesting to see those first

essays in a line which now commands the services of high artistic skill.

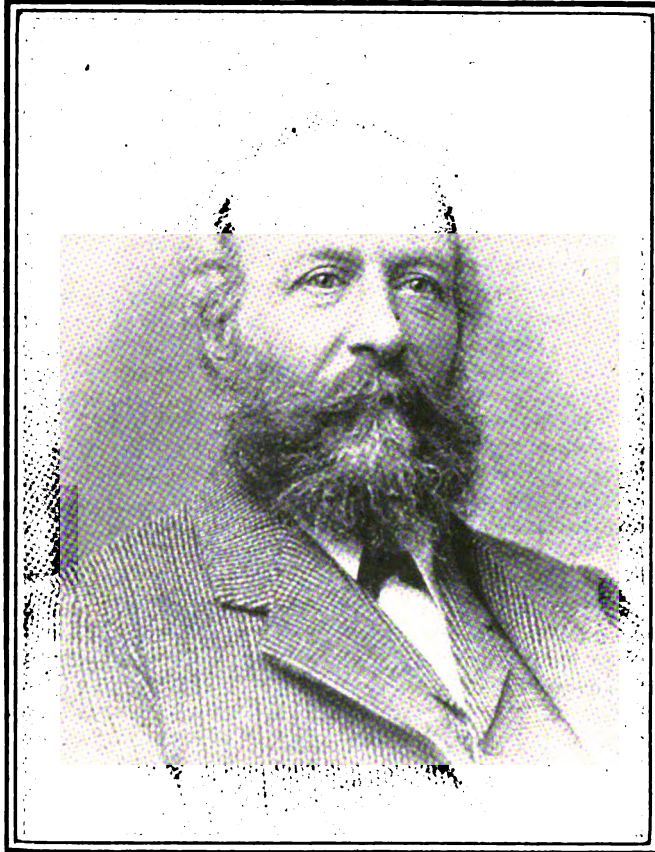
Needless now to say, the business prospered. Into the many causes which have led to the world-wide fame of Cadbury's chocolate, it is equally unnecessary to inquire. But during the eighteen years in which Messrs. Cadbury Brothers carried on their industry in Birmingham there was no phenomenal expansion. In 1879 they employed, all told, only 250 hands.

In that year, however, the "great trek" took place. The Cadbury brain had long been seething with ideas

which could not be realised in "the man-stified town." The works were lifted bodily out of the heart of Birmingham and planted in the country. The site chosen was only five miles away, on the banks of the Barnbrook, or, as it is now called, Bournbrook. There the works and the village of Bournville were founded.

Anyone accustomed to the conditions in which the average factory hand spends his working-day is apt to feel utterly bewildered on his first visit to the Bournville works. It all seems too good to be true. Through rustic wicket, along a winding path, amid overhanging tree and shrub and flower, he makes his way to the chief offices, a range of beautiful rooms, two storeys high, built in the chalet style, and in the

summer time running over with flowers inside and out. The wonder grows as the entrance is found to be a fair sample of the interior. The dining halls are spacious, well lighted, decorated with pictures and flowering plants, as the accompanying photograph may suggest. Across the massive mahogany counter only the best food is served at cost price. The work-rooms keep up the glamour. They seem designed to make a pleasure of toil and to idealise it. Not merely in the great essentials of light and air and temperature, but in a thousand little things



Photograph by

[Whitlock, Birmingham.]

Mr. George Cadbury.



A By-way in Girls' Playgrounds, Bournville Works.

which reveal a constant and inventive thoughtfulness, the welfare of the worker is kept in view. The retiring room for girls who fall sick during work, with skilled nurse in attendance, is furnished tastefully and luxuriously. The thermometer of the workrooms is carefully consulted, and even in July coolness is maintained. The organisation of the work, like the structure, has for its end human well-being not less than industrial efficiency. The eight-hours day has long been established. Workers are allowed to talk at their work provided the tone of conversation be not too loud.

The women are all habited in white, a costume which at once makes cleanliness imperative, and adds immensely to the æsthetic charm of the factory. There are 2,300 women employed at Bournville, and the Cadburys have arranged that this great army of women shall be officered entirely by women. In the selection of forewomen special regard is had to their moral and religious character. The general impression left on the most casual visitor is that the girls are happy at their work. The sight of the largest workroom, bright and airy and spotlessly clean, with the women all in white, cheerily busy, their faces lit up by frequent smiles, seems to suggest that Labour has been redeemed from its primal curse. Yet this is a giant factory, giving employment to 3,600 persons.

These ideal works are set in idyllic surroundings. The beauty of the private park which formerly occupied the ground is sedulously maintained and enhanced; its stretches of grass and glades and streams are given over to the recreation of the workers. For the men there are playgrounds, open-air bathing-places, baths, gymnasium, refreshment bar in a highly ornate pavilion. For the women—well, the provision made is one great poem of Christian chivalry. The old mansion to which the park belonged has been turned into a residence for some fifty work-girls who are orphans, or too far away from home to reside there. The old vinery attached is carefully cultivated, and the grapes grown there are taken to the sick among the workers. For visiting invalid employees two trained nurses are regularly engaged. The grounds of the Hall form the women's playground, with special facilities for gymnastic development. They have a rustic pavilion of their own, and a picturesque cycle-house. To see the groups of white-robed maidens at the end of the dinner-hour strolling across the lawns or resting under the trees makes one half believe it is a glimpse of Paradise.

Everywhere there are proofs that Mr. George Cadbury and his firm take far more thoughtful care of their workpeople than most fathers do of their own children. Just as the firm has the best expert advice in chemistry and in colour and in architecture, so Mr. George Cadbury has made a point of consulting experts in the much more important department of labour. He has sought the counsel of some of the best known labour leaders—notably, Mr. John Burns. This unusual policy has been attended with the happiest economic as well as humane consequences. Mr. Cadbury strongly believes in organised labour. He has again and again intervened in industrial disputes with substantial help for the workers. He backed the Midland miners in their fight for a "living wage." He liberally supported the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in its struggle for an eight-hour day. And he has openly sided with the Penrhyn quarrymen.

Mr. Cadbury makes no secret of what led him into this close alliance with Labour. One Sunday morning, as he was standing among the men—some 300 in number—of his Adult School, carried on in the middle of Birmingham, he said to a visitor: "It was they who made me a Radical. In teaching them and in visiting them I got to know the difficulties that beset their lives and homes; and they taught me that changes must be made." It is a curious fact that Mr. Cadbury comes of a Tory stock and was brought up a Conservative. His family had consorted mostly with Church people and refused to be classed with vulgar Dissent. His grandfather was chairman of the Street Commissioners—a sort of close hereditary oligarchy which ruled Birmingham with rare integrity and efficiency before the days of municipal reform. For twenty-five years had he served on that body, and when Birmingham was at

last given a reformed corporation he stood as opponent of the new order against Joseph Sturge. It was the religion of his fathers which made George Cadbury renounce their politics. When he was some eighteen years of age he joined the Adult School movement, that great contribution which the Society of Friends has made to the evangelisation of the working classes. The "Sunday School Party," as it was called, became a power in the town; and it is one of the ironies of history that a certain Colonial Secretary, of truculent and bellicose notoriety, owed his political start in life to the support he derived from the schools of the disciples of "meek-eyed Peace." He, too, like Mr. Cadbury, was "made" by them; but as a different sort of stuff went to the making, the result is very different. Mr. Cadbury has for forty-five years taught his class and led his school, in winter and summer, rain or shine. He learned how they were worked, how they were housed, what they did with their scant leisure; and he saw that if they and their children were to have a fair chance of a decent human life, there must be a new social order introduced. His new political faith was, however, no paper creed. He was in it, all in it, and always in it: which is no more

than to say he was himself. Rumour has it that he headed an indignation party which sallied forth to vindicate the public right of way along a landlord-blocked path; and that standing on a cart and delivering an impassioned harangue, he denounced the injustice and greed of landowners.

He was soon drawn into the municipal campaign against slums which is one of the most honourable distinctions of Birmingham's history. He was returned for Rotton Park Ward. The election address which heralded his first advent into public life is characteristic. It was in 1878, just the year before the exodus to Bournville, and we see what was then uppermost in his mind. After declaring himself in favour of making admission to the grammar schools "entirely free," he goes on:—

I have paid personal visits to the homes of the working classes in

all parts of the Borough, and have therefore some knowledge of their requirements, and deeply deplore that in the past there was not more supervision exercised by the Town Council over the construction, position, and sanitary arrangement of their dwellings. I do not expect to see my way at once through all the difficulties which surround our social conditions, but shall endeavour freely and fairly to look into the causes of them, taking a perfectly independent course, seeking only to promote the interests of my fellow-citizens.

In the course of his candidature he is reported as saying that "in entering the Council he should do his best to assist Mr. Chamberlain"! He remained on the Town Council some years, and served on the Parks and Baths Committee. He subsequently became a member of the Worcester County Council, but retired after four years. He does not seem to have much relish for the slow routine of civic administration.

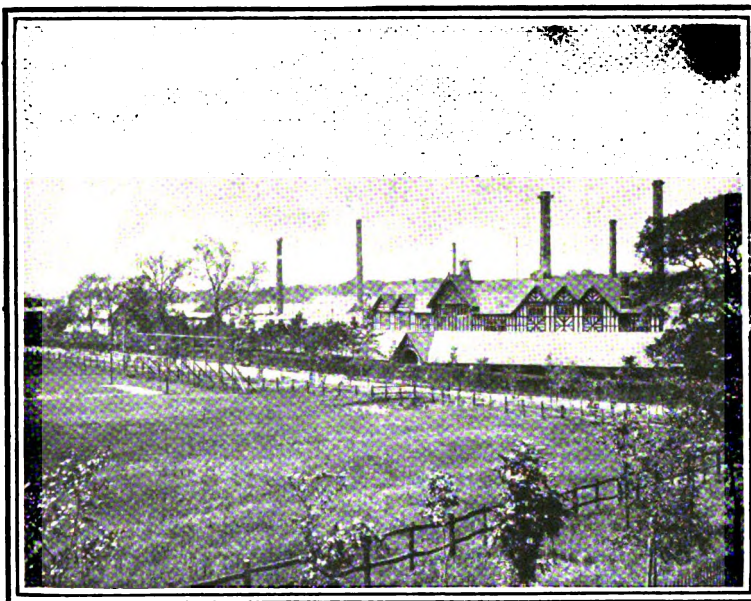
He feels he can do so much more in his own direct creative way.

In 1893 Mr. Cadbury saw Lord Herschell as to the appointment of Liberals on the Bench for the county of Worcester; this resulted in about thirty Liberals being placed upon the roll. Referring to the first ten appointed he wrote a letter to a paper which reported that he had been made a magistrate. In this he said:—

Until the ten gentlemen had been appointed, out of 246 justices on the roll in the county of Worcester only thirteen were supporters of the present Liberal Government. Having taken so prominent a part I should not feel at liberty to qualify lest any should think I had a personal interest to serve in the action taken which was to rectify what I felt to be an injustice causing widespread dissatisfaction in the county. Tradesmen and Nonconformists have almost never been appointed in the past, nearly every magistrate being a landowner, or a member of the Established Church and a Conservative.

Mr. Cadbury was placed on the county roll regardless of a protest against it to Lord Herschell, and under these circumstances, and also because his time was already so fully occupied with other matters, he has not yet qualified.

He has been a liberal supporter of Party funds, but he has always followed a "perfectly independent course." He is an enthusiastic Temperance man, and once succeeded in carrying a resolution in favour of Local



Bournville Works.—The Export Office from one of the Football Fields.



Bournville Hall: now a Residence for Fifty Girls who are Orphans or at a distance from Home.

Option, against the four Birmingham members, at a meeting of their constituents in the great days of John Bright. But on this question he has lived and learned; and while expressing the desire that all sale of intoxicants should be banished from Bournville, he has left the Trustees discretion to arrange, if they think well, for a restricted sale of alcohol. In the education controversy he has never supported the purely secular policy. He followed Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule departure.

Mr. Cadbury generously recognises the worth of the work which the Colonial Secretary has done and is doing for Birmingham municipally; but only scriptural language can express his abhorrence of the instigator of the South African war. The present occupant of the Colonial Office is to him emphatically—although of course the good Friend would never use such a phrase of any fellow man—"the abomination of desolation standing where it ought not." Consequently Mr. Cadbury is denounced as a pro-Boer. When the late Queen commanded him to supply chocolate for her Christmas present to the troops in South Africa, he as a loyal and dutiful subject of her Majesty obeyed. But when the Government invited him to tender for orders of cocoa and chocolate, he, being free to decline, refused. This brought down upon him the wrath of the Jingo. One large firm in London, presuming on Quaker forbearance, actually sent out cards to their customers urging them not to use the goods prepared by this friend of the enemies of his country. These deliberate endeavours to injure the firm had doubtless a momentary success. The good Friend took it with the utmost cheerfulness. "What is the use of having principles," he said, "unless you are prepared to suffer for them? Loss in this cause is an honour." While watching the paroxysms of the war-fever, he never allowed the national delirium to shake his faith. "The Lord reigneth!"

he exclaimed. He could even rejoice in the frenzy accompanying this war as a *reductio ad absurdum* of a Christianity that repudiates the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount.

It is interesting to trace the steps which led this home-loving philanthropist into the stormy waters of imperial journalism. It was not by way of town council and of Parliament. It was through the doors of the religious community. From the beginning until now Mr. Cadbury has been a loyal and devoted adherent of the Society of Friends, and the Boer War has made him "more of a Quaker than ever." From his youth up he has been a frequent speaker at meetings, but with the deliberation which often marks the collective action of the Friends, it is only a few years ago that he was declared to possess a "gift," and so became a "recognised minister." Needless to say his name has passed into a proverb for noble generosity in support of all good causes maintained by the Friends at home and abroad. His large-hearted munificence in other spheres has not stinted his gifts to his own Society. As it happens, the *Daily News* is not the first journalistic venture on which Mr. Cadbury has entered. In 1891 he acquired an interest in the *Birmingham News*, and this was not a solitary experiment on the provincial press. In 1893, on Mr. Cadbury's initiative, the *News* instituted a religious census of Birmingham. This revealed the ominous fact that on the given Sunday there were 99,693 persons in a place of worship, and 569,215 outside. To consider the situation, Mr. Cadbury convened a meeting representing all the Free Churches of Birmingham. A Free Church Council was formed; Free Church parishes delimited; a Free Church map drawn up. The experiments adopted in Halifax and Bradford were introduced; and Mr. Cadbury was launched on the great national movement for the Federation of the Free Churches. He has supported it with much time and thought and treasure, and principally owing to his efforts political questions have been largely excluded.



Cottages in Willow Road, Bournville.

The next step was quite beyond ecclesiastical bounds. The most pressing questions of home politics are suggested by the two words, Pensions and Housing. Among those to whom the nation now looks for a solution of both, Mr. George Cadbury stands in the foremost rank. When Mr. Chamberlain, on the negative finding of a committee of experts, dropped the whole project of old age pensions, and the organised labour of the country, with the help of Mr. Booth, was raising the question afresh, Mr. George Cadbury was one of the first to whom the new movement turned for help. He at once entered the agitation and organised in Birmingham the seventh conference addressed by Mr. Booth, at which some 600 delegates of labour bodies in the Midlands unanimously declared for free and universal old age pensions. The preparations for this magnificent demonstration compelled the Government to re-open the matter and appoint a Select Committee, which proved to be entirely abortive. Mr. Cadbury has since been one of the chief supporters of the National Committee of Organised Labour, which has won unanimous adhesions to its principle of pensions for all in old age from the Trade Union Congress and from the Co-operative Congress, and, only last January, from a combined meeting of both Congresses. Writing about this combined conference, the result of which greatly cheered him, Mr. Cadbury made the characteristic remark, "I was most pleased with the avowed Christian purpose and the Christian spirit shown towards the weak, the poor, and the

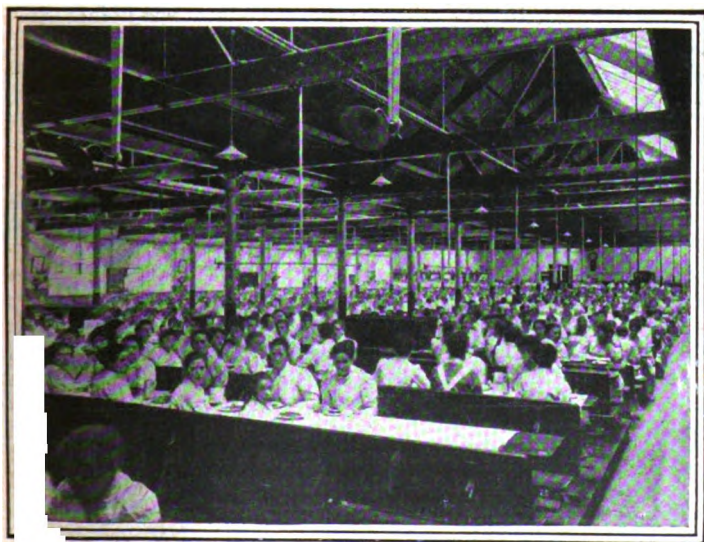


Workgirls in their Playground, Bournville.

fallen." Against men and movements of this temper arguments founded on a calculating selfishness are powerless.

But it is on the crest of the Housing wave that Mr. Cadbury has ridden into the mid-stream of the national life. How he has done so is suggestive both of the man and of the new age of which he is the pioneer. The old style of reformer would have built up a series of stately orations, closely reasoned, convincing, impassioned, or would have set the presses palpitating with lurid and brilliant articles fit to send the blood of the nation up to fever heat. The new style of reformer, typified by Mr. Cadbury, does not in the first instance trouble much with the rhetoric of press or of platform. He sets to work in a small way to *do* the thing that is needed, and when the thing is done and works, then he lets pen and tongue have play. His contribution to the housing question is the solid and accomplished fact of Bournville.

Bournville is a village paradise. It covers 330 acres, and the beautiful cottages that line the winding roads house nearly 2,000 souls. Scarcely two houses are outwardly the same. Each working man's cottage has been designed and developed with as much care as a rich man usually lavishes on his own mansion. The very shops are dreams of structural elegance. Each house is provided with a garden back and front, and a strip of orchard at the foot of back gardens serves as a veil of privacy to each. The allowance of ground to each house is at the rate of 600 square yards.



Workgirls' Dining Hall, Bournville Works.

Mr. Cadbury found in his adult school visiting that the working man living in crowded towns had practically no interest provided for his leisure hours, except in the public-house. So he resolved that in his model village each workman should have his garden, which would provide healthy and humanising as well as remunerative recreation for the whole family. The accompanying photographs will show how Bournville is laid out.

The land, with houses and shops upon it, valued at £180,000, has been made over by Mr. Cadbury to a Trust at present composed of Cadburys, but to be filled up as they drop out by nominees of the Society of Friends, the Birmingham Corporation, and certain district councils. The Trust is both ground landlord and house landlord to the village. It gathers in rents (generally about 6s. a week), now equal to £5,246 a year. After necessary expenses have been paid, the balance is devoted to building new cottages and beautifying the estate. As the rent roll increases, the Trust is empowered to buy land and erect similar model villages in any part of Great Britain. The work has been going on for several years, and the founder

did not intend to call public attention to it for several years more, but the large housing schemes of the London County Council and other municipalities, as it were compelled him to give the world the benefit of his experiment. The world has not been slow to profit by his invitation. All last year and this, a stream of visitors, of all grades, many representing great civic bodies, have gone to Bournville and have come away lost in admiration at what they have seen.

Bournville is Mr. George Cadbury's "propaganda by deed." It is a transcript of his character.

This is the man who has with his friend, Mr. Ritzema, taken over the *Daily News*. Mr. Cadbury is by far the largest shareholder, but Mr. Ritzema has practically the entire control. Both men have shown by their past record that they are absolutely inde-

pendent, and the offer of Mr. Ritzema to join in the undertaking was still further proof that Mr. Cadbury was called to a work which naturally he would gladly have avoided. Speaking of Mr. Cadbury, a near friend said:—"He has done many big things in his time, but this of the *Daily News* is the biggest thing he has yet set his hand to. I expect he will put it through like the rest. He means to." Journalists may be pardoned for thinking it easier to turn Bournville Park into a model village than to make a London daily into a model newspaper. But the habit of achievement counts for much. The new *Daily News* begins with the moral prestige of its owner; and the exclusion of betting news has kindled a rare enthusiasm among the moral

stalwarts of the community. The prospect of a great metropolitan journal appearing every day as nothing more or less than an organ of the Kingdom of God is enough to stir the most sluggish religious heart. It must indeed be admitted by the best friends of the new venture that it did stumble on the threshold. The type was at first generally too small. The headlines gave too much prominence to the classification of contents and

too little to the contents themselves. The excess of quantity rather bewildered the general reader. These were, however, only the sub-editorial trappings and suits of the paper, not the paper itself. They are not an uncommon mistake in journalistic commencements. The *News* has soon shed them. It promises to be a popular mirror of the highest, the best, and the most interesting phases of the world's life. All success to the great experiment! It is as difficult to exaggerate the disastrous consequences to the world in the event of failure, as to over-estimate the blessings which would follow achievement. May the new *Daily News* prove indeed to be

The heir of hopes too fair to turn out false!

So far only the public character of Mr. Cadbury



Cycle House, Bournville Works, with free storage for Two Hundred Machines.

has been outlined. Of his private life no account is needed, save to say that it is fit centre to the fair circumference. His thoughtfulness, even down to the smallest details of those about whom he is "concerned," is quite womanly in its exquisiteness, while to see him with a child is to see him at his very best.

As has been seen, it is a many-sided character; and to a stranger might seem a bundle of incongruities. Here is a capitalist hand-in-glove with Labour leaders; a Quaker who is an ecclesiastical statesman; bound by his creed to lay infinite emphasis on the individual soul, yet a great collectivist; a quietist and journalist in one. What is the secret—the unifying principle of it all?

One who knows him most intimately was asked to state in a word the essence of his character. Prompt the answer came: "Guidance—that one word explains it all. Not a choice does he make, not a line does he follow, not even does he decide on an appeal from the smallest charity, without a second or two spent in asking for guidance. And he acts on the answer he receives." Another near friend exclaimed, "Never was I more surprised than when I heard that George Cadbury was taking up the *Daily News*. It was no surprise to me that having taken it up he ultimately became sole proprietor. But, knowing him well and knowing his experience of the worry and loss as well as of the slow successes of journalism, I never thought he would have touched the *Daily News*. There is only one explanation," the friend went on: "George Cadbury believes intensely in revelation—revelation not only to the race, but to the individual. But often it costs him a hard fight to obey unexpected orders. I doubt not there has been a hard fight here." These are the utterances of sympathetic observers, not, be it remembered, of the man himself. The man of the world may scoff at the idea they convey; but the student



"Ye Olde Farm Inn," Bournville.

of history will think otherwise. Lord Rosebery's memorable utterance on Cromwell readily recurs:—

He was a practical mystic, the most formidable and terrible of all combinations. A man who combines inspiration apparently derived—in my judgment really derived—from close communication with the supernatural and the celestial, a man who has that inspiration, and adds to it the energy of a mighty man of action, such a man as that lives in communion on a Sinai of his own, and when he pleases to come down to this world below, seems armed with no less than the terrors and decrees of the Almighty Himself.

The philanthropist of Bournville is very unlike the victor of Marston Moor, and the purchase of the *Daily News* is a very different thing from the dismissal of the Long Parliament. But Cadbury, like Cromwell, is a "practical mystic." He receives his orders from what he believes to be a Divine Source; and, receiving, he obeys. How differently soever men may explain that conviction, certain it is that it has been the driving power which has pushed him on until it has placed him now in the middle of the national arena. Already men are beginning to speak of him as "the greatest municipal statesman of the age." The healing of the breaches of British Dissent, the deliverance of a million aged poor from the horror of the workhouse, and the solution of the housing problem in this age of great cities are surely matters as vital to the Empire as ever was the settlement of the dispute about ship money to the England of Cromwell's day. Will the consciousness of mandate press him beyond even these great questions? Of that no one knows save Destiny; least of all its submissive implement. One thing is morally certain. Whatever George Cadbury believes himself commanded to perform, he will attempt with all his powers to do. He will obey. There are no limits to what an obedient will may be called on to accomplish.

The advent of Mr. Cadbury into Metropolitan journalism synchronizes strangely with the universal anxiety about Mr. Rhodes. The contrast between the two men may perhaps be suggested by saying that one has been said to think in continents for the extension of Empire, while the other thinks in humanities for the realisation of the Kingdom of God.

F. H. STEAR



er House, Mary Vale Road, Bournville.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VÁMBÉRY.

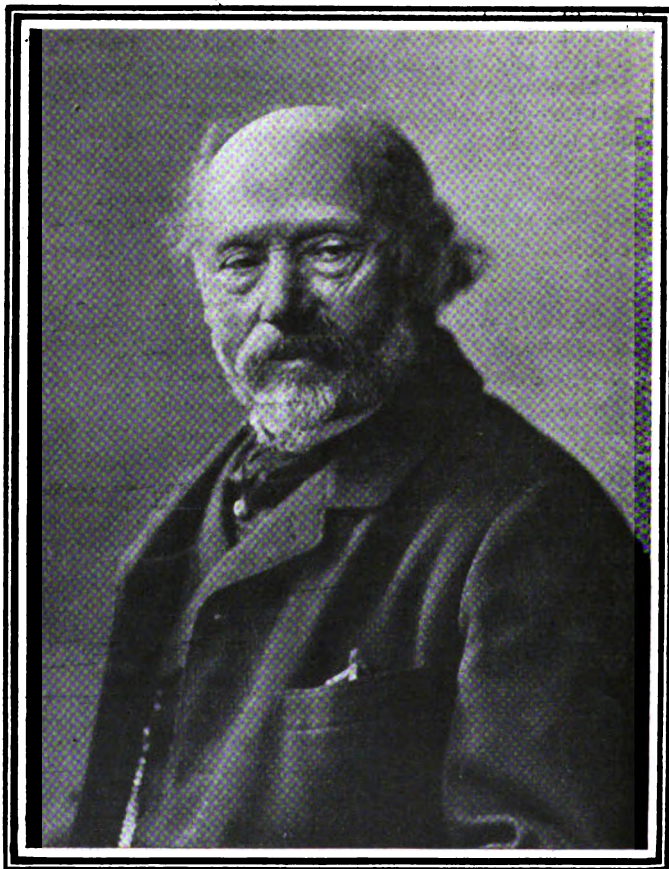
A TRIBUTE ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY. BY LOUIS KATSCHER.

WHEN, in 1895, I congratulated Jókai on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, the celebrated poet told me that it was a bad custom for people to congratulate others "upon becoming old." This sensible view is shared by another famous Hungarian, M. Vámbéry, than whom no Hungarian, with the sole exception of Kossuth, is better known to the English-speaking world. On being congratulated upon his seventieth birthday, in the name of the Hungarian Peace Society, whose vice-president he is, he replied gaily that he should have preferred to be forty years to-day instead of seventy. I made his acquaintance on his forty-fifth birthday; thus have known him for exactly twenty-five years. He is one of the most remarkable men, as to individuality, that it has ever been my fortune to meet anywhere in the world.

What characterises M. Vámbéry most is his extraordinary intrepidity. His energy is such that it positively cured his lameness, and made it possible for him to throw away the crutches which he had used from his fourth up to his tenth year. The desire to overcome his physical weakness, and the mockery of the other schoolboys at his infirmity, caused him one day to take a "resolution not to use the crutches any more; I hurled them aside and tried walking without them. At first it was a fearful ordeal, but I soon came off victorious, and in order not to be tempted again I broke the crutches into pieces, one of which

I afterwards used as a walking-stick." In course of time his tenacity accomplished much more for him; it helped him to carry out a feat of great daring. He travelled extensively in Central Asia at a time when it is likely such an attempt would have brought certain death on any European traveller less shrewd, clever,

and less intimately conversant with every detail of Mahometan life and customs. Like Dr. E. J. Dillon's adventurous disguises in Crete, Vámbéry played his part as a dervish in so masterly a way and kept up his *incognito* so strictly that he was considered a full-fledged follower of Mahomet, whereas in reality he was a Jew by birth and a Christian by conversion. How successful he was in disguising himself is best shown by the fact that about fifteen years ago a Central Asian writer published a Tartar booklet in which he, in the name of some of Vámbéry's old Tartar friends, defended the traveller against the charge of being a



Professor Arminius Vámbéry.

"giaour," adding that he was really a Mussulman, and was constantly and cleverly cheating the "giaours" by pretending to be a Christian!

These Tartar assertions or opinions do not harmonise with the view of Amir Yakub Khan on this subject. Vámbéry, in his dervish garb, was present at a durbar at the Court of Herat when Yakub, then prince, pointed to him, saying, "I swear you are an Englishman." So he had been found out at last, but by dint of stout denials succeeded in

suppressing the suspicions arising in the minds of his fellow-dervishes. He never learnt what had caused Yakub Khan to speak out thus positively until Sir Robert Warburton published recently his "Eighteen Years in the Khyber." On pp. 89-90 of this important book there occurs a most interesting passage referring to that stirring incident. Sir Robert, on meeting Yakub Khan one day, asked how he came to believe Vámbéry to be an Englishman. The explanation was extremely simple. At that durbar the prince recognised in that particular dervish a man whom he had noticed the day before, beating time with the music of the band with his feet; "no Oriental would ever have done this, so that the dervish must have been an Englishman in disguise; but I did not care to press my charge in the presence of his denials."

In his own country—and only there, for *nemo propheta in patria*—the great traveller used to be charged with never having really been in Central Asia, and to have freely invented all the adventures described in his famous "Travels in Central Asia." An admirer of his once replied to this charge:—"Well, if he was never there, he is even more to be admired for having been able to describe the conditions and usages of those then forbidden countries in so exact and truthful a manner." But Sir R. Warburton's conversation with Amir Yakub would prove the learned professor's presence in Central Asia, if proof were needed. After the publication of "Travels in Central Asia," some Central Asians in places of authority avowed having recognised him as a European, and on being asked why they did not then kill him, replied that he knew the whole of the Koran by heart—a fact which exempted him from death, according to a commandment of Mahometan law.

Very few men have ever known and been so closely connected with leading men and women all over the world as has Vámbéry. His personal friendship with the last three Sultans of Turkey and the last two Shahs of Persia is as much a matter of notoriety as the high respect in which he was held by the late Queen Victoria. This respect is equally felt by King Edward and the King of the Belgians. *Ad vocem* Leopold II., I may disclose a secret, or rather divulge the solution of a puzzle which caused much heart-burrowing and brain-bothering to the Germans a few

years ago. After Kaiser Wilhelm's congratulatory despatch to President Krüger on the defeat of the Jameson Raid, there appeared in the *Times* of January 18th, 1896, a sensational pro-British and anti-German letter, signed "A Foreigner." It created a great stir in the European Press, and was at first generally ascribed to Leopold II. The King's authorship was officially denied, but the name of the real writer never became known. It was the great Hungarian professor, a frequent correspondent to the *Times*!

Professor Vámbéry has lately finished his "Memoirs and Reminiscences." What a rich storehouse of fascinating recollections and good stories must these volumes be! But it is doubtful if they will see the light during his lifetime, since, like the diaries of Bismarck, they contain too many details of a personal nature to be published now. Meanwhile the Anglo-Saxon world may continue to enjoy that delightful book, "Arminius Vámbéry's Life and Adventures: Told by Himself," which ran through many editions some twelve or thirteen years ago. The wide circulation of this work makes its unnecessary to enter into biographical details about the cosmopolitan professor, who, despite his undaunted internationalism—the outcome of his personal knowledge of many countries and dozens of languages—has always had particular predilections for England and the English as well as for Turkey and the Turks; he considers England and Turkey almost as much his "fatherlands" as he does Hungary.

Fortunately he feels stronger and healthier than ever. He ascribes this fact to the plainness and regularity of his habits of life. With this coincides a strong aversion to being publicly feasted and honoured. He therefore prohibited any and every public celebration of his seventieth birthday—a modesty which well agrees with his dislike for titles and orders of distinction. He is an outspoken Democrat; this explains his want of personal vanity, though he might well have more reasons for being vain than most people. Of one thing he is vain—indeed proud: of having been a self-made man, in so far as he worked himself up from being a wretchedly poor boy, carrying heavy floursacks for his living, to be a world-famed traveller, scholar, and politician of great influence and affluence. *Ad multos annos!*



THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE DEATH OF MR. RHODES: HIS POLITICAL WILL AND TESTAMENT.

ALL last month Mr. Rhodes lay dying. For days the struggle was prolonged between his unconquerable will to live and the steady progress of the fatal malady to which he did not succumb until the Wednesday of Holy Week.

But not even the tenacious spirit of the most resolute of mortals can triumph in a combat with Death. "Who is this great one," cried the dying Frankish monarch, "who pulls down the strength of the strongest kings?" That strong one has now pulled down the strength of the strongest of the Money Kings of the Modern World. When Cecil Rhodes expired at Muizenbush on March 26th the most remarkable, and in some respects the most significant, personage of our time quitted the stage on which for the last fifteen years he has played so prominent a part. For good or for evil he ranked among the dozen foremost men of his day. He was one of the few men neither royal nor noble by birth who rose by sheer force of character and will to real although not titular Imperial rank. After the Pope, the Kaiser, the Tsar, there were few contemporary statesmen who commanded as much attention, who roused as much interest, as the man who has passed from our midst while still in his prime. The few who knew him loved him. The majority, to whom he was unknown, paid him their homage, some their admiration, and others their hate. And it must be admitted that the dread he inspired among those who disliked him was more widespread than the affection he commanded from those who came within the magic of his presence.

I.—THE FIRST OF THE MILLIONAIRE DYNASTY.

Cecil Rhodes, in the current phrase of the hour, was an empire maker. He was much more than that. Empire makers are almost as common as empire breakers, and, indeed, as in his case, the two functions are often combined. But Cecil Rhodes stands on a pedestal of his own. He was a man apart. It was his distinction to be the first of the new Dynasty of Money Kings which has been evolved in these later days as the real rulers of the modern world. There have been many greater millionaires than he. His friend and ally, Mr. Beit, could probably put down a bank-note for every sovereign Mr. Rhodes possessed, and still be a multi-millionaire. As a rich man Mr. Rhodes was not in the running with Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, or Mr. Astor. But although there have been many wealthier men, none of them before Mr. Rhodes recognised the opportunities which wealth affords its possessor of ruling the world. The great financiers of Europe have no doubt often used

their powers to control questions of peace or war and to influence politics, but they always acted from a strictly financial motive. Their aims were primarily the shifting of the values of stocks. To effect that end they have often taken a leading hand in political deals. But Mr. Rhodes inverted the operation. With him political considerations were always paramount. If he used the market he did it in order to secure the means of achieving political ends. Hence it is no exaggeration to regard him as the first—he will not be the last—of the Millionaire Monarchs of the Modern World.

He was the founder of the latest of the dynasties which seems destined to wield the sceptre of sovereign power over the masses of mankind. He has fallen in mid-career. His plans are but rudely sketched in outline, and much of the work which he had begun is threatened with destruction by his one fatal mistake. But he has lived long enough to enable those who were nearest to him to realise his idea and to recognise the significance of his advent upon the stage in the present state of the evolution of human society.

Mr. Rhodes was more than the founder of a dynasty. He aspired to be the creator of one of those vast semi-religious, quasi-political associations which, like the Society of Jesus, have played so large a part in the history of the world. To be more strictly accurate, he wished to found an Order as the instrument of the will of the Dynasty, and while he lived he dreamed of being both its Cæsar and its Loyola. It was this far-reaching world-wide aspiration of the man which rendered, to those who knew him, so absurdly inane the speculations of his critics as to his real motives. Their calculations as to his ultimate object are helpful only because they afford us some measure of the range of their horizon. When they told us that Mr. Rhodes was aiming at founding a huge fortune, of becoming Prime Minister of the Cape, or even of being the President of the United States of South Africa, of obtaining a peerage and of becoming a Cabinet Minister, we could not repress a smile. They might as well have said he was coveting a new pair of pantaloons or a gilded epaulette. Mr. Rhodes was one of the rare minds whose aspirations are as wide as the world. Such aspirations are more usually to be discovered among the founders of religions rather than among the founders of dynasties. It is this which constituted the unique, and to many the utterly incomprehensible, combination of almost incompatible elements in Mr. Rhodes' character. So utterly incomprehensible was the higher mystic side of Mr. Rhodes character to those among whom it was his fate to live and work, that after a few vain efforts to explain his real drift he gave up the task in despair. It would have

been easier to interpret colour to a man born blind, or melody to one stone-deaf from his birth, than to open the eyes of the understanding of the 'bulls' and 'bears' of the Stock Exchange to the far-reaching plans and lofty ambitions which lay behind the issue of Chartered. So the real Rhodes dwelt apart in the sanctuary of his imagination, into which the profane were never admitted. But it was in that sphere that he really lived, breathing that mystic and exalted atmosphere which alone sustained his spiritual life.

II.—THE REAL RHODES AND HIS RELIGION.

Nearly three years ago, just when this disastrous war was beginning to distract the mind and deprave the conscience of our people, I printed in the REVIEW a statement as to the fundamental principles upon which Rhodesianism rested. *Inter arma silent leges*, which may be extended to mean that when war begins no one reads articles in Reviews. Now, however, that Mr. Rhodes is no more with us, it is possible that this statement may attract more attention, and all the more so because although it was issued during his lifetime, it provoked from him neither publicly nor privately any protest, criticism, or correction.

I therefore think that my readers will be glad to be afforded an opportunity of seeing what I wrote in October, 1899, which I reprint exactly as it was published in the November number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS:—

HIS RELIGION.

Mr. Rhodes's conception of his duties to his fellow-men rests upon a foundation as distinctly ethical and theistic as that of the old Puritans. If you could imagine an emperor of old Rome crossed with one of Cromwell's Ironsides, and the result brought up at the feet of Ignatius Loyola, you would have an amalgam not unlike that which men call Cecil Rhodes. The idea of the State, the Empire, and the supreme allegiance which it has a right to claim from all its subjects, is as fully developed in him as in Augustus or in Trajan. But deep underlying all this there is the strong, earnest, religious conception of the Puritan. Mr. Rhodes is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a religious man. He was born in a rectory, and, like many other clergymen's sons, he is no great Churchman. He has an exaggerated idea of the extent to which modern research has pulverised the authority of the Bible; and, strange though it may appear to those who only know him as the destroyer of Lobengula, his moral sense revolts against accepting the Divine origin of the Hebrew writings which exult over the massacre of the Amalekites. In the doctrine of eternal torment he is an out-and-out unbeliever. Upon many questions relating to the other world his one word is Agnostic—"I do not know." But on the question of Hell he is quite sure he knows, and he knows that it is not true. Indeed, it is his one negative dogma, which he holds with astonishing vigour and certitude. It conflicts with his fundamental conception of the nature of things. Whatever may be or may not be, that cannot be.

HIS MEDITATIONS.

It may appear strange to those who only realise Mr. Rhodes as a successful empire-builder, or a modern

Midas at whose touch everything turns to gold, to hear that the great Afrikaner is much given to pondering seriously questions which, in the rush and hurry of modern life, most men seldom give themselves time to ask, much less to answer. But as Mohammed spent much time in the solitude of his cave before he emerged to astonish the world with the revelation of the Koran, so Cecil Rhodes meditated much in the years while he was washing dirt for diamonds under the South African stars. He is still a man much given to thinking over things. He usually keeps three or four subjects going at one time, and he sticks to them. At present he has on his mind the development of Rhodesia, the laying of the telegraph line to Tanganyika, the Cape to Cairo railway, and the ultimate federation of South Africa. These four objects preoccupy him. He does not allow himself to be troubled with correspondence. He receives letters and loses them sometimes, but answers them never.

In the earlier days, before he was known, he kept his thoughts to himself. But he thought much; and the outcome of his thinking is making itself felt more and more every day in the development of Africa.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SUPREME IDEAL.

When Mr. Rhodes was an undergraduate at Oxford, he was profoundly impressed by a saying of Aristotle as to the importance of having an aim in life sufficiently lofty to justify your spending your life in endeavouring to reach it. He went back to Africa wondering what his aim in life should be, knowing only one thing: that whatever it was, he had not found it. For him that supreme ideal was still to seek. So he fell a-thinking. The object to which most of those who surrounded him eagerly dedicated their lives was the pursuit of wealth. For that they were ready to sacrifice all. Was it worth it? Did the end, even when attained, justify the expenditure of one's life? To answer that question he looked at the men who had succeeded, who had made their pile, who had attained the goal which he was proposing he should make his own. What he saw was men who, with hardly an exception, did not know what use to make of the wealth they had spent their lives in acquiring. They had encumbered themselves with money-bags, and they spent all their time in taking care of them. Other object in life they seemed to have none. Wealth, for which they had given the best years of their life, was only a care, not a joy—a source of anxiety, not a sceptre of power. "If that is all, it is not good enough," thought Rhodes.

IN POLITICS.

Then his thoughts turned to politics. Why not devote his life to the achievement of a political career? He might succeed if he tried. Rhodes seldom doubts his capacity to succeed when he tries. Again he looked at the ultimate. In South Africa the top of the tree was represented by the Cape Premiership. What kind of men are Cape Premiers? He had known some of them. They were men who had alternate spells of office and opposition. Most of them were mediocrities; few of them had power, even when they held place. They were dependent for their political existence upon the goodwill of followers whom they had to wheedle or cajole. The position did not seem enviable; so once more Rhodes decided "it was not good enough." The true goal was still to seek.

IN THE CHURCHES.

His mind turned to religion. Was there to be found in the Churches a goal worth the devotion of a life? Perhaps—if it were true. But what if it were not? He

thought much of the marvellous career of Loyola, the man who underpinned the tottering foundations of the Catholic Church, and re-established them upon the rock of St. Peter, which had been shaken by the spiritual dynamite of the Reformation. There was a work worthy the best man's life. But nowadays who could believe in the Roman, or even in the Christian, creed? Every day some explorer dug up in Palestine some old inscription which made havoc with a Bible text—a conclusion which the reports of the Palestine Exploration Fund certainly do not bear out, but that need not be discussed here. Mr. Rhodes was a Darwinian, rather than a Christian. He knew there was no Hell. How could he devote himself to the service of the Catholic Church? As to the others, these were merely vulgar fractions of a fraction. He respected them all with the wide tolerance of a Roman philosopher, but they neither kindled his enthusiasm nor commanded his devotion. The old faiths were dying out. If his life were to have a worthy goal, it must be among the living, not among the dead, with the future rather than the past.

A DARWINIAN IN SEARCH OF GOD.

So he went on digging for diamonds, and musing, as he digged, on the eternal verities, the truth which underlies all phenomena. He was a Darwinian; he believed in evolution. But was it reasonable to believe that the chain of sentient existences which stretched unbroken from the marine Ascidean to man, stopped abruptly with the human race? "Was it not at least thinkable that there are Intelligences in the universe as much my superior in intellect as I am superior to the dog?" "Why should man be the terminus of the process of evolution?" So he reasoned, as all serious souls have reasoned long before Darwin was heard of.

Reincarnation, the possibility of an existence prior to this mortal life, did not interest him. "Life is too short, after all," he used to say, "to worry about previous lives. From the cradle to the grave—what is it? Three days at the seaside. Just that and nothing more. But although it is only three days, we must be doing something. I cannot spend my time throwing stones into the water. But what is worth while doing?" Then upon him there grew more and more palpably real, at least as a possibility, that the teachings of all the seers, of all the religions, were based on solid fact, and that after all there was a God who reigned over all the children of men, and who, moreover, would exact a strict account for all the deeds which they did in the body. He combatted the notion; but the balance of authority was against him. All religions, in all times—surely the universal instinct of the race had something to justify it!

A FIFTY PER CENT. CHANCE!

Mr. Rhodes argued the matter out in his cool, practical way, and decided the question for himself once for all. He did not surrender his agnostic position; but he decided that it was at least an even chance that there might be a God. Further than that he did not go. A fifty per cent. chance that there is a God Almighty is very far removed from the confident certainty of "I know that my Redeemer liveth." But a fifty-per-cent.-chance-God fully believed in is worth more as a factor in life than a forty per cent. faith in the whole Christian creed.

"WHAT WOULDST THOU HAVE ME TO DO?"

Mr. Rhodes had no sooner ciphered out his fifty per cent. chance than he was confronted with the reflection, "If there be a God, of which there is an even chance,

what does He want me to do, if so be that He cares anything about what I do?" For so the train of thought went on. "If there be a God, and if He do care, then the most important thing in the world for me is to find out what He wants me to do, and then go and do it." But how was he to find it out? It is a problem which puzzled the ancients. "Canst thou by searching find out God?" Are not His ways past finding out? Perhaps yes; perhaps no. They "did not know everything down in Judee." Anyhow, Mr. Rhodes was much too practical and thoroughgoing a man not to set himself to the task of ascertaining the will of God towards us—if so be that there be a God, of which, as aforesaid, the Rhodesian calculation is that the chances are even, for or against.

WHAT IS HE DOING?

Mr. Rhodes, as I have said, is a Darwinian. He believes in the gospel of evolution, of the survival of the fittest, of progress by natural selection. With such outfit as this, he set himself in his diamond-hole to attempt the solution of the oldest of all problems. "If there be a God, and if He cares anything about what I do, then," said Rhodes to himself, "I think I shall not be far wrong in concluding that He would like me to do pretty much as He is doing—to work on the same lines towards the same end. Therefore, the first thing for me to do is to try to find out what God—if there be a God—is doing in this world; what are His instruments, what lines is He going on, and what is He aiming at. The next thing then for me to do is to do the same thing, use the same instruments, follow the same lines, and aim at the same mark to the best of my ability."

Having thus cleared the way, Mr. Rhodes put on his thinking cap and endeavoured to puzzle out answers to these questions. It sounds somewhat profane, the way in which he puts it; but in its essence, is it not the way in which all earnest souls, each according to his own light, have endeavoured to probe the mystery of the universe? Is not the supreme profanity not the use of mundane dialect to describe the process, but rather the failure to put the question at all?

(1) THE DIVINE AREA OF ACTION.

The first thing that impressed Mr. Rhodes, as the result of a survey of the ways of God to man, is that the Deity must look at things on a comprehensive scale. If Mr. Rhodes thinks in continents, his Maker must at least think in planets. In other words, the Divine plan must be at least co-extensive with the human race. If there be a God at all who cares about us, He cares for the whole of us, not for an elect few in a corner. Whatever instrument He uses must be one that is capable of influencing the whole race. Hence the range of the instrument, or, as a Papist would say, the catholicity of the Church, is one of the first credentials of its Divine origin and authority. Hole-and-corner plans of salvation, theological or political, are out of court. If we can discover the traces of the Divine plan, it must be universal, and that agency or constitution which most nearly approximates to it in the universality of its influence bears the Divine trade-mark.

(2) THE DIVINE METHOD.

This conception of the Divine credentials seemed to Mr. Rhodes to be immediately fatal to the pretensions of all the Churches. They may be all very good in their way; but one and all are sectional. The note of catholicity is everywhere lacking. Even the Roman Catholic but touches a decimal of the race. Besides, all the Churches are but of yesterday. They belong to the latest phase

of human evolution. What Mr. Rhodes was after was something older and more universal. He found it in the doctrine of evolution. Here, at least, was a law or uniform method of Divine procedure which, in point of view of antiquity, left nothing to be desired, and which at this present moment is universally active among all sentient beings. What is the distinctive feature of that doctrine? The perfection of the species, attained by the elimination of the unfit; the favourable handicapping of the fit. The most capable species survives, the least capable goes to the wall. The perfecting of the fittest species among the animals, or of races among men, and then the conferring upon the perfected species or race the title-deeds of the future; that seemed to Mr. Rhodes, through his Darwinian spectacles, the way in which God is governing His world, has governed it, and will continue to govern it, so far as we can foresee the future.

(3) THE DIVINE INSTRUMENT.

The planet being postulated as the area of the Divine activity, and the perfecting of the race by process of natural selection, and the struggle for existence being recognised as the favourite instruments of the Divine Ruler, the question immediately arose as to which race at the present time seems most likely to be the Divine instrument in carrying out the Divine idea over the whole of this planet. The answer may seem to Chauvinists obvious enough. But Mr. Rhodes is not a Chauvinist. He was conducting a serious examination into a supremely important question, and he would take nothing for granted. There are various races of mankind—the Yellow, the Black, the Brown, and the White. If the test be numerical, the Yellow race comes first. But if the test be the area of the world and the power to control its destinies, the primacy of the White race is indisputable. The Yellow race are massed thick on one half of a single continent: the White exclusively occupy Europe, practically occupy the Americas, are colonising Australia, and are dominating Asia. In the struggle for existence the White race had unquestionably come out on top.

The White race being thus favourably handicapped by the supreme Handicapper, the next question was which of the White races is naturally selected for survival—which is proving itself most fit in the conditions of its environment to defeat adverse influences and to preserve persistently its distinctive type?

(4) THE DIVINE IDEAL.

At this point in the analysis Mr. Rhodes dropped for the moment the first line of inquiry to take up another, which might lead him more directly to his goal. What is it that God—if there be a God—is aiming at? What is the ultimate aim of all this process of evolution? What is the Divine ideal towards which all creation presses, consciously or unconsciously? To find out the ultimate destination of sentient creatures may be difficult or even impossible; but the only clue which we have to the drift of the Divine action is to note the road by which He has led us hitherto, to see how far we have got already. Then we may be in a position to infer, with some degree of probability, the route that has still to be travelled. If, therefore, we wish to see where we are tending, the first thing to do is to examine those who are in advance. We do not go back to the ape, the Bushman, or the Pigmy to see the trend of evolution. We go rather to the foremost of mankind, the most cultured specimens of the civilised race, the best men, in short, of whom we have any records or knowledge since history began. What these exceptionally—it may be prematurely—evolved individuals have attained is a prophecy of what

the whole phalanx of humanity may be destined to reach. They are the highwater mark of the race up till now. Progress will consist in bringing up mankind to their level.

THE THREEFOLD TEST: JUSTICE—LIBERTY—PEACE.

Proceeding further in his examination of the foremost and most highly evolved specimens of the race, Mr. Rhodes found them distinguished among their fellows by certain moral qualities which enable us to form some general conception as to the trend of evolution. Contemplating the highest realised standard of human perfection, Mr. Rhodes formed the idea that the cue to the Divine purpose was to discover the race which would be most likely to universalise certain broad general principles. "What," asked Mr. Rhodes, "is the highest thing in the world? Is it not the idea of Justice? I know none higher. Justice between man and man—equal, absolute, impartial, fair play to all; that surely must be the first note of a perfected society. But, secondly, there must be Liberty, for without freedom there can be no justice. Slavery in any form which denies a man a right to be himself, and to use all his faculties to their best advantage, is, and must always be, unjust. And the third note of the ultimate towards which our race is bending must surely be that of Peace, of the industrial commonwealth as opposed to the military clan or fighting Empire." Anyhow, these three seem to Mr. Rhodes sufficient to furnish him with a metewand wherewith to measure the claims of the various races of the world to be regarded as the Divine instrument of future evolution. Justice, Liberty, and Peace—these three. Which race in the world most promotes, over the widest possible area, a state of society having these three as corner-stones?

Who is to decide the question? Let all the races vote and see what they will say. Each race will no doubt vote for itself, but who receives every second vote? Mr. Rhodes had no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the English race—the English-speaking man, whether British, American, Australian, or South African—is the type of the race which does now, and is likely to continue to do in the future, the most practical, effective work to establish justice, to promote liberty, and to ensure peace over the widest possible area of the planet.

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM!

"Therefore," said Mr. Rhodes to himself in his curious way, "if there be a God, and He cares anything about what I do, I think it is clear that He would like me to do what He is doing Himself. And as He is manifestly fashioning the English-speaking race as the chosen instrument by which He will bring in a state of society based upon Justice, Liberty and Peace, He must obviously wish me to do what I can to give as much scope and power to that race as possible. Hence," so he concludes this long argument, "if there be a God, I think that what He would like me to do is to paint as much of the map of Africa British red as possible, and to do what I can elsewhere to promote the unity and extend the influence of the English-speaking race."

Mr. Rhodes had found his longed-for ideal, nor has he ever since then had reason to complain that it was not sufficiently elevated or sufficiently noble to be worth the devotion of his whole life.

The passage in Aristotle which exercised so much influence upon the Oxford undergraduate was his definition of virtue, "Virtue is the highest activity of the soul living for the highest object in a perfect life." That, he said, had always seemed to him the noblest rule to follow, and he had made it his rule from the first.

III.—LOYOLA REDIVIVUS.

If these were Mr. Rhodes' ideals, what were the practical means by which he hoped to carry them out? The answer to this is characteristic of the man. His great dream was to found a Society composed of men of strong convictions and of great wealth, which would do for the unity of the English-speaking race what the Society of Jesus did for the Catholic Church immediately after the Reformation.

The English-speaking race stood to Mr. Rhodes for all that the Catholic Church stood to Ignatius Loyola. Mr. Rhodes saw in the English-speaking race the greatest instrument yet evolved for the progress and elevation of mankind—shattered by internal dissensions and reft in twain by the declaration of American Independence, just as the unity of the Church was destroyed by the Protestant Reformation. Unlike Loyola, who saw that between Protestants and Catholics no union was possible, and who therefore devoted all his energies to enable the Catholics to extirpate their adversaries, Mr. Rhodes believed that it was possible to secure the reunion of the race. Loyola was an out-and-out Romanist. He took sides unhesitatingly with the Pope against the Reformers. The attitude of Mr. Rhodes was altogether different. He was devoted to the old flag, but, in his ideas he was American, and in his later years he expressed to me his unhesitating readiness to accept the reunion of the race under the Stars and Stripes if it could not be obtained in any other way. Although he had no objection to the Monarchy, he unhesitatingly preferred the American to the British Constitution, and the text-book which he laid down for the guidance of his novitiates was a copy of the American Constitution.

Imagine the soul of an Erasmus in the skin of a Loyola ready to purchase the unity of Christendom by imposing upon the Pope the theses which Luther nailed upon the church door at Wittenburg, and you have some idea of the standpoint of Mr. Rhodes.

He was for securing union, if necessary, by means which at first sight were little calculated to promote unity. If the American constitution was his political text-book, his one favourite expedient for inducing Americans to recognise the need for unity was the declaration of a tariff war waged by means of differential duties upon imports from those English-speaking commonwealths which clapped heavy duties on British goods.

Mr. Rhodes' political ideas were written out by him on one of the very few long letters which he ever wrote to anyone, just before his departure from Kimberley to Mashonaland in the autumn of 1890. The communication takes the shape of a *résumé* of a long conversation which I had had with him just before he left London for the Cape. Despite a passage which suggests that I should sub-edit it and dress up his ideas, I think the public will prefer to have these rough, hurried, and sometimes ungrammatical notes exactly as Mr. Rhodes scrawled them off rather than to have

them supplied with "literary clothing" by anyone else:—

Please remember the key of my idea discussed with you is a Society, copied from the Jesuits as to organisation, the practical solution a differential rate and a copy of the United States Constitution, for that is Home Rule or Federation, and an organisation to work this out, working in the House of Commons for decentralisation, remembering that an Assembly that is responsible for a fifth of the world has no time to discuss the questions raised by Dr. Tanner or the important matter of Mr. O'Brien's breeches, and that the labour question is an important matter, but that deeper than the labour question is the question of the market for the products of labour, and that, as the local consumption (production) of England can only support about six million, the balance depends on the trade of the world.

That the world with America in the forefront is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures, and that this is the supreme question, for I believe that England with fair play should manufacture for the world, and, being a Free Trader, I believe until the world comes to its senses you should declare war—I mean a commercial war with those who are trying to boycott your manufactures—that is my programme. You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after one hundred years, and a secret society organised like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something, and a hideous annoyance created by the difficult question daily placed before their minds as to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their wealth to. You would furnish them with the solution, greatly relieving their minds and turning their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage.

I am a bad writer, but through my ill-connected sentences you can trace the lay of my ideas, and you can give my idea the literary clothing that is necessary. I write so fully because I am off to Mashonaland, and I can trust you to respect my confidence. It is a fearful thought to feel that you possess a patent, and to doubt whether your life will last you through the circumlocution of the forms of the Patent Office. I have that inner conviction that if I can live I have thought out something that is worthy of being registered at the Patent Office; the fear is, shall I have the time and the opportunity? And I believe with all the enthusiasm bred in the soul of an inventor it is not self-glorification I desire, but the wish to live to register my patent for the

benefit of those who, I think, are the greatest people the world has ever seen, but whose fault is that they do not know their strength, their greatness, and their destiny, and who are wasting their time on their minor local matters, but being asleep do not know that through the invention of steam and electricity, and in view of their enormous increase, they must now be trained to view the world as a whole, and not only consider the social questions of the British Isles. Even a Labouchere, who possesses no sentiment, should be taught that the labour of England is dependent on the outside world, and that as far as I can see, the outside world, if he does not look out, will boycott the results of English labour. They are calling the new country Rhodesia, that is from the Transvaal to the southern end of Tanganyika; the other name is Zambesia. I find I am human and should like to be living after my death; still, perhaps, if that name is coupled with the object of England everywhere, and united, the name may convey the discovery of an idea which ultimately led to the cessation of all wars and one language throughout the world, the patent being the gradual absorption of wealth and human minds of the higher order to the object.

What an awful thought it is that if we had not lost America, or if even now we could arrange with the present members of the United States Assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world is secured for all eternity. We could hold your federal parliament five years at Washington and five at London. The only thing feasible to carry this idea out is a secret one (society) gradually absorbing the wealth of the world to be devoted to such an object. There is Hirsch with twenty millions, very soon to cross the unknown border, and struggling in the dark to know what to do with his money; and so one might go on *ad infinitum*.

Fancy the charm to young America, just coming on and dissatisfied—for they have filled up their own country and do not know what to tackle next—to share in a scheme to take the government of the whole world! Their present president is dimly seeing it, but his horizon is limited to the New World north and south, and so he would intrigue in Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, to the exclusion of England. Such a brain wants but little to see the true solution; he is still groping in the dark, but is very near the discovery. For the American has been taught the lesson of Home Rule and the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleansing the parish drains. The present position

in the English House is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to have personally counted his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash, and re-counted it upon its return. It would have been better for Europe if he had carried out his idea of Universal Monarchy; he might have succeeded if he had hit on the idea of granting self-government to the component parts. Still, I will own tradition, race, and diverse languages acted against his dream; all these do not exist as to the present English-speaking world, and apart from this union is the sacred duty of taking the responsibility of the still uncivilised parts of the world. The trial of these countries who have been found wanting—such as Portugal, Persia, even Spain—and the judgment that they must depart, and, of course, the whole of the South American Republics. What a scope and what a horizon of work, at any rate, for the next two centuries, the best energies of the best people in the world; perfectly feasible, but needing an organisation, for it is impossible for one human atom to complete anything, much less such an idea as this requiring the devotion of the best souls of the next 200 years. There are three essentials:—(1) The plan duly weighed and agreed to. (2) The first organisation. (3) The seizure of the wealth necessary.

I note with satisfaction that the committee appointed to inquire into the McKinley Tariff report that in certain articles our trade has fallen off 50 per cent., and yet the fools do not see that if they do not look out they will have England shut out and isolated with ninety millions to feed and capable internally of supporting about six millions. If they had had statesmen they would at the present moment be commercially at war with the United States, and they would have boycotted the raw products of the United States until she came to her senses. And I say this because I am a Free Trader. But why go on writing? Your people do not know their greatness; they possess a fifth of the world and do not know that it is slipping from them, and they spend their time on discussing Parnell and Dr. Tanner, the character of Sir C. Dilke, the question of compensation for beer-houses, and *omne hoc genus*. Your supreme question at the present moment is the seizure of the labour vote at the next election. Read the *Australian Bulletin* (New South Wales), and see where undue pandering to the labour vote may lead you, but at any rate the eight-hour question is not possible without a union of the English-speaking world, otherwise you drive your manufactures to Belgium, Holland, and Germany, just as you have placed a great deal of cheap sh-

trade in the hands of Italy by your stringent shipping regulations which they do not possess, and so carry goods at lower rates.

Here this political will and testament abruptly breaks off. It is rough, inchoate, almost as uncouth as one of Cromwell's speeches, but the central idea glows luminous throughout. How pathetic to read to-day the thrice expressed foreboding that life would not be spared him to carry out his great ideal. But it may be as Lowell sang of Lamartine :—

To carve thy fullest thought, what though
Time was not granted? Age in history,
Like that Dawn's face which baffled Angelo,
Left shapeless, grander for its mystery,
Thy great Design shall stand, and day
Flood its blind front from Orients far away.

IV.—THE REALISATION OF THE RHODESIAN IDEAL.

That Mr. Rhodes is no more with us may seem to some a conclusive reason why all hope should be abandoned of realising his great idea. To me it seems that the death of the Founder in the midst of his unaccomplished labours is a trumpet call to all those who believed in him to redouble their exertions to carry out his vast designs for the achievement of the unity of the English-speaking race.

What is the Rhodesian ideal? It is the promotion of racial unity on the basis of the principles embodied in the American Constitution. The question of differential tariff is a matter of detail. The fundamental principle is, as Mr. Rhodes very clearly saw, the principle of the American Constitution; or, as he bluntly said, that is Home Rule. As an Empire we must federate or perish.

Mr. Rhodes saw this as clearly as Lord Rosmead, who was the first author of the saying; but it is to be feared that many of those who call themselves Rhodesians have not yet accepted the very first principle of Mr. Rhodes' doctrine.

So this day they apologise for the subscription to Mr. Parnell's Home Rule Chest as if it were a lamentable aberration. It was, on the contrary, the very keynote of the whole Rhodesian gospel. No man had less sympathy with the high-flying Imperialists of Downing Street than had Mr. Rhodes. No man more utterly detested the favourite maxims of military satraps and Crown Governors. When he came home from the siege of Kimberley he told me that he expected "in two years' time to be the best abused man in South Africa by the Loyalists." "I am delighted to hear it," I replied; "but how will that come about?" "Because," he said, "these people have set their minds upon trampling on the Dutch, and I am not going to allow it. For you cannot govern South Africa by trampling on the Dutch."

Mr. Rhodes was a Home Ruler first and an Imperialist afterwards. He realised more keenly than most of his friends that the Empire was

doomed unless the principle of Home Rule was carried out consistently and logically throughout the whole of the King's dominions. "If you want to know how it is to be done," he once said to me, "read the Constitution and the history of the United States. The Americans have solved the problem. It is no new thing that need puzzle you. English-speaking men have solved it, and for more than a hundred years have tested its working. Why not profit by their experience? What they have proved to be a good thing for them is not likely to be a bad thing for us."

To be a Rhodesian then of the true stamp you must be a Home Ruler and something more. You must be an Imperialist, not from mere lust of dominion or pride of race, but because you believe the Empire is the best available instrument for diffusing the principles of Justice, Liberty, and Peace throughout the world. Whenever Imperialism involves the perpetration of Injustice, the suppression of Freedom, and the waging of wars other than those of self-defence, the true Rhodesian must cease to be an Imperialist. But a Home Ruler and Federalist, according to the principles of the American Constitution, he can never cease to be, for Home Rule is a fundamental principle, whereas the maintenance and extension of the Empire are only means to an end, and may be changed, as Mr. Rhodes was willing to change them. If, for instance, the realisation of the greater ideal of Race Unity could only be brought about by merging the British Empire in the American Republic, Mr. Rhodes was prepared to advocate that radical measure.

The question that now arises is whether in the English-speaking world there are to be found men of faith adequate to furnish forth materials for the Society of which Mr. Rhodes dreamed :—

Still through our paltry stir and strife
Glows down the wished Ideal,
And Longing moulds in clay what Life
Carves in the marble Real.

We have the clay mould of Mr. Rhodes' longed-for Society. Have we got the stuff, in the Empire and the Republic, to carve it in marble?

Mr. Rhodes, like David, may have had to yield to a successor the realisation of an ideal too lofty to be worked out by the man who first conceived it.

"It was in my mind," said the old Hebrew monarch as he came to die, "to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God. But the word of the Lord came to me, saying, 'Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars; thou shalt not build an house unto My name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in My sight. Behold, a son shall be born to thee, who shall be a man of rest. . . . he shall build a house for My name.'"

So it may be that someone coming after Mr. Rhodes may prosper exceedingly in founding the great Order of which Mr. Rhodes did dream.

SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

Electric Waves and the Brain.

IN the wireless telegraph electric or Hertzian waves in the ether cause metal dust to "cohere," and Mr. A. F. Collins, in the *Electrical World and Engineer*, February 22 (120, Liberty Street, New York, 10 cents), gives results of his experiments showing that they also make the cells of the brain in man or other animals cohere. He was led to the research by the alleged suffering of persons, especially the nervous, gouty or rheumatic, from thunderstorms. He cites the case of a girl of eight, residing in Germanstown, Philadelphia, who fell into convulsions at thunder and lightning, and when a house a quarter of a mile distant was struck, expired. The death was ascribed to fright, but Mr. Collins put it down to electric waves. The apparatus he employed in his experiments was like that of Hertz, giving a spark 2 centimetres long, and electric waves of 30 centimetres. Brain cells, living or dead, substituted for an ordinary carbon "coherer," were found to cohere like it; that is to say, their electrical resistance fell. The "gray" was more sensitive to the waves than the "white" matter of the human brain. The rust-coloured matter in the cerebellum was most, and the medulla, where the nerves centre, the least sensitive part observed. One day, in trying to measure the resistance of the brain with a Wheatstone balance, he saw the galvanometer needle swing without apparent cause from side to side, showing a rise and fall of resistance for which he could not account, until a thunderclap told of an approaching storm, and led him to prove that the electric waves caused by lightning discharges also exert a cohering action on the brain. When the storm was at its height he replaced the galvanometer by a telephone, and heard sounds from the cohering of the brain similar to those of dipping red-hot metal into water. In trying to explain the pathological effects of thunderstorms he suggests that electric waves acting on the cerebrum are transmitted to the diseased part of the anatomy. The cerebellum seems to be a kind of governor of muscular movements, and the waves may aggravate existing disorders. The muscles at the base of a living brain subjected to the waves were seen to convulse or twitch, and it is interesting to add that over a century ago Galvani's assistant while touching frogs' limbs with a scalpel saw the twitch every time a spark was drawn from an electric machine, doubtless owing to electric waves. Mr. Collins concludes that "coherence" by electric waves is manifested through the nervous system, and what is called "fear" is often due to these waves. The brain cells are more affected than the brain fibres; they are affected in health or disease, and the waves from lightning may even cause death. The same journal in an editorial points out the bearing of the experiments on the hypothesis of telepathy

being a result of ether waves passing from one brain to another. The *Electrician* (London), March 14th, also suggests that electric waves of the wireless telegraph might produce a similar cohering of the brain, perhaps in some cases dangerous. It may be added that this nervous effect of electric waves, causing prostration and a "throbbing sensation" during flashes of lightning, was surmised in the "Romance of Electricity" (Munro), p. 67, published 1893.

Repeater for the Wireless Telegraph.

SOON after Marconi introduced his wireless telegraph it was shown by an English writer in the *Globe* that practically any distance—for example, England to America—could be covered by employing "relays" at intervals to receive and forward the message. M. Emile Guarini, of Brussels, has invented a repeating relay for the purpose which is described in the *Scientific American*, March 8th (Munn and Co., 361, Broadway, New York, 8 cents), with illustrations by Mr. A. F. Collins. It is more difficult to send ether messages over land than over sea owing to obstructions from buildings, hills, etc., and a transmitter capable of signalling 100 miles over water may only cover 25 miles over land. Hence there is more need of relays for land than sea use. M. Guarini worked out his apparatus in telegraphing between Brussels and Antwerp, 25 miles apart, with a repeating relay at Malines, a town on an eminence between. In Brussels the antennæ or elevated wires, 90 feet high, were fixed on the Column of Congress, at Malines on the Tower of St. Rombaut, and at Antwerp on the tower of Notre Dame. The relay is of the electro-magnetic switch order used in wire telegraphy, but is operated by a coherer in connection with the antenna which receive the electric waves from the atmosphere. Care is taken to prevent the outgoing or relayed signals from interfering with the incoming signals to be relayed. It is, of course, automatic and is said to work well.

Weakly Babies and Sterilised Milk.

TEN years ago a baby atrophied or feeble from intestinal troubles, or a seven months' child, was nursed on the breast; but it is now feasible to rear such weaklings by the methodical and exclusive employment of sterilised milk. A practical trial of the system has been made by M. G. Variot at his "Goutte de Lait," Belleville, Paris, and the results are given, with statistical curves, in the *Revue Scientifique*, February 22nd (19, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris, 60 centimes). The success of the sterilised milk is an important fact, because it will gradually do away with hired wet nurses, and women of the poorer classes who cannot nurse their own children may still hope to preserve their own weaklings, although unable to pay for a wet nurse.

Talking and Musical Arc.

IT is an old observation that the electric arc sometimes emits a humming sound made by the "brushes" of the dynamo supplying the current, and this fact has led to the invention of a talking or singing arc, in short a telephone arc, which is the latest electric marvel. The best arc for the purpose has carbons with solid cores like those of Siemens. A telephone transmitter is required, that is to say a microphone and a battery in circuit with the primary wire of an induction coil, and the secondary wire of the coil is connected to the two carbons. The telephone transmitter and the arc may be in separate rooms or further apart, provided the connecting wires are long enough. On speaking, singing, or playing into the microphone the arc reproduces the sounds. An illustrated description of the arrangement of MM. Heller, Coudray and Co. appears in *La Nature*, March 1st (Masson et Cie., 120, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, 50 centimes), and the *Electrician* March 7th (Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, London, 6d.), contains a notice of the experiments of Mr. Duddell at the Royal Institution, including his "wireless telephone" made by causing the light of the sonorous arc to fall on selenium cells in circuit with a battery and a telephone receiver. The light, varying with the sonorous current, varies the resistance of the selenium, and with it the current in the telephone, which therefore emits the sounds. The sounds, in fact, are conveyed through space from the arc to the selenium cells by the beam of light, but in a different manner from the "photophone" of Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Alcohol for Lighting and Heating.

THE French and Germans above all are giving their attention to the use of alcohol for petroleum in lamps and stoves or motor-cars, their object being to benefit their farmers and avoid importing petroleum. The governments encourage experiments on the subject, and exhibitions of apparatus including alcohol engines have been held. A long illustrated paper by M. Lindet on the lighting and heating appliances at the French exhibition of last year is given in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*, February 28th (office of the Société, 44, Rue de Rennes, Paris). He concludes that while petroleum has certain advantages over alcohol or carburetted alcohol, the latter is preferable on the whole because it has no smell in burning, no smoke, or dirt. For heating petroleum is rather cheaper at present, but is not so cleanly as alcohol.

Reversal of Photographie Images.

MR. M. J. WIEBERT, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, March (Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, U.S., 50 cents.), describes his experiments with sensitive photographic plates, in which the negative picture given a short exposure was turned into a positive picture by long exposure. He also shows a way of making negatives without the use of a dark room.

Ability and the Head.

DR. KARL PEARSON, F.R.S., of University College, has with the help of others, ladies and gentlemen, made a study of the physical measurements of Cambridge students and their careers, to find if there is any relation between mental ability and the size and shape of the head. All the subjects being of like nurture and habits, there was less chance of mistake than if they belonged to different classes. The results go to confirm an earlier deduction of Dr. Lee, namely, that there is no marked correlation between ability and the size or shape of the head. They are also borne out by an investigation of Dr. Karl Pearson on school children, and are given in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, March 7th (Harrison and Sons, 45, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., 2s. 6d.). His final conclusion is that very brilliant men "may possibly have a very slightly larger head than their fellows, but taking the general population there is really a very insignificant association between size of head and ability." For practical purpose it seems impossible to judge of ability by size of head.

New Flying Machines.

THE Villard aviator is a helical aeroplane or parachute, rather like a gigantic Japanese umbrella in appearance, namely, a circular disc mounted on a vertical stem which carries the seat of the aeronaut, the rudder, and propelling mechanism—that is, an aerial screw driven by a motor. Stability is given to the machine by revolving the parachute horizontally on the pegtop or gyroscopic principle. The helical form of the parachute prevents it from sinking rapidly to the ground provided it is in rotation. The weight of the whole is about 700 lbs., including the aeronaut. It is illustrated in the *Scientific American*, March 8th. Other flying machines of Van Kresz, Hofmann, and Whitehead, all different aeroplanes, are illustrated and described in *De Natuur*, February 15th (J. G. Broese, Utrecht, Holland).

Help in Asphyxiation.

PROFESSOR N. GRÉHANT, Museum of Natural History, Paris, is led by experiments, given in *La Nature*, March 8th, to conclude that in cases of poisoning or asphyxiation by carbonic acid gas the first thing to do is admit fresh air to the patient, and if this does not soon revive him supply oxygen to his lungs by inhalation or artificial respiration. The oxygen drives the carbonic oxide from the blood. He therefore recommends that oxygen in bags should be kept for sale by pharmacists.

Blue Light and Tuberculosis.

HERR G. KAISER finds that bacilli of pulmonary consumption are killed in thirty minutes by the light of an arc lamp concentrated by a lens of blue glass or methylene blue. These pure blue rays pass through the body, as proved by photography, and therefore can destroy bacilli in any part of the lungs. Patients treated showed marked improvement after six days. Blue light, free of red rays (according to his paper in the *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, No. 7, 1902), is also a mild anæsthetic, diminishing pain.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

STORM SIGNALS FROM DR. SHAW.

THE RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

SEVEN years ago President Cleveland's message on the subject of the Venezuelan frontier was preceded, if not heralded, by the publication of several significant articles from the pen of Dr. Shaw in the *American Review of Reviews*. To these articles I called special attention at the time, unfortunately without succeeding in rousing Downing Street to the sense of the seriousness of the crisis which was approaching. In the March number of the *American Review of Reviews*, in the section entitled "The Progress of the World," Dr. Shaw devotes several pages to warnings which bear an ominous resemblance to those which preceded the Venezuelan crisis.

DO WE NEED CANADA?

Without further preliminary or comment on my part I will summarise the gist of what Dr. Shaw has got to say. He begins by a general survey of the relations between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, and from this goes on to discuss the question as to the question of the reality of the interest which European nations have over-sea. He remarks that there is little apparent advantage to the English in maintaining permanent political connection with these newer Englands across the sea. But the retention of some threads of union is necessary in order to give pretence for the proud use of the word "Empire," more and more needful to the British imagination. It was not always so, in proof of which he quotes from a recent address by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in which he asserts that at the close of the great American War the English Government would have been ready enough to accept, as a settlement of all disputes with the Government of Washington, the transfer of Canada to the United States, provided the Canadians were willing. The consent of the Canadians, Mr. Adams thinks, would not have been hard to gain, inasmuch as the benefits of annexation would have been stupendous in almost every way.

CANADA IN A EUROPEAN WAR.

Things have changed since then. This is illustrated by a reference to Mr. Chamberlain, whom Dr. Shaw hails as the recognised leader of English politics—the man of courage, force, energy, and efficiency, who will be the inevitable next Prime Minister. Canada is now looked upon as a part of the strategical, military strength of England, and as such valuable at any time for England's support in Imperial conquest or in European war. This change Dr. Shaw regards as unfortunate, because it means that Canada is to be dragged into the European conflict, from which it is the object of the Monroe Doctrine to deliver her, along with the rest of the

Western world. This dragging of European and Asiatic conflicts into the heart of the continent of North America would cause the Government of the United States great inconvenience. Canada's participation in the South African War, a matter which did not concern her directly or indirectly, is a most flagrant violation of the essence of the Monroe Doctrine that has ever been committed, because it makes a precedent under which Canada will be deemed by Europe a party to all of England's quarrels, and therefore a legitimate fighting ground.

"A MENACE TO THE U.S."

Then follows a passage which may be commended to those who imagine that they can ride at the same time two such different horses as the American Alliance and Colonial Jingoism. Dr. Shaw says:—"So long as Canada remains in this anomalous position the English statesmen who are congratulating themselves upon the strength of Canada's strategic position and upon her military value to England show little foresight when in the next breath they descant upon the value to England, above all things else, of the friendship of the United States. For it is a simple fact that the one thing in the whole outlook for the United States that is in any way menacing is an arbitrary line across the Continent which checks its natural expansion and beyond which a European Power is building fortifications."

AMERICAN EXPANSION IN CANADA INEVITABLE.

Then Dr. Shaw sets forth his theory of what ought to have been the providential order of things on the American Continent. The Canadians, he says, were a small and stationary people on the St. Lawrence and on the northern side of Lake Ontario. Nature intended the far North-West for the free and natural expansion of America—meaning thereby, I assume, the citizens of the United States. It was a mistake for the English to make over the great empty Hudson Bay territory and the Pacific North-West to her Canadian maritime colonies on the Atlantic seaboard. That region should have been instead transferred for a proper consideration to the United States. The result of that is that the critics of England in the United States will some time charge her with creating a military ally in Canada to thwart the expansion of the United States in the only direction in which expansion is possible, and where furthermore it is just as inevitable as the Russification of Manchuria.

OUR HISTORIC OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATES.

Dr. Shaw admits that the people of the United States and Great Britain are closely bound together by a thousand ties, but that cannot cover up the fact that the only serious difficulties the United States Government ever had were with the English Government.

The obsolete Clayton-Bulwer Treaty instead of being merely abrogated with perfect goodwill by mutual consent was kept alive by England as an irritating matter of contention over half a century. Even when she finally consented to its abrogation it was only after irritating delays and hampering conditions. There does not remain in the minds of a single American any irritation against Spain, against China, nor is there any unfriendly feeling against the Filipinos. With Germany also there are relations of confidence and goodwill. But how different is it in the case of Great Britain! It was not a German aggression in South America which compelled the United States to take a positive stand against which a great European Power once answered with a talk of war. There is no knowing how much of Venezuela and Brazil would have been absorbed by England if President Cleveland had not put an end to the process by compelling the establishment of a boundary line. But this is by no means the only cause which Dr. Shaw discovers for bitter feeling against Great Britain.

THE OREGON DISPUTE.

No American schoolboy, he says, ever reads the history of his country without some pang of regret over such an episode as the outcome of the rivalry for the possession of Oregon, and the compromise now seen to have been unfortunate of the claim of the United States. The American Government, he says, asserted its claim to all the North-Western Territory up to the latitude of 54°40'. The American cry in the early forties was "Fifty-four, forty, or fight!" This would have given the American Government what are now British Columbia and Manitoba, and would have brought their coast along the Pacific up to the Russian territory, which subsequently became theirs. The English Government, however, with its peculiar faculty for wanting a worthless thing whenever it seems to be valuable to somebody else, won this contention by shrewd diplomacy until the line of 49 north latitude was accepted as the international boundary. While it would be ridiculous, he admits, for Americans to harbour any grudge against England on the score of this boundary line, it is none the less true that some millions of American schoolboys every year arrive at their first acquaintance with the fact that their country at one time claimed territory all the way to Alaska and said they would fight for it, and then backed down and gave it up to a Government that had no real use for it, but was acting the part of a monopolist.

BETTER HAVE FOUGHT.

Yet Dr. Shaw goes further than this, for he says:—"We have never heard of an American boy who did not wish that we had made good our threat to fight rather than give away a chance of developing the wild country of our own continent." The American boy does not read these 'things with any stupendous outgoings of his affection for England.

THE ALASKAN CONFLICT.

After having thus laid a broad foundation for American distrust of John Bull, which is thus, if not sucked in with his mother's milk, at least diligently inculcated in his school books, Dr. Shaw proceeds to expound the dispute between Canada and the United States concerning the Alaskan boundary. He says that until gold was discovered in Klondyke by American miners not only all the Russian maps but all the English maps showed an unbroken Russian coastline down to 54°40'. But when gold was discovered, and a water route was wanted to the Klondyke, the Canadians found that it would be very convenient to have a seaboard of their own, and therefore they established the theory that the old Treaty should be interpreted in such a way as to cut the American shoreline in two parts by drawing the boundary line straight across the navigable inlet that runs from Sitka to Dyea. The fundamental trouble with this new claim, says Dr. Shaw, is that it cannot be taken seriously as an international dispute. President Roosevelt would no more arbitrate the question of our continuous Alaskan shore line than Lord Salisbury would arbitrate a claim asserted by the United States to the lower end of Vancouver Island.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION BETTER FOR BOTH.

As conclusion of the whole matter, Dr. Shaw expresses his regret that England and Canada are not both growing toward a clear conception of the benefits that would derive from a political union of Canada and the United States. If this had been accomplished, as advocated by Mr. Sumner after the war, Canada would to-day be many times more populous and richer, while England would have been the gainer in many respects and the loser in nothing except in nominal extent of empire.

THE MEANING OF IT ALL.

Whatever may be said concerning the soundness of the assumptions which underlie Dr. Shaw's warning, especially the assumption embodied in the phrase "our own Continent," which literally interpreted would seem to imply that the whole Continent of America belongs to the citizens of the United States and that the Canadians, although Americans born, have no claim to share in the ownership of the part of the Continent on which they live and which has been secured to them by treaties ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, this soundness or unsoundness in no way affects the significance of this deliverance. In fact, the more unsound the arguments may be the more serious it is to find them put forward as if they were incontrovertible truths by a publicist who enjoys the commanding position of Dr. Shaw. Dr. Shaw would, of course, be the first to repudiate the assumption that in his writings he is in any way the authorised exponent of the views of President Roosevelt and the young American statesmen who surround the President. But Dr. Shaw's relations with the President have always been so close and

friendly that it is difficult to believe he would launch a minatory notice to quit of this description if he believed that such an utterance would be regarded with displeasure at the White House. It is possible, however, that it may merely be intended to be a vigorous opening towards a resolute refusal to make concessions to Canada upon the Alaskan frontier question.

ALWAYS ARBITRATE.

Dr. Shaw maintains that the case of America is so absolutely clear that President Roosevelt can no more send the dispute to arbitration than Lord Salisbury could arbitrate about Vancouver Island. But it is only a matter of procedure. There is no need to call it arbitration, because arbitration implies that we agree to accept the award whatever it may be. I have always maintained that I would arbitrate anything—the City of London or the Isle of Wight—it always being well understood that if any arbitrator were idiotic enough to give away what was unmistakably mine, I should prefer to face the additional odium that would be involved in drawing the sword against an arbitral award rather than refuse to arbitrate any question in dispute. But why not adopt the principle of the *Commission d'Enquête*, in which persons who would be judges in all but in name would be appointed by the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and drawing up a report which might or might not be accepted by either party. If the facts are so clear as Dr. Shaw believes them to be, the result of such a *Commission d'Enquête* would be a foregone conclusion. In any case it would tend to eliminate matters of controversy from the dispute, and leave us with an irreducible minimum upon which we should have to agree to differ or to compromise.

OUTLANDERS IN WEST CANADA.

DR. SHAW's views of the Canadian West lend added interest to a paper by Mr. John Davidson in the *Economic Journal*, dealing with the foreign population of that new region. Mr. Davidson finds the cause of Canada's recent rapid increase in the fact that the States are filling up and the overflow goes north. Among the foreign elements, he says, the Mennonites and the Doukhobors are settlements apart, who will only very slowly assimilate; the Mormons are ideal settlers, but under the iron grip of their theocracy: the Galicians are multiplying ^{fact} and are almost too eager to adopt Western ways: Scandinavians and Icelanders are especially prized welcomed; but the preference for agricultural ers means that Canada may not expect large bers from the United Kingdom. On the arrivals in the States Mr. Davidson, who is a Canadian, does not share Dr. Shaw's apprehensions. He says:— "The immigration from the United States, like the migration to the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, is a purely omic movement of exploitation; and the presence of such ers not only creates no immigration problem, but gives aid living those which arise from the presence of purely foreign ers. The immigration from the United States has, within a few years only, become important, although, owing to

the incurable optimism of the official mind, the statistics have for many years shown a large influx. It is hardly possible to give any adequate returns of migration across a long land frontier; and the entries of "settlers' effects" are not more trustworthy, because in many cases horse and cattle dealers have represented themselves as settlers to evade the duty. But there is no doubt that the influx is great at the present time, and is growing. There was a time when it would have been dangerous to encourage such immigration. While the long Canadian centre was unsupported and unsettled, immigration might have created international difficulties. Even to-day the "galvanised Yankee" affects to be superior; and during the first, and perhaps even during the second, Riel rebellion, Sir John Macdonald's fear of American interference on behalf of the "Uitlander" population might have been realised, had there been as many "Uitlanders" as there are to-day. Part at least of Canada's anxiety to complete the organisation of the West was due to a desire to prevent such interference. But to-day the West is securely British, and settlers from the United States, many of whom are repatriated Canadians, are thoroughly welcome, not merely because they are settlers, and good settlers, but also because they will assist in solving a problem which they do not themselves create, viz., the assimilation of the foreigner.

THE NEW "DAILY NEWS."

SOME GOSSIP ABOUT MR. RITZEMA.

Caxton's Magazine for April, commenting upon the new régime established at the *Daily News* on March 3rd, shakes its head solemnly over the provincialism of a London daily. The writer says that Mr. Ritzema is a Tynesider who began life as a compositor in South Shields. He is "an all-round Free Churchman, a Free Methodist, a Christian Endeavourer, a total abstainer, and an ex-Sunday-school superintendent." He first made his mark on the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* at Middlesbrough. Then he started the *Northern Daily Telegraph* at Blackburn, and then the *Daily Argus* at Birmingham. He stood for Blackburn in 1895 as a Liberal, and made a good fight.

Failures in Florida.

UNDER this head a British emigrant who had tried his fortunes in Florida and failed contributes to *Blackwood's Magazine* a doleful account of Florida as a field for emigration. He says that Florida is a sepulchre of hopes. In that State expectations, anticipations, delusions, illusions all slouch along in a never-ending procession to a common grave. The country is a bottomless pit for labour and for capital. It is one vast sand-bank silting towards the Gulf, and more than one-half of it is swamp. Whether it is fenland, or "muckland," as it is called, or hummock-land it is all the same. Sugar-cane or oranges or anything else seem uniformly to result in failure. It is sad to learn after this that Florida is the most English of all the American States and the least American. Alligators, snakes, and malarial fevers, and frosts so severe, that a cup of tea left out at night will freeze into a solid block of ice before morning, appear to be the chief characteristics of this miserable country. Such, at least, is the version of this emigrant, who, having failed, deems it his duty to do his best to warn other Englishmen from making a similar experiment.

LORD SALISBURY

SKETCHED BY AN AMERICAN.

"A WELL-KNOWN American publicist" contributes to the Easter number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* a personal study of Lord Salisbury. He says:—

Not many Englishmen are less understood in the United States than Lord Salisbury, whether he be discussed as Lord Salisbury or as Prime Minister. . . . We call him a Tory, and let him go at that.

OLD SCORES.

Lord Robert Cecil of forty years ago, who wrote and spoke on behalf of the break-up of the Union, was America's enemy:—

Than Lord Salisbury we have few better friends among Englishmen of place. We forgave Mr. Gladstone, whose enmity was far more effective than Lord Robert Cecil's. Why do we not forgive the other? Is it because the one was labelled Tory and the other Liberal? Or is it because Mr. Gladstone wrote an article of recantation in an American magazine, and his great rival did not?

When Mr. Blaine went to London, well-equipped with anti-English sentiments, he would neither attend Lady Salisbury's reception at the Foreign Office nor meet Lord Salisbury privately—wherein the writer thinks he made a great mistake. Lord Salisbury is never a man to carry political differences into private life, as witness his semi-royal reception at Hatfield of his steadfast opponent Li Hung Chang.

"A GLUTTON FOR WORK."

"A glutton for work" is the description of Lord Salisbury by his friends. Lord Randolph Churchill, when Secretary of State for India, was asked whether the details of that office were not difficult to master. "Details," answered Lord Randolph: "you don't suppose I attend to details!" In which respect, as in many others, he was unlike his chief. Said an official who had long worked under the Foreign Minister: "You may often see him take his work away with him. Often he deals himself with a mass of papers, where an ordinary Minister would be content with a *précis*." His name is almost greater on the Continent than at home. England has had no Foreign Minister who was his equal since Palmerston; nor was Palmerston his equal in that kind of knowledge which gives a Minister authority, irrespectively of the power behind him.

A STRONG POINT AND A WEAK ONE.

If one quality of character be more conspicuous than another in Lord Salisbury, it is patience; a profound belief in the efficacy of time. He will not be hurried. In all his diplomacy and under all kinds of pressure you will find the same note, the same tranquillity, the same confidence in returning reason among rulers or people whom for the time it has deserted. His fault as a diplomatist, or, at any rate, as a despatch-writer, is his inability to resist making a point. When Mr. Olney told him that the fiat of the United States was law all over the North American continent, he could not refrain from reminding Mr. Olney that Great Britain was an older and greater North American power than the United States—which was far from pleasing that statesman.

HIS RUMOURED RESIGNATION.

Lord Salisbury's American champion is very severe on two classes of people—the "Radical wits," who made a joke about the Hotel Cecil, and the busy-bodies who periodically predict the Prime Minister's resignation:—

While it may well be that he would gladly lay down the burden he has borne so long, I know of no reason for expecting his early resignation. His health is alleged as a reason, but it is certain that his speeches show no decay of intellectual energy.

THE PROSPECTS OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN BELGIUM.

IN *La Revue* for March 1st M. Finot publishes an interesting *enquête* on this subject, with comments by Mme. Andrée Téry. Women's suffrage has never yet been tried in any Catholic country, and everywhere in this *enquête* we are met with a powerful argument which has no force in a Protestant country—the handle that it would give to the priests, and the consequent growth of their political power.

SURE TO COME—BUT A DOUBTFUL EXPERIMENT.

On the whole, the deputies, senators, and publicists consulted are distinctly favourable to the idea in the abstract. M. Colaert says the idea has been mooted, and will sooner or later be realised. Doubtless women, especially of the working-classes, will at once be exposed to "a bitter and corrupting propaganda," but for this the partisans of women's suffrage must be prepared and armed. Women's suffrage is the best remedy for her inferior economic and social status.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE—CLERICAL SUFFRAGE.

M. Henry, of the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says:—"Women's suffrage—clerical suffrage," which is why the Belgian Socialists are so much afraid of the experiment, and do not mean it to be made too soon.

NO: RATHER ADMIT WOMEN TO PARLIAMENT.

M. Paul Janson (deputy) thinks women's suffrage impossible as things are at present, and this because, as a rule, they are not interested in politics, and do not even care about the suffrage. Far better let the most capable women expound and defend their own interests in Parliament.

IN PRINCIPLE, YES—IN PRACTICE, NO.

M. Delachevalerie thinks women's suffrage highly dangerous. Women are conservative by temperament; they know little, and often care less for the questions which they must understand before they can vote intelligently. "They vegetate in indifference." In general, women's indifference *plus* clerical influence would combine to make a reactionary force of terrible strength. The proof of the increased power it would give to the clericals is that they are so eagerly championing the cause of women's suffrage. When clericalism goes at the back door, women's political emancipation may come in at the front—not before.

THE VIEWS OF TWO BELGIAN WOMEN.

Mmes. Vanderwelde and de Gamond write temperately expressing themselves in favour. But they realise that they must not press for it just yet, or they will indefinitely postpone it.

YES—BUT LET THEM BEGIN WITH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

M. Vanderwelde (deputy) thinks that though at first it would be a mere doubling of the votes of the men, that could not long continue. Nothing but women's complete political emancipation will improve their condition. But let them begin at the beginning by voting for municipal elections, and then for Parliamentary.

ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN.

ON May 17th next Alphonso XIII. will go in state—not to be crowned, for a King of Spain is such by the grace of God and by the constitution of 1876—but to take his constitutional oaths and be solemnly installed as ruler. In Spain an impression prevails that this event will mark the beginning of a new era in Spanish history, and the reasons for this impression are set forth in a very interesting paper by Mr. A. E. H. Bramerton, in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for April, on King Alphonso XIII. and the training that has made him what he is.

HIS EARLY YEARS.

Born on May 17th, 1886, nearly six months after his father's death, during the first years of his childhood, perilous as was the Bourbon position then in Spain, everyone tried to patch up a temporary truce. The Pope also did his utmost to prop up King Alphonso's throne by standing godfather to him, and showing a constant regard for him and his mother. For more than eighteen months he was in the hands of a strong peasant woman, then a familiar figure in Madrid, who was herself directed by Mrs. Davenport, an Englishwoman. The baby-king gave little trouble, except that he was at times wilful, but his mother's influence over him was so great that a word from her was always enough to bring repentance. Every summer he was taken to San Sebastian, where the Queen-Regent had a summer palace built, and where the King playing on the beach was a much more familiar figure than in Madrid. Clearly he was not a very strong child, and several times Madrid thronged anxiously thrice a day to know whether he would recover from his dangerous illnesses; but equally clearly he has grown up fairly strong, and busybodies have much exaggerated his delicacy. Gymnastics have formed an important part of his training, and if he can walk five miles an hour in summer on the mountains near San Sebastian he can hardly be very frail. His favourite playmate was always his younger sister, like himself a Bourbon, with "the lively disposition, the inclination for chaff, and even the personal traits, the bright eyes, the broad forehead of the Bourbons, and the regular and delicate features."

HIS SPIRITUAL PASTORS AND MASTERS.

When about nine years old, King Alphonso's training passed from the hands of women to those of men. His first spiritual adviser was a chaplain of Leo XIII.; later on he was replaced by the Queen-Regent's Jesuit Confessor—afterwards disgraced for writing indiscreet articles. Mr. Bramerton says:—

It is the custom for the "Director de Estudios" to live in an apartment in the palace, where quarters are also assigned to the principal officers in charge of the king's education—Colonels Loria and Castejon, and Rear-Admiral Aguirre de Tejada. These three have been for years the close companions of the monarch, one of them always sleeping in his bed-chamber. They always, one or the other, escort him whenever he does not go out with his mother or with his sisters, and are often present when he has lessons with his other professors.

Under Admiral de Tejada's superintendence the King has had an education "more practical and less theoretical" than is usually received by a Spanish boy of rank. Above all, he has been carefully made master of his own language and the literature and history of Spain. History, indeed, and geography have both been favourite studies of his. Latin and Greek, mathematics, and the sciences he has also studied. He is said to have a retentive memory and a most intelligent disposition.

English he learnt in his childhood, and now reads, writes, and speaks it very well. French he speaks with fluency and a slight Spanish accent. Of German he is master. But, most important of all, under a distinguished Liberal professor of Madrid University, he has become most deeply interested in political economy, social questions, and politics generally.

HIS DAILY ROUTINE.

Alphonso XIII., when in Madrid, rises at seven or earlier; his studies, with an hour's interval for exercise, last till nearly one; they are continued in the afternoon for several hours; he has a music lesson in the evening; and goes to bed about ten. He has led a very secluded life:—

He has but rarely, and only in the last eighteen months, accompanied the Queen Regent and his sisters to any public entertainment, and then only at the Royal Opera House, and the Spanish theatres of the highest class, or some classical concert. Once so far he has been allowed to go to a bull-fight.

He has had a few young companions, carefully selected from noble and ancient families of irreproachable Catholicity.

PERSONAL TASTES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

It looks as if the King was getting weary of his secluded life. He is very fond of horses, and the royal stables at Madrid are famed for their thoroughbreds. He is a good rider, and has begun to drive his carriages and a four-in-hand on the Royal estates, with unconcealed longings to go beyond their confines. He is a true Bourbon in his love of hunting.

Courtiers say he is greatly devoted to his mother, and wishes her to remain in the palace at Madrid after his coming of age. Mr. Bramerton says:—

The relatively secluded life that the King has led so far has not made him shy or timid. He has had enough glimpses of the outer world to acquire a perfect command of his face, a peculiarly grave deportment for his years, and an easy, cool way of talking, not unmingled with banter and slight assertion of his intention, as Spaniards have it, "of being every inch a king." This does not prevent him from being courteous, considerate, kindly, even warm-hearted, with those surrounding him, and his humbler attendants. He is averse to excessive courtly demonstrations, such as too much kissing of hands, and prefers a manly shake of the hand with his youthful companions and professors. He goes out of his way to please them, and to show them any present received—anything that interests him.

A NEW fortnightly French review, *Minerva*, made its appearance in March under the editorship of M. René Marc Ferry. Art, Literature, Politics, are the leading topics.

MAETERLINCK ON LUCK.

IN the *Revue de Paris* Maeterlinck gives a most curious analysis of what the ordinary man calls "luck," and what the scientist styles the laws of chance. He evidently believes that there is something to be said for the theory that certain people are born into this world lucky or unlucky, as the case may be, and he opens his essay by recalling an old-world Servian folklore tale, in which Fate is represented as a kind of fairy queen living alternately in a palace and in a hovel, all those children born during the hours she spends in the palace finding good fortune on their path, while those who come into the world when she is in the hovel are born unlucky! This old-world story, according to Maeterlinck, proves that human beings have believed in the existence of good and evil fortune since the very earliest ages of man. In a powerful passage he traces the career of a number of men known to him, some of whom have been extraordinarily fortunate, and others strangely unfortunate, throughout the whole course of their lives. Turning to history, he observes that it is now the fashion to speak of as fabulous and impossible the calamities which befell *Œdipus* and other classic heroes, and yet certain families, such as the Stuarts and the Colignys, seemed doomed to meet with tragic fates. As to the reverse side of the picture, there are innumerable examples of men who have been invariably fortunate in love, in war, and in the pursuit of wealth. There are well-known soldiers now living who have gone through a hundred fights without receiving a scratch, while certain of their comrades never go into action without receiving a wound; indeed, the very expression "soldier's luck" has passed into a proverb. Few of us, says Maeterlinck, but see examples round us of bad men who succeed and good men who fail; the one seems to see all obstacles cleared, as it were, by miracle from his path, while the other may equally be said to never meet with a piece of good fortune.

Still, the Belgian writer and mystic does not seem to really believe in irresponsible "luck," and this in spite of the fact that he is a fatalist as regards the course of events. He considers that a certain act is fated to be accomplished—say a great shipwreck or the burning of a public building—that future fact is, as it were, fixed and stable; not so, however, the number of the victims, for he points out that in the case of every great tragedy of the sort there are many people who escape as if by a miracle; a slight illness, a mistaken indication, being given the wrong date, anything may supervene to save a man and woman who but for a small deviation from an intended course would have been drowned or burnt to death. As to how far individuals can bring about their own good fortune, the writer shrewdly observes that "ill-luck" is a catching and a long malady, and that those who expect to be unfortunate often are so, just as the grumbler nearly always finds something to grumble at.

THE POPE AND HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

THIS spring the Pope has entered his Silver Jubilee year, for he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel in the March of 1878. At the time it was thought that he would barely live a year, so delicate in health was he said to be, and so frail did he appear to those about him; but he will go down to history as one of those who occupied the longest the Papal chair. In the *Revue de Paris* M. Leroy-Beaulieu traces the careers of the last two Popes. He considers that, though they have both been admirably suited to the needs of their time, never were two men more utterly different. Pío Nono—to give him the name by which he was known to his own people, the Italians—had a vigorous, stout, robust personality, and he impressed all those who came near him as essentially human. Leo XIII. is an ascetic; in his thin emaciated body only his eyes seem alive; but, according to the French writer, it is a very good thing for the Roman Catholic Church that after an ardent, impetuous, vehement ruler she should have had the good fortune to meet with a Pope who was essentially inclined to meditation, to calmness, and to measured thoughts and words. Pius IX. was an orator, a lover of words; his successor is a writer and a thinker, and never speaks without having thought over what he is about to say. Pío Nono scarce ever opened a book; Leo XIII. is a scholar in the best sense of the word, ever learning, ever desirous to know what is going on around him.

Probably, however, not many readers of this interesting article, which gives a very careful and elaborate analysis of the history of the Vatican during the last twenty-five years, will agree with the French writer when he says that Leo XIII. has completely cut off the Roman Catholic Church from political alliances. In theory, no doubt, it has been the Pope's wish to keep the Church from all undesirable alliances, and there is no doubt that both in France and in Spain he has done all that was possible to prevent the bishops and the priests from identifying themselves with any one political party or parties. Still, he has been, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu is obliged to admit, a political Pope, or rather, perhaps, we should say, a diplomatist Pope. During many years of his life he was Papal Nuncio at Brussels, and he may be said to have studied in the school of diplomacy. As to who will succeed Leo XIII. M. Leroy-Beaulieu is discreetly silent, and he writes as if he considered the present Pope still good for many long years of life and work.

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China and Her Mysteries.

\* AT a time when rebellion is again breaking out in China it is essential to understand the feeling of the people which prompts such risings. In no other book can so simple and easy an explanation of all the necessary facts of Chinese life and ideas be found as in Mr. Alfred Stead's book. Will be sent post free on receipt of 1s. 6d.

Book Department, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 14, Norfolk Street, W.C.

## THE COMMERCIAL NEEDS OF THE EMPIRE.

BY DR. E. J. DILLON.

I CONGRATULATE Dr. Dillon upon having abandoned the pseudonyms behind which he so often loves to conceal himself. In the current number of the *Contemporary* he leads off with an earnest and vehement plea for a return to Protection. There is nothing very new in his article. The pity of it is that the demand for the re-establishment of dearer bread by statute should be supported by such a man. Dr. Dillon is very emphatic, not to say peremptory. He is as insistent as Cato, but the Carthage he would destroy is the system of Free Trade under which Great Britain has attained a degree of commercial prosperity unprecedented in her previous history. That he does not deny, but he asserts that times have changed, and that we must change with them:—

Unless England is to follow in the steps of Spain and Holland, and at an immeasurably quicker pace than either, Free Trade must be once for all set aside as a commercial system which has done its work and is no longer in harmony with the altered conditions of international competition.

## HOW TO PROTECT OUR SHIPPING.

The first thing to be done is to protect our shipping by following the example of other nations, and excluding all foreigners from taking any part in the carrying trade between the ports of the Empire. He says:—

It seems feasible and easy to induce the Governments of Canada and New Zealand—and very probably our other self-governing Colonies as well—to levy differential duties on all cargo carried in vessels not under the British flag, to declare all trade between Great Britain and her ultra-marine possessions to be coasting trade in the Continental and American sense of the term, and to exclude foreigners from participating therein.

After having thus safeguarded our shipping, we must weld the Empire together by securing something approaching to an Imperial Customs Union. The great difficulty in the way of this at present is our Free Trade policy. But, says Dr. Dillon:—

There must be one homogeneous commercial policy throughout the Empire; and as the Colonies are determined not to give in their adhesion to the system of Free Trade, it is for Great Britain to consider the advisability of adopting Protection.

That is not the only revolutionary change which Dr. Dillon demands:—

And one of these is some form of Imperial Federation with a truly Imperial Parliament. To my mind an essential condition of the success of any such scheme must be an increase of the power of the Crown, mainly in the conduct of foreign policy and of military organisation.

## BACK TO THE LAND, VIA PROTECTION.

are getting on, and, after all, if we can put the back to protection, why not go a step further and put it back to the time of the Stuarts. It must be said that Dr. Dillon has at least the courage of his convictions. Most of the differential people shudder and boggle when their panacea is applied to the land; but Dr. Dillon does not shrink. He maintains that if we want soldiers for our Army we must keep up the physique of the population, and that cannot

be done unless we keep up the prosperity of agriculture, and we cannot keep up the prosperity of agriculture unless we keep up the price of bread. Therefore let us increase the price of bread:—

The only remedy for this state of helplessness is to take a lesson from Germany betimes, and to foster agriculture by imposing protective duties on corn raised in every country but our Colonies. This measure would have the manifold effects of tightening the bonds of Empire, providing for our own needs in cases of sudden emergency, and counteracting the force of attraction which draws country folk from the soil into the unhealthy atmosphere of cities, where in a few generations they lose that vigour, freshness, endurance and sturdy independence which once made Britons the most formidable fighting men of Europe and the world. And not only are the physical standard and the moral fibre of the population jeopardised by the indirect results of the system of Free Trade which, crushing out the agricultural class, tends to metamorphose all England into one colossal city, but the rate of increase of the number of the inhabitants is also destined to diminish in time.

## A CONTINENTAL CUSTOMS UNION AGAINST ENGLAND.

As the result of a survey of the condition of Europe, Dr. Dillon comes to the conclusion that before long we shall find ourselves confronted by a great European confederation. He foresees the development of the Austro-German Alliance into a great Customs Union, which, plus a naval and military convention, would confer upon German trade with the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean exactly the same advantages as the incorporation of Austria-Hungary in the German Empire. There is already a postal and telegraph convention between Germany and Austria-Hungary which ignores a frontier, and treats the two States as one. The same principle can be carried further. Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland will be roped into the Continental Customs Union, and we shall find ourselves face to face with a convention covering the whole of Europe, with the exception of France and Russia, disposing of a formidable navy, and a much more formidable army, possessing extensive and wealthy colonies, round which a wall of protective tariffs will be built against us, while Free Trade will be established between all those which dwell within the frontiers of the federation.

If, says Dr. Dillon, European statesmanship can contemplate a welding of absolutely independent and heterogeneous peoples into a great confederation, it surely ought not to be beyond the capacity of our own statesmen to achieve something of the same kind for our half-finished Empire, composed as it is of men of the same race and language. When Dr. Dillon was about it he might as well have included the American Republic, for they are also of the same race and language, and what is more, as Lord Rothschild long ago told Mr. Rhodes, when he was putting forward the same scheme, "A Customs Union is possible for the English-speaking race. It is not possible for the British Empire. Whereas, if the Empire and the Republic were to form one Customs Union, the Free Trade area within the Union would be sufficiently large to compensate for the economic loss occasioned by the imposition of duties upon territories which lay outside the Union."

**ENGINEERING PROJECTS IN RUSSIA.**

The *Forum* for March contains an article by Mr. R. E. C. Long entitled "Some Remarkable Russian Engineering Projects." The article describes the Baltic Canal, and a number of other schemes which have lately been urged on the Russian Ministries of Finance and Communication.

**THE BALTIC CANAL.**

The Baltic Canal still remains merely a project, though it is the most likely of all the projects which Mr. Long describes. The project is to cut a ship canal between the northward-flowing Duna and the Beresina, which flows into the southward-flowing Dnieper. These rivers are already joined by a shallow canal, but the making of a ship canal which would join the Baltic and the Black Sea would require the cutting and deepening of existing channels for a distance of about a thousand miles. The advantages, naval and commercial, of such a canal are obvious, and its only drawback is that it would be frozen for a great part of the year. But that is a defect common to all Russian rivers.

**TO DAM THE SEA OF AZOF.**

A more sensational project is to build a great dam with locks across the Straits of Kertch, and raise the level of that sea about ten feet. At present the Sea of Azof is extremely shallow, and large vessels have to stand miles away from the chief ports. This is a great disadvantage to Russian export trade. The scheme for raising the level of the sea was proposed by Lieutenant Mendeleyef, a son of the famous chemist. The Straits of Kertch are very narrow, the deep-water strait being only about 1,200 yards in width. With the stoppage of the outflow of water into the Black Sea the Sea of Azof would rise to the desired level, inundating land for the most part marshy and of little value. It is estimated that a tax of half a kopeck per poond on freight passing through the Straits of Kertch would cover the interest on capital, and provide for the up-keep. As the loss suffered by shipowners under present conditions amounts to eight times that sum, it is obvious that there is good financial foundation for the scheme.

**AN OCEAN IN WESTERN ASIA.**

The third scheme described is even more revolutionary. Mr. Long lays stress upon the immense losses which Russia suffers owing to perennial droughts, especially in the eastern and south-eastern provinces. The cutting down of the forests, though now stopped by legislation, has been the chief cause of this, but in addition there is a gradual desiccation of West Central Asia which re-acts on Russia's climate. A project has, therefore, been formulated for diverting some of the Siberian rivers to the south in such a way as to double the total area of Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea, and thus irrigating the deserts and steppes, and increasing the humidity of Eastern and South-Eastern Russia. A dam would be built across the rivers Obi and Tobol at points where

they flow between high banks, and the water on rising to the height of these banks would be at a greater elevation than Lake Aral, and at a much greater elevation than the Caspian. A short canal would then be cut through the watershed which divides the northward- and southward-flowing rivers of Western Asia, and through this canal the surplus waters would flow into Lake Aral, and thence into the Caspian. The new Lake Aral would be three or four times larger than its present area, and the Caspian Sea would be doubled. It is believed that this scheme would change the climate for the better over an area of 300,000 square miles, that the deserts would become habitable by a settled population, while the south-eastern provinces of Russia, and the Don-Cossack country, where at present good harvests are only periodical, would rival the best watered land in the Empire. At present the Siberian rivers are to a great extent wasted on uninhabitable tundra, and their diversion to profitable use is a question mainly of capital and labour.

**Travel Companions and Home Friends.**

In March *Round-About* A 562 made the following suggestion which may be helpful to those interested in travel, for with the aid of the Correspondence Club it is possible to become acquainted with people resident in various parts of the world :

How many "countrymen" there are who know no one in London, and who go there alone without companionship! There is nothing so lonely as being without a friend in a large city or foreign country. . . . I think *Round-About* is doing excellent work in bringing people together who might otherwise be left unheard of, unthought for, uncared for. How many are there who are longing for a kind, a cheering, bit of encouragement—a little bit of sympathy, a little bit of advice in perplexity or in adversity! How many are there, too, who would like to throw a little ray of sunshine into others' lives—to whom doing a kindness is one of life's greatest pleasures!

I also think *Round-About* might be a good medium for finding travel companions; a section of the journal for this purpose would, I think, help to increase its circulation. I have, for instance, been four times to the Continent *alone*—how severely alone it feels in a foreign country without a friend! I would gladly have had the companionship of any well-bred young fellow who could have given a reference beforehand. I doubt not there have been others similarly placed.

To show how useful the Correspondence Club is for securing home friends, a "B" writes as follows :—

I find the club very interesting. I had no idea that I should do so, and joined more for the fun of the experiment than anything else, but now several of my correspondents are quite friends, much more so than many people whom I have known for years, for except in rare cases we never learn to know our acquaintances, and, besides, those one is introduced to in a conventional way are what may be termed one's own set, so by means of the Correspondence Club much wider interests are secured.

All particulars can be sent by the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope.

THE whole of the March number of *L'Art du Théâtre* is given over to an article on Zola's "La Terre" on the stage, contributed by the adapters, Messieurs Raoul de Saint-Arroman and Charles Hugot.

## A NEW WORLD PARLIAMENT.

## A NOVEL PROPOSAL FROM NEW YORK.

WE have had many international conferences, congresses and parliaments during the last few years, summoned by all manner of people from the Emperor of Russia downwards. But not one comes up to the standard of Mr. J. Brisbane Walker's ideal. The editor and proprietor of the *Cosmopolitan* in the March number of his admirable magazine announces that under his direction the preliminary work has been begun in Europe and America for the summoning of a World's Congress of a hundred persons who will represent the most important peoples of the globe. At present it is not quite settled where the Congress is to meet, but it will probably be held in Washington if it is not held in Paris. Mr. Walker declares that all previous attempts at holding international congresses have been valueless because their members have been selected for diplomatic, political, or personal reasons. This time they are to be selected for reasons which are neither diplomatic, political, nor personal. Five hundred names, representing the highest thought and most practical statesmanship of all nations, will be put to nomination, and from the five hundred, one hundred will be selected by the consensus of the ablest opinions obtainable among the peoples to be represented and elsewhere.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP.

This world-hundred are to be chosen for their possession of the following qualifications in order named:—First, sincerity of purpose; secondly, earnestness; thirdly, clear thinking, that is, ability to see the truth; fourthly, broad experience in affairs. Fifty of the hundred are to be allotted to the five countries—the British Empire, the American Republic, Germany, France, and Russia. The other fifty are to be distributed over all the other nations of the world. It is flattering to a Britisher to know that Mr. Walker admits that of the fifty allotted to the five nations Great Britain will, without doubt, be assigned a larger representation than any other nation. This for two reasons. Because the British Empire represents such masses of humanity as those which are to be found in India and such advanced ideas as those of New Zealand. Having got together his hundred picked representatives of all the nations, including China and Japan, the question is, What are *they* to do? This they must decide for themselves. A majority of delegates in each national delegation will select a subject which seems to them of the highest importance for the interest of their own country as it concerns the harmony of nations. This is not very clear, but the illustration is more to the point. The one on that will have precedence of others is that which contains the greatest number of individuals. The Chinese delegation will therefore have the first right, and Mr. Walker suggests that they might go forward as a theme for discussion a resolution stating that the indemnity recently levied upon

China by the Powers was inequitable and unjust. Having tabled this resolution, it would then be discussed by the Congress, which, I suppose, would pass a resolution after a more or less exhaustive debate.

Mr. Walker thinks that such a Congress, by its vigour of thought, its exposure of superficial and selfish reasoning, and its well-reported deliberations and its presentation of truth, would create a public sentiment which no ruler or parliament would dare to disobey, and it would wield a moral power which would be irresistible. By way of giving practical shape to his project Mr. Walker announces that he is taking in hand the raising of a fund of £50,000 through the intervention of American leaders of finance and thought. Certainly, if Mr. Walker can get together a hundred of the best men of all the nations in the world and can thereby evoke an expression of irresistible moral force, it would be dirt cheap at the price. But——?

## City-seeing with Electric Car and Megaphone.

How to see a great city swiftly and well has long been a problem. The circular tour has ancient and august commendation. "Walk about Zion and go round about her," urged the psalmist; "tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces." This advice is carried out in novel and up-to-date fashion in the Western City of the Saints. Mr. Norman, writing in the *Young Man* of a Stroll round Salt Lake City, tells how the fast electric tramway system is used for the benefit of visitors:—

At stated times during the day special "Seeing-Salt-Lake-City" cars start from the main street, and after calling at the principal hotels proceed to promenade in and about and around the city over a multiplicity of lines. A guide with a speaking-trumpet stations himself at the head of the car, calling attention to, and minutely explaining, objects and places of interest passed on the way. Americans are not only proud of their country, but also of particular and individual cities. For this reason there is always a keen rivalry between the several cities, and each evinces a militant local "patriotism." Under these circumstances it may well be imagined that not a bank, nor a church, nor a fine private house escapes the eager eye or the tripping tongue of the guide accompanying the "Seeing-Salt-Lake-City" car. The excursion costs only a nominal sum, and as during a two-hour-round-about trip on a fast trolley-car with a practised guide one can derive without fatigue a good deal of instruction and amusement, this idea of utilising a multifarious tramway system must certainly be accounted both novel and practical.

When the London County Council has got its complete system of swift transit, it may remember this Mormon precedent and follow suit.

IN the Easter number of the *Lady's Realm* there is a timely article on Easter at the Courts of Europe. "Some Brilliant London Seasons" are described, and more are forecasted by "one who has the *entree*." Miss Annesley Kenealy writes of London cookery schools; and those who like absurdities absurdly treated will enjoy a paper on the dog fashions and fancies of Paris. On "The Art of Visiting" there is rather a clever discussion, leaving one in doubt as to which is the more terrible—to visit or be visited.



## IN PRAISE OF ROUMANIA.

BY A ROUMANIAN.

MDLLE. VACARESCO contributes to the current number of the *Contemporary Review* another of her charming, poetical and picturesque papers upon her native land. She has a good subject and practically a monopoly of her theme, for while several people have glorified the Servians, and Lord Strangford developed a kind of cult of the Bulgarians, no one has hitherto had a good word to say for the Moldavians and Wallachians. Yet, according to Mdle. Vacaresco, who writes with enthusiasm of her native land, Roumania is at least as deserving a subject for study as any other country in the East. Even her scenery, which is dead level for the most part, has a charm not possessed by the steppes of Hungary and Russia. She says:—

In my own opinion, Roumania is one of the most interesting countries of Europe, and I am always surprised that it has not as yet excited a greater curiosity and interest among travellers and writers. Roumania has already produced artists and scientific men of conspicuous ability. The first woman barrister who obtained a degree in Paris was a Roumanian; the first woman archaeologist, received and complimented by the Sorbonne and by the Laureate of the Ecole des Hautes-Etudes, was also a Roumanian, and her husband, M. Vaschide, though still a young man, has won a distinguished name as a discoverer of psychic and philosophical phenomena.

And I may add, what modesty forbids the authoress from mentioning herself, that she is one of the very few women whose works have been crowned by the French Academy for distinction attained in the field of poetry. Her description of the Roumanian character is very interesting. They are a mixed race, which counts for something.

Oriental laziness and indifference cool the hot Latin blood; and our religion, in which Russian mysticism and Asiatic splendour are mingled, bestows wise and tranquil counsel on those for whom life passes too lightly, and rouses others from sinking into the dreamy existence of the East. In spite of his Latin origin, the Roumanian has not a passionate temperament; he is on the contrary endowed with a quiet philosophy which enables him to control his natural passions. The real characteristics of the nation are attachment to the soil, sufficient contentment to live in peace, and silent tenacity of purpose. The power of experiencing strong emotions appears to have faded in him. This may be easily explained. The man whose ancestors have seen the fierce hordes of the Tartars pass by the very mud hut in which he now lives has inherited in his blood the awful reminiscence of those times of horror and cruelty, and he cannot be easily moved by the details of daily existence. Thus, the first bicycle, the first automobile, dashing at full speed through our villages, passed almost unnoticed.

This is a curious theory, which it would be interesting to develop and apply in other directions. It may be true that if you subject a nationality to Turkish barbarity for successive generations you may kill out the power of experiencing strong emotions, but it does not seem to have had this effect among the Greeks, for instance.

Very different from the Roumanians are the gypsies who form no small part of the population, and judging from Mdle. Vacaresco's account are more interesting than the somewhat pathetic and indifferent Roumanians

upon whom they prey. The women are witches who have inherited the arts of black magic from the ancient witches of Thessaly, while both men and women are practised thieves. Although to the smaller live-stock of farms they are worse than wolves, they are not unpopular. They supply an element of magic and mystery, of music and of passion, and they have many good and sterling qualities.

Although they are skilled workmen, the gipsy race are as little thought of in Roumania as they are in Hungary; they are excellent ironmongers, bootmakers, and smiths; they are self-taught musicians and true poets of Nature; their violins seem impregnated with the soul of the vast solitary plains where they dwell; and as the wild, sweet notes throb on the ear, the sun seems to glitter on the maize fields or the whirlwind to sweep across the snowdrifts.

According to the Roumanian law convicts are sent to work in the salt mines, and, after sentence, are never allowed to see the light of the sun. The authoress describes two visits which she paid to these subterranean dungeons in company with the King and Queen of Roumania, and from her description it is not surprising that the King of Italy, after making a similar tour of inspection, described the mines as "the white Hell":—

Yet in no other country are convicts better fed, clothed, and treated than in Roumania; it is only the place of their punishment which lends such sinister gloom to their captivity.

The authoress says:—

My own experience of a visit to the salt mines has ever remained burnt into my memory like a vision of Hell in its splendour and horror, and after those hours spent underground I have fully understood that one of the most cruel of existing punishments is to be deprived of the light of the sun.

There are many other interesting things in this bright article, but I confine myself to quoting one delicious sentence as indicative of the temper which renders it difficult for Russians and Roumanians to get on together. Mdle. Vacaresco, after declaring that the Roumanians alone among the surrounding nations have established as a principle the love of liberty, interpolates the following sentence:—

During the Romano-Russo-Turkish war, when the Russians, our allies, crossed Roumania to join our army under the ramparts of Plevna, it was said that this love of liberty both alarmed and delighted the Russian officers.

This is really too rich, and would amuse, if it did not irritate, the Russians who had crossed Roumania and been baffled by Osman Pasha in their attack upon Plevna long before a single Roumanian soldier crossed the Danube to take part in the famous siege.

I must congratulate Mdle. Vacaresco on having, for the first time, in Western literature at any rate, described the war for the liberation of Bulgaria as the "Romano-Russo-Turkish War," as if Roumania had been the principal antagonist of Turkey, instead of having been called in at the eleventh hour to assist the Russians. The fervent patriotism which makes one regard one's own country as the centre of the universe is very beautiful, and even harmless when it is not exported. But when you come to deal with other nations it is apt to lead to international friction.

## QUEEN VICTORIA IN FRANCE.

IN the second March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Ernest Daudet writes a well-informed paper on the visit which Queen Victoria paid to France in 1843. This view of an historically important visit is derived from the voluminous correspondence of Guizot and the Princess Lieven. Successively Deputy, Ambassador, Minister, and Prime Minister, Guizot occupied for ten years under an enlightened Prince, whose confidence he had won, the first position in the Government. He had a close knowledge not only of all the illustrious people of his own country, but also of all the statesmen, young and old, of his time—Metternich, Wellington, Nesselrode, Granville, Palmerston, Aberdeen, and many more. The Princess had an equal, or perhaps even wider, knowledge of the great minds which controlled European politics at that time; the two together were therefore exceptionally well qualified to judge both of merits and persons. M. Daudet has taken her late Majesty's visit to France in 1843, not only for its own sake, but also to illustrate the relations which then subsisted between the two countries. Before that visit was paid Guizot had returned to Paris from London and had taken office, so that the two friends were once more united. This naturally had an effect on their correspondence, which assumes a more businesslike tone with less of the tenderness of previous years. It was not that their affection had lost its strength, but rather that it stood in no need of protestation.

Queen Victoria's visit lasted from August 31st to September 5th, 1843. It was the great triumph of the Guizot Cabinet, and represented the price of the efforts made by that minister to efface the hostility maintained between the two countries during the Palmerston régime. As for Louis Philippe, he felt himself to be an upstart among the sovereigns of Europe, and a visit from the young Queen of England was exactly what suited him best. Her Majesty decided on the visit herself, and not less suddenly than, nearly sixty years later, she decided on her memorable visit to Ireland. There seems to have been an accident at a certain bridge, of which, however, M. Daudet can find no record except a slight allusion made by Guizot. Princess Lieven seems to have been delighted with the lively chatter and gossip of the preparations which Guizot wrote to her. He gives a charming description of the arrival of the young Queen at Tréport, and her very obvious delight in the enthusiasm of her reception. She seems to have been much amused by the conversation of Louis Philippe, for Guizot is continually referring to Her Majesty's merriment. Unfortunately, Guizot has not really much to say about the young Queen, though here is one pretty picture. "You would have laughed," he writes to the Princess Lieven, "to have seen us all yesterday while coming back from our walk into the park. The King and the Queen,

leading the way, stopped before the espaliers to eat peaches. They did not know how to peel them, and the Queen bit into them like a child. The King drew a knife from his pocket: 'When one has been like me, a poor devil, one has a knife in one's pocket.'" After the peaches came nuts and pears, and the whole party returned to the château in an excellent humour. Altogether it is a pleasant picture; and we can well imagine the solemnity of the occasion when Prince Albert received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Louis Philippe made him a little speech on the intimate relations of the two families and the two countries. But the King did not receive the Garter which he coveted till the following year.

## POPE LEO XIII.: SOME PERSONALITIES.

THERE is a character sketch of the Pope in the April number of the *Lady's Realm*. It cannot be said to contain much that is new, but the following quotations may be made:—

Leo XIII. employs also at the Vatican quite a little army of chambermaids and seamstresses; the latter have to take care of the Pope's wardrobe. The clothes of His Holiness are of so delicate a nature that it was found that men could not handle them with the necessary care, and therefore women were substituted for the valets.

The value of the various personal gifts to Leo XIII. is estimated to be equal to at least £2,000,000. The magnificent jewels he received at his recent jubilee included 28 tiaras, 319 crosses, set with diamonds and other precious stones, 1,200 chalices in gold and silver, 81 rings, of which the one given by the Sultan is worth £20,000, 16 pastoral staves of gold, set with precious stones, 7 statues in gold and silver, as well as the largest diamond in the world, valued at £800,000, which was presented by ex-President Kruger.

An American lady has presented Leo XIII. with a splendid snuff-box of immense value, containing a cheque to the value of £10,000, as her contribution to the annual collection of Peter's Pence, in which the present Pope has received over £4,000,000. This money is deposited partly in the Bank of England and partly in the large Continental banks.

The Holy See is in the happy position of having no debts. Like most people, the Pope has his little weakness—a love for sweetmeats. This is well known in Italy, and at his jubilee a motherly peasant-woman gave expression to her affection for him by a present of an enormous pile of sweets, wrapped in a huge coloured cotton pocket-handkerchief. It was said at the time that none of the Pope's many presents pleased him more than this.

Of late the Pope's nerves have been so much shaken that he has become comparatively indifferent to questions about which he once displayed a feverish enthusiasm. In the dismayed Vatican the utmost precautions are taken to avoid his receiving any shock:—

All the doors and windows of his rooms are padded to shut out even the most distant noises from without, and the same temperature is kept up night and day in the apartment. No news of any kind is allowed to reach him unless with permission of his Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla.

"I have lived too long," he said only a short time ago. "I feel very weary, and pray to soon be called away from this world."

## A FRENCHMAN IN JAPAN.

THE Anglo-Japanese agreement naturally adds fresh interest for us to the series of articles which M. Bellessort is contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and of which the eighth instalment appears in the first March number. M. Bellessort quotes an interesting remark made by M. Harmand, French Minister to Japan, to the effect that it was a pity that Japan had waited, before opening her arms to Western civilisation, for the arrival of a democratic age, because the seventeenth century would have done the work much better than the nineteenth. The Japanese, with their politeness, their decorum, the aristocratic structure of their society, and their family life, were much nearer to the Frenchman of the age of Louis XIV. than to the modern democracies of Europe and America. Even so late as 1850 an American who was shipwrecked in Japan found it impossible to make himself understood when he spoke of the sovereign people. The Japanese were no more capable of understanding such a monstrosity than a marquis of the old *régime* at Versailles would have been. M. Bellessort proceeds to analyse the component parts of Japanese society.

At the top, of course, are the Emperor and the Imperial Court, leading a life of the utmost mystery. What is His Majesty really like? Is he a hard worker, a bureaucrat who slaves away at official routine from eight o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon? Or is he a good sort of man, but rather limited, and entirely devoted to sport and dogs? The visitor to Japan receives accounts of him as different as these. One informant says: "If you knew the chamberlains at Court you would be surprised that the Emperor is so liberal, for the people who surround him are so retrograde and reactionary." Marshal Yamagata, the conqueror of China, who is supposed to have the ear of His Majesty, said to M. Bellessort: "The Emperor watches over the smallest interests of his Empire, but he does not love the parliamentary *régime* at all." Nevertheless, the Emperor submits to this *régime*, which he does not love without apparent bitterness, and the newspapers are right in praising his tact, his discretion, his modesty, and his patriotism. Evidently he cannot be a mediocre man, or he would not be able to efface himself with so much prudence, or to play a part unpleasant to him with so much dignity.

The Empress, who is less enigmatical, but not less secluded in her life, inspires the people with an affectionate veneration. There is no dispute about her virtues and her intelligence, but, of course, her influence does not penetrate beyond the narrow limits to which the Japanese woman is confined. Her Majesty has overcome her natural timidity in order to appear before the eyes of Europe as a free Sovereign of the East. She has reformed the dress and manners of her Court, and her heart has discovered subtleties of conduct which she never learnt from the Protocol. Thus, when the present

Tsar was almost assassinated on the road at Nara, it was the Empress who, on her own initiative, wrote a personal letter to the Empress of Russia. Moreover, modern civilisation has never intoxicated her; she remains faithful to the usages of her country, and she has done much to make fashionable again the home cultivation of the silkworm.

The Prince Imperial is not the son of the Empress, but has been adopted, and, so far as is known, appears to be a prince of no small ability. His education, which was entrusted to a large staff of officers and governors, seems to have been carefully planned; at any rate, he speaks French well, and though he is naturally reserved, M. Bellessort says that he possesses a youthful grace which appeals to the imagination of the crowd. Of the other members of the Imperial house the thick darkness traditionally associated with Oriental monarchy still seems to enshroud them; at any rate, the public seem only to hear of them when they die and are buried with a certain amount of ceremony.

We regret that space does not allow us to follow M. Bellessort through his interesting analysis of the other component parts of Japanese society.

## Cassava and its Possibilities.

IN the *Cosmopolitan* for March, Mr. Condict Packard discusses the astonishing new agricultural possibilities of cassava, a bushy shrub growing to about five or six feet in tropical and sub-tropical climates, its roots producing more starch per acre than any other vegetable or grain. In South Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida its cultivation is growing with great rapidity, all the more so because it thrives best in the light sandy soil which before was not worth much.

As tapioca everyone knows it. But as a fattening food for cattle, sheep and pigs (which all eat it greedily) its value is only just discovered. Experiments show that cassava will produce beef at a little over  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and pork at only a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Only the roots are used, their average yield being eight tons per acre. The starch from these roots costs only  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound, and, according to recent experiments, was six times better for plain and fancy laundry work than the best wheat starch at 3d. a pound. The gain in using cassava for fattening animals, as compared with the cost of fattening them by former method, is put at about 30 per cent. (on a 70 day test).

Hitherto, artificial fertilisers have been used for cassava, but now it is found that several kinds of bean and pease, growing freely in the regions where it is cultivated, are perfect natural fertilisers. Everything, therefore, seems to combine to favour the development of a remarkable new industry.

SOME more "Humorous Artists of America" are dealt with in the April *Strand*, in an article richly illustrated by reproductions of their work. The artists of *Puck*, *Life*, and *Judge* are those treated of.

## ROSSETTI AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

TWENTY years ago, on Easter Sunday, April 9th, 1882, Dante Gabriel Rossetti passed away at Birchington-on-Sea, and the present anniversary of his death seems a fitting time to publish a new work on the art of the most ardent of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. An appreciative study of the poetry of Rossetti remains a book of the future.

The present monograph, which forms the Easter "Extra" of the *Art Journal*, is written by Miss Helen M. Madox Rossetti, a niece of the painter. The main incidents of the life of Rossetti are too well known to require repetition, but information concerning his pictures is always welcome.

In reference to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the writer says:—

Which of the three prime movers in the Brotherhood—Rossetti, Holman Hunt, or Millais—was responsible for the first definite suggestion of such an association it would be difficult to say. All three were equally essential to it, and probably have equal claims to its foundation. Millais and Hunt were undoubtedly the more competent painters at that time, and Hunt, as his works throughout his career prove, was a most earnest and strenuous seeker after truth and nature, a man of determination and of intellect. Of the three, Rossetti possessed the richest imagination, the greatest creative power, and being the most headstrong and impetuous of the set, probably went farther than the others in urging that such a body should be formed under the name Pre-Raphaelite. Their admiration for the Pre-Raphael painters was inspired rather by their contempt and detestation of the pompous and stereotyped works of the painters who succeeded Raphael than by their absolute knowledge of the former.

## ROSSETTI AND DANTE.

One of the plates in the monograph is "Paolo and Francesca," one of the pictures produced under the influence of Dante. To Rossetti, both as painter and poet, the poetry of the great Italian was a never-failing source of inspiration:—

The sublime poetry, the super-human imagination which could grasp at once heaven and hell and the whole universe, appealed to him. The most beautiful of all his early Dantesque water-colours is perhaps the "Paolo and Francesca," painted in 1861 for his patron Mr. Leathart, being a replica of the first compartment of a diptych of earlier date (1855). This beautiful little picture illustrates those wonderful lines in the fifth canto of the "Inferno," in which Francesca tells Dante "in what manner love conceded that she first recognised her dubious desires."

The other Dante subjects include "Dante drawing an Angel in Memory of Beatrice," "Beata Beatrix," "The Salutation of Beatrice," "Beatrice denying Her Salutation," "Dante's Dream," "Giotto painting Dante's Portrait," the "Dantis Amor," the "Boat of Love," "La Donna della Finestra," etc. Then there are the religious pictures, the Arthurian series, and others representing types of female beauty, besides a number of portraits. The religious works include "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin," the "Ecce Ancilla Domini," "Magdalen at the Door of Simon," "The Seed of David," and a series of designs for stained glass.

## TYPES OF PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

Among the women who have sat to Rossetti may be mentioned Mrs. Rossetti (his mother), his sister

Christina, his wife Lizzie Siddal before and after marriage, Miss Agnes Wilding, Fanny Carnforth, Mrs. W. J. Stillman, and Mrs. William Morris. In conclusion, Miss Rossetti's lines on the women pictures may be quoted:—

The works of Rossetti, by which he is best known, and which mark the last, and in some respects the richest, period of his art, are those single female figures which he commenced to paint in about the year 1862—types of physical and spiritual beauty which appealed to him, and each one of which embodied some particular conception of his life or art. In them are displayed at once Rossetti's greatness and the defects appertaining to it. In them we can trace, as it were, the increase, the summit, and the decline of his power. The simplicity, the love of and strict fidelity to Nature which characterised his early works, are diminished, but we have in all its force, sometimes even to the extent of exaggeration, those qualities in which he most noticeably excelled—beauty of colour and form, ardour and elevation of thought, wealth of semi-mystical imagination.

On the whole we have to thank Rossetti, among other things, for the creation of a type of feminine beauty unsurpassed, and in some respects unequalled, by the works of the great Venetians, a type of woman in which physical and spiritual beauty are so perfectly blended that in some instances it is hard to say which claims supremacy. There is all the passion for physical beauty inherent to a Southerner and an Italian in these works, but not in the most voluptuous, "Lady Lilith" for instance, is there one single element of coarseness to mar the beauty of the painting, while in some the very mystery of human existence, that undefinable something which we call the soul, seems mirrored in the canvas.

## THE SEA IN ART.

THE place of honour in the April number of the *Magazine of Art* is accorded to Mr. Thomas Somerscales, and Mr. A. B. Daryll, in his article on this marine painter, writes fascinatingly of the sea as a subject for the artist:—

There is always in this country a sure popularity for an artist who can paint marine subjects with originality and intelligence. Love of the sea is one of our national characteristics, the result of our geographical position, and the outcome of long-continued associations by which our instincts as a people have been directed and educated. To us the sea is not a kind of barrier, isolating us and cutting us off from free communication with the rest of mankind, but rather in the nature of a connecting link between these islands and all the other countries of the world. As a consequence it provides the painter with an endless variety of motives, which have a very definite power of appeal to popular sentiment.

Apart from this subjective interest, the sea has for the student of nature a most fascinating attractiveness. It is, as it were, a living thing, restless, variable, and inconstant. Its moods are never twice alike, and its incessant changes are almost perplexing in their unexpectedness. Charm of colour, beauty of form, and the most subtle mysteries of atmospheric effect distinguish it, and give to the worker who would treat it properly an extraordinary range of opportunities. No man who has the faculty of observation and the right kind of artistic conscience need fear being led into mannerism as a sea painter; he will find himself encouraged by an infinity of suggestions to be constantly trying the new ways of expressing himself, and the more responsive he is to the impressions made upon him the more various will be his record of what he sees.

It is because Mr. Somerscales not only perceives the full beauty of the sea, but understands its character as well, that he has taken rank definitely among the best living painters of marine subjects. His work has a particular individuality, and reveals a more than ordinary intimacy with nature. It is in the best sense unconventional, for it does not owe its success to imitation of what has been done by other men, and yet it is free from any trace of eccentricity either in choice or treatment subject.



## THE FINEST NEWSPAPER OFFICE ON EARTH.

THE WASHINGTON "STAR."

MR. FREDERIC A. MACKENZIE contributes to *Caxton's Magazine* for April an interesting and admirably illustrated article under the above heading. The *Washington Star*, a paper almost unknown in Europe, has the glory of possessing the finest newspaper office in North America, for it will not compare with the office of *La Prensa* in Buenos Ayres. The *Star* is remarkable for three things. First, it has only a circulation of 35,000 a day; secondly, it publishes no Sunday edition, and thirdly, although its circulation is comparatively insignificant, it has so many advertisements as to stand among the few dailies at the top of the advertising field. Instead of a Sunday paper, it publishes a Saturday magazine supplement. Although it has so small a circulation, it has made sufficient profit to build what Mr. Mackenzie regards as a much finer newspaper office than anything to be seen in New York. It is indeed, he declares, one of the finest public buildings on earth. It is built of smooth-faced marble in the French Renaissance style; it is nine stories high, and the only office with which he can compare it is the marble palace of the *Herald* buildings in New York. From attic to basement everything is marble. The entrance-hall is a lofty marble chamber, elaborately carved, and with abundant bronze-work. Round the walls are a series of seven symbolical frescoes painted by Mr. Dealman, who painted many of the frescoes in the Washington Library. Four of them, reproduced in *Caxton's Magazine*, symbolise the day's history, news-gathering, the editorial function, and advertising. The proprietorial consulting-room is fitted up as an old Dutch sitting-room two hundred years old. In every room it is the same. Mosaic floors, marble pillars and fine bronze-work, silver shower-baths, explain to Mr. Mackenzie how it is that this edifice is said to be the most costly office-building in the world. The newsboys are as carefully studied as the editors. The compositors have quarters which a merchant-prince in London might envy. Every comp. has his own cupboard and is provided with shower and other baths. Even the lavatories have mosaic floors, plated pipes and marble walls. Mr. Kaufmann, the president of the *Star* company, takes a special pride in caring for the welfare of his comps. Once a printer enters the *Star* office, he regards himself as settled for life so long as he keeps up to his work. He is cared for when sick and pensioned when old. In Mr. Kaufmann's opinion the expenditure on the details necessary to enable comps. to keep themselves clean and comfortable is well-invested money. The composing-room is, for daintiness of detail, more like a lady's *boudoir* than a printing room. Yet it is a place where very solid and smart work is done. An elaborate system of

pneumatic tubes reduces speaking and writing to a minimum. Every reporter has a roll-top desk, a swinging chair, and a Remington typewriter. There is a club on the premises for the benefit of the staff. In every department the office, like the paper which is issued, is admirably, solidly, and artistically finished. I congratulate Mr. Mackenzie on the good use which he has made of his time while in America.

## THE COMING LITERATURE.

ROSY FORECAST BY DR. GARNETT.

THE *Young Man* for April gives, in the form of an interview, an excellent paper on Dr. Richard Garnett, until recently principal Librarian of the British Museum. He has spent his life in that great library. He is himself a voluminous author. And he is an optimist still, in his old age. He admits that work done to-day by literary men does not compare favourably with literary products of the early and middle Victorian epoch. But he adds cheerily:—

Fluctuations are but natural, and just now we are in the trough of the waves. That we shall presently be at a high point again, on the top of the wave, I have not the least doubt. I regard the educational system of to-day as the chief factor in the formation of the present literary taste. Nothing, of course, could wield an equal influence. Free education has produced a class of readers not known when I first went to the British Museum—a class whose education has not gone beyond the elementary stage, and for whom a new literature, of a light and temporary kind, has been provided. . . . I am not among those who sneer at the "popular" literature of to-day; on the whole it is clean and healthy, and very much of it is excellent of its kind.

Among living writers, George Meredith and Thomas Hardy stand nearest to the height reached by writers of the middle century, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, and so on. But no writer to-day can be placed quite so high as either of those. But I believe in the future; the writers of to-day are paving the way for the approach of a grander and more brilliant literature than has hitherto been known. The spread of culture is preparing the taste of people for something better, and the demand for higher quality will produce those capable of satisfying the demand. The great fault, I think, of the literature of to-day is diffuseness: we give greater importance to the matter than to the manner of its display; and before the golden age of the new literature dawns, the lesson will have to be learned that good matter must be presented in a good manner. Human feeling will be increasingly the main note of the literature of to-morrow. . . . Already we have seen the novel as an agent in social amelioration; but the novel of the future will develop in this direction and find enormous resources not yet touched.

## THE BEST BOOKS TO READ.

The interviewer had the temerity to ask Dr. Garnett to advise his readers on the best books to read. The works he selected may be just jotted down here in the order of mention:—

The Bible and Shakespeare.  
Milton's "Paradise Lost."  
Gibbon's "Rise and Fall."  
Carlyle or Kingsley—"Carlyle made easy."  
Froude's Historical Writings.  
Wordsworth.  
Waverley Novels.  
Dickens.  
George Eliot.  
Biography.

## HOW TO SUCCEED IN PARLIAMENT.

## WHAT TO DO AND NOT TO DO.

MR. ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.P., has an interesting article in the *New Liberal Review* on "The Compleat Member." It is an exposition of how to become a successful M.P., and no doubt contains a good deal of experience, bitter and otherwise.

## PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Farquharson says the perfect M.P. should be either very good-looking or very ugly, and if you are lucky enough to be very ugly, you must make the most of it and live up to it. You must be thick-skinned, loud-voiced, pleasant-mannered. You must have a good digestion and a wife who is attractive, but not too much so. She must abjure the sieve-like tendencies of certain of her sex, for more political reputations are ruined by premature blabbing than any other cause.

## WHAT IT IS TO BE A CECIL.

As a rule you must begin political life early. Such men as Mr. Morley are exceptions. You ought to have some knowledge of practical affairs, you must do a good deal of bowing and scraping. You must sit behind Ministers, and entertain them. You must not mind snubs, but just show your independent teeth now and again. Your maiden speech ought to be a success. With these qualifications, if "you belong to the Cecil clan," all is plain sailing. But if not—and even Lord Salisbury's relatives are limited in number—you must have other qualifications.

## THE ART OF SPEAKING.

You ought to have a good voice but Mr. Farquharson thinks even a bad voice may be considerably improved by training. Speeches should be thoroughly prepared. A maiden speech should be written out and committed to memory. After it is made you should wait and learn the ways of the House before speaking too often. Mr. Morley was three months in the House before he made a speech. You must not be bumpious or dogmatic.

## THE RESULT OF THE NEW RULES.

It is a good thing, says Mr. Farquharson, to identify yourself with one subject and stick to it. You must be prepared, if you are an English member, to always have your hand in your pocket. In Scotland members are let off more easily. Mr. Farquharson ends his amusing paper by lamenting the new rules which, he says, have been framed at the bidding of the smart. The new rules make the private member as nect as the dodo, and are suited only to *flâneurs* loungers who care for nothing but week-ends and ner and golf.

In the *Revue de l'Art* for March, the new articles with the Musée Carnavalet, described by J. de Boissan and Emile Gallé, and his work by L. de Fourcaud. Articles on the Portraiture of English Women, the acies to Paris of Adolphe de Rothschild, and the ne of Condé, and the Arts are continued.

## IS FRIENDSHIP ON THE WANE?

MR. J. HUDSON contributes to *Gentleman's* a most interesting study on friendship. He grants that we look in vain to-day for any such close friendships as those of Theseus and Pirithous, Achilles and Patroclus, Pylades and Orestes, Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathan, Laelius and Scipio, Cicero and Atticus. For this fact he finds several causes.

(1) Rapid communication has increased a man's acquaintances a thousandfold, and has diffused over a multitude the affection once concentrated on a few or on one.

(2) Men being generally more like brothers to each other, there is less need of the close offensive and defensive alliance which was once the bond of intimate friendship.

(3) The wear and tear of modern competitive life leaves little leisure and small inclination for forming or maintaining friendships.

(4) Most potent of all is the emancipation of woman, which has made her more than ever before the companion and friend of man. The writer deals chiefly with the modern comradeship of husband and wife as distinguished from the easily-repudiated marriages of pagan times. He leaves it to be inferred that the new friendship is not restricted to the marriage-relationship. As a matter of fact, many of the friendships of to-day which would rank with that of David and Jonathan are between persons of different sex; and to the solid realities of friendship is added the glamour of chivalry.

So if friendship is spread out thin over a vast number of men, and the whole of the other sex has been admitted into the relation of true and equal friendship with men, we may take it that friendship is not really on the wane.

## OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

To those who are anxious to obtain a supply of carefully-chosen books, which may be changed quarterly or half-yearly as desired, our Circulating Library will be found of great benefit.

The subscription is small. Any person able to obtain thirty members willing to pay one penny a week or one shilling a quarter can obtain on loan for one quarter a box of forty-five or fifty books.

To those who prefer to buy books the Library offers a good opportunity of obtaining them at reduced prices, there being always a large stock of surplus books of all kinds on hand. These are eminently suitable for persons wishing to start a library for the village or town in which they live, being strongly bound, clean, and in good condition.

Lists of books with prices, as well as all particulars of the Library, may be obtained from the Secretary, REVIEW OF REVIEWS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

## MR. BENJAMIN KIDD'S BOOK.

## SOME HOSTILE CRITICISM.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, in the *Positivist Review*, expresses himself very freely concerning Mr. Kidd's "Principles of Western Civilisation." He declares that it serves as a test of the depth of imbecility which can nowadays be reached by what is called philosophy. The public rarely gets such a mass of sonorous fatuity as in this bulky collection of principles. Mr. Kidd's discovery that the present is under the control not of the past but of the future, is rank nonsense. The future has not yet happened, but Mr. Kidd knows what it is to be, and this inspiring vision enables him to see the final value of things which our current morality and common-sense politics condemn as evil. Mr. Kidd misunderstands and distorts the views of Mill and of Spencer, and speaks of Darwin almost as if he (Mr. Kidd) had discovered the true doctrine of evolution, of which Darwin had only a glimpse. Mr. Harrison is piously glad to see that Mr. Kidd does not allude to Comte nor to Positivism, as he would not have understood either :—

Metaphysics of this Christian Science sort may rejoice the heart of Mr. Beit and Lord Milner. Empire-builders and company-floaters sneer at the past and sacrifice the present, but they prophesy a glorious Paradise hereafter in this world and the next if we will only mock at the past and bear our burdens in the future.

He says that Mr. Kidd's meaning is sometimes projected beyond the farthest limits of metaphysical bamboozlement :—

The bang of the Laputan big drum is perhaps best heard when we reach the last sesquipedalian sentence of this gaseous volume. . . . Nothing so tall as this has ever been attempted in metaphysics since Squire Thornhill confuted poor Moses Primrose. . . . With poor Moses Primrose we cry "Hold! Hold!" And this blatant stuff is paraded about as the last word of British philosophy!

Mr. John Beatty Crozier deals with the same book at length in the *Fortnightly Review*. He is even more scathing than Mr. Frederic Harrison. Mr. Crozier says that the more he read Mr. Kidd's book the more disappointed he became with it. Mr. Kidd has retrograded to a standpoint vaguer, more crude, and, scientifically speaking, less advanced than any occupied by those earlier philosophers whose works he so lightly brushes aside. Dip into Mr. Kidd's volume where you will, and you will find that his history has been muddled and perverted by these empty chimeras called principles, projected retrospectively into it, which are as practically useless as they are unreal. He accuses Mr. Kidd of splitting civilisation into two antithetical halves. But I had better quote Mr. Crozier's summing-up in his own words :—

To sum up, then, we may say : (1) That Mr. Kidd's book is not a scientific evolution of civilisation or of any part of it, but a mere historical record. (2) That it is not a closely-written history, but a series of generalised sketches picked out at certain points. (3) That its explanations are mere labels attached to its divisions, and these divisions, again, are of the

most primitive scientific character, like the division of Life into the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. (4) That to cramp his facts under these two immeasurable hats of the Present and the Future he has to pervert history, confound all human categories, and lump together things most opposite in essential nature. (5) That he nowhere even starts on the real problem of Civilisation, namely, of showing *how* one stage passed into the other, and by what means and out of what materials Society forged the tools necessary for these transformations, or how the great factors of Religion, Government, Philosophy, Science, and Material and Social Conditions co-operated at each point to produce them. (6) That he cannot, in consequence, get any fixed, continuous, and definite line of *direction* of Civilisation, and so has no line—as that of a mariner's chart—by which to steer the course of evolution, either in the present or in the future. (7) And lastly that, incredible as it may seem, he nowhere assigns any part in the development of Modern Civilisation to the results of Astronomical and Physical Science.

After having thus summed up under seven heads the shortcomings of Mr. Kidd's matter, he finishes up his article by an almost equally scathing condemnation of its general style, tone and manner. Tom-toms are beaten, cannon salvos are fired all along the route, to herald the approach of the new revelation. He first hypnotises himself with the importance of his message, and then hypnotises his readers by wrapping it in a confused cloud of words and phrases; a wordy confusion, and without real definiteness or point, which, in the world of literature, has not its parallel. At a time when so many of our best workers cannot even get a hearing—therein Mr. Crozier wells from the heart—the over-puffing of laborious mediocrity which has brought a work like this to the very crest of the wave is a scandal which ought to be abated.

## Auguste Rodin, Sculptor.

In the April number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Charles Quentin takes for his subject the work of Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor. He writes :—

Rodin always insists that modelling is everything. Poets naturally insist on the perfection of their means of expression. Our lips, our hands, our voices we can control by study, we can perfect their power and obedience so as to be fit instruments for the creative force. Nature recognises in the man who can take infinite pains a good interpreter. She certainly speaks through true genius; through one of the gifted she tells one secret, through another of the chosen, another of her secrets, but always she speaks most clearly and exquisitely through the greatest, the truest, the simplest.

Through Rodin, Nature expresses her eternal laws of creation, her union of the strong and tender, her ceaseless production of life. In Greek allegory, in legend, in cloud, in wave, in animal and human form, Nature speaks through Rodin her mystery of love and life, unending, undying. We find groups of touching sympathy, of tenderness, of love, of relentlessness, of tragic suffering from the inevitable; attitudes of appeal against fate, the eternal cry of humanity—all are here; forms agitated by emotion, or reposing, drawing breath for the ceaseless march of life.

A long time is required to gain even a slight idea of all Rodin's work. Group after group can be studied with real delight, and each time we visit his studios there is fresh work. We realise how much can be done even in one lifetime, and a wholesome sense of insignificance creeps over us as we stand in the presence of such masterpieces and feel the power of such an artist, who is himself always learning, always coming with a fresh childlike mind to the worship of Nature.

## THE FAILURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## HOW THINGS STAND TO-DAY.

LAST month Mr. Dooley described the position of the Americans in the Philippines in an article which, with very little alteration, might be read as a description of the British position in South Africa. The article is written throughout in a tone of delightful irony. Mr. Dooley is quite sure, on the authority of Governor Taft, that everything is going on well in the Philippines :—

They mus' be satisfied with our rule. A man that isn't satisfied whin he's had enough is a glutton. They're satisfied an' happy, an' slowly; but surely, they're acquirin' that love fr th' government that floats over thim that will make thim good citizens without a vote or a right to thrile be jury. I know it. Gov'nor Taft says so.

He winds up the whole matter by saying :—

I hope I have tol' ye enough to show ye that th' stories iv disorder is greatly exaggerated. The country is pro-gressin' splendidly. . . . Iv'rywhere happiness, content, love iv th' step-mother country excipt in places where there ar-re people.

## AN OBSERVER'S CONFIRMATION.

Mr. Dooley is not guilty of exaggeration. At least, that is the conclusion we come to after reading Mr. Stephen Bonsal's paper in the *North American Review* for March. Mr. Bonsal has travelled a great deal in the Far East. He has just returned from three months spent among the Filipinos, and he is probably as well qualified to report upon the state of things in the islands as anyone who has recently visited them. Nothing could be more sweeping than his judgment. He says :—

There is no fraction of public opinion, such as it is in the Philippines, that is pleased with our administration, not even the Federal Party, a puppet of our own creation. Consequently there exists no group of men upon whom we can shift our burden of responsibility, or ask to share it. The thinking Filipinos are war traitors, from the highest to the lowest, and that very great majority who do not think at all follow their leaders blindly.

## WHAT FARM-BURNING HAS DONE.

The Americans appear to be carrying on war in the Philippines with the same suicidal folly that we adopted in South Africa when we prolonged the war for a couple of years by the simple expedient of adopting the method of barbarism known as farm-burning. Mr. Bonsal says :—

In the Archipelago we have forty or fifty thousand soldiers divided up into between five and six hundred scattered garrisons and firing columns. Owing to the short time of service and the vicissitudes of an exasperating form of warfare these men are continually moving about. A private letter that reached me a few days ago from Mindoro gives a graphic picture, from an unimpeachable source, of conditions there, where according to some accounts peace reigns. My informant says :—

"The people here are becoming more and more insurrecto every day. Acting under the orders to destroy every town and village from which we are fired upon, or where we discover insurgent quarters, we have burnt down all the towns and collections of houses that were standing when I saw you last, with the exception of two. Under a strict interpretation of our orders these should be destroyed; but then we would have no shelter."

It is not surprising that the policy of devastation should have had the same results as in South Africa. The Dutch, who have had more experience in dealing with Malays than any other nation, long ago peremptorily prohibited the destruction of any native habitations, as their experience in Atchin showed that there was no way more certain of intensifying and tending to rebellion than by depriving the natives of the shelter of their homes. The only part of the islands in which Mr. Bonsal could find anything on which to congratulate the United States was in the districts inhabited by Mahomedans, and even there he rejoices with trembling, not knowing how soon they may hoist the green flag and proclaim a holy war against the infidel intruder. At present there is a respite, because they find it difficult, says Mr. Bonsal, to believe that the Americans are Christians :—

Their government presents a problem that is quite distinct, one that for the moment, fortunately, is not very pressing. We seem to have won their sympathies from the first by the fact that we expelled the Spaniards, and from their impression, based upon observation and report, that we are not Christians. Almost without exception the officers charged with the difficult task of meting out "unequal laws" to these savage people have acquitted themselves well, and the result—peace such as has not been known in this part of the world for generations—has not been secured at the expense of principles.

## AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Bonsal at one time was very enthusiastic concerning the proposal to introduce the youth of the Philippines to a knowledge of the English language by the simple expedient of importing 1,000 American teachers. His enthusiasm was damped somewhat by finding that the whole cost of this educational mission was to be borne by the natives themselves, and a closer examination of the work disillusioned him entirely. He says that the friars, much as they were abused, were selected much more carefully from a moral point of view than were the American teachers, several of whom were not even allowed to land, owing to the discovery of their moral worthlessness while they were on board ship. Each American teacher costs about five times as much as a native teacher, and most of them are thinking all day long how they can make money. The net result does not seem to him to be good.

## THE FRUIT OF AN OUTLAY OF £100,000,000.

Mr. Bonsal thus sums up the result of his observations :—

I have touched only upon a few of the more striking aspects of this perplexing situation, which has already cost us five hundred million dollars and many thousands of lives without our having even a policy to show for it. I believe that in all history no instance can be found of another nation, however young, however full-blooded, permitting itself such an extravagance with such poverty of results. To-day able men are working in the Philippines to make the Archipelago a white man's country; others, with equal authority, derived from the war powers of the President, are striving to make of the islands a closed preserve, a kind of brown man's paradise where no Caucasian may dare to show his face. Which shall it be? Certainly, without unity of action no permanent results can be achieved. Undeniably, the conditions in the islands to-day are unsettled to the verge of anarchy.



### THE REMOUNT SYSTEM.

WRITING on "The Remount System from Within," Colonel St. Quintin in the *Empire Review* for April complains bitterly of the way in which red tape, *plus* want of proper means and direction, hamper Government enterprise. The real key of the situation lies in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's pocket—and seems likely to stay there. The late General Ravenhill's experience and ability might have borne much fruit, but he was retired under the age clause before he could get his plans completed. His successor had not the same experience nor ability; then came "an age of extra economy and cutting down," when it was impossible to put forward any broad views.

#### GENERAL RAVENHILL'S PLAN.

General Ravenhill's plan is our only salvation, in Colonel St. Quintin's view. He says:—

General Ravenhill was anxious to have in the Remount Department officers suitable for the work, and in sufficient numbers to enable him to send them to various parts of the world to learn thoroughly the breeding and distribution of the horses of those countries, and to get in touch with the real sources of supply, so that, should the occasion arise, he might be at once able to tap them.

The present Remount Department has been called upon to buy broken horses in unprecedented numbers, and in an impossible space of time. General Ravenhill foresaw the possibility of this, and had the views he held been carried out, the condition of affairs with regard to the Remount Department at the outbreak of this war would have been very different. But it unfortunately meant the addition of more officers to the Department, and that meant a small extra expense, and it is unfortunately this small extra expense in time of peace which stops the utility of many branches of the service.

#### SOME DIFFICULTIES TO BE MET.

There is no possibility, says Colonel St. Quintin, of reverting to the pre-Remount Department plan of commanding officers buying remounts for cavalry. Therefore the Remount Department has to meet the difficulties as best it can; and apparently it will meet with the most loyal co-operation on all sides. How to find enough horses for the urgent demands of war is the question. There are now plenty of draught horses, but there may not always be plenty, since the omnibus companies, the chief source of supply, are reducing their horses. While in South Africa, the 'bus horse was the only one Colonel St. Quintin did not hear "crabbed." In direct buying of horses the difficulties are serious. Of late years the breed of English riding horses has much deteriorated. In Ireland patriotic gentlemen eager to assist Colonel St. Quintin collected at their stables all the best young horses in the neighbourhood, but however careful they had been to insist upon the requirements, it was mostly the leavings of the fairs that were brought, so that out of 150 horses thus collected the Colonel could sometimes not buy 10, and seldom more than 20 or 25, and those not very good. As for buying horses in the fair, only an experienced man can do that.

Another difficulty is that dealers and breeders get to know the points of one kind of horse only, forgetting all the rest. They forget that an Australian

horse, though perhaps just as good in every other way, is always narrower and lighter than an English horse.

#### HUNGARIAN HORSES.

Colonel St. Quintin says his experience of Hungarian horses has been most favourable. In April, 1900, he superintended the landing of two shipments in good condition, and the 1,500 or 2,000 Hungarian horses he saw at Maitland Camp compared most favourably with the others. Every one wanted Hungarians—Colonel St. Quintin himself included—and he found they did excellent work.

Incidentally, he comments on the officer who could send out to drill some hundreds of horses just unshipped, with soft, unshod feet, flabby muscles, and unfitted saddles. If this happened when there was no necessity, what happened under the strain of actual war?

#### SOME SUGGESTIONS.

We must clearly either have more horses during peace or pay extra in time of need.

Colonel St. Quintin suggests that if the desirable end is to be attained of only mature horses in the ranks, there is need—

of a 5th squadron to be horsed by remounts, and old horses partially worn out, ridden, I may suggest, by old soldiers and recruits, or the alternative presents itself of leaving the horses to mature at Government farms—a system general in France and Germany.

If younger horses are bought, then there will be need for one or two properly maturing farms, which need not cost very much. There is no necessity for paying more for cavalry remounts, if General Ravenhill's scheme is adhered to.

To sum up, the great needs seem to be, no more pennywiseness and pound foolishness; less red tape; and officers who know how to treat the horses got for them with so much trouble.

#### Lord Salisbury as a Business Man.

MR. F. D. How, in his April instalment of the "Life of Lord Salisbury," now running through *Good Words*, brings to light a little known side of the Premier's career. He says:—

It may not be generally known that as a business man he proved of the greatest service to the Great Eastern Railway Company. He became their chairman in 1867 at a time when the Company were in serious embarrassments. An application had just been made to Parliament to borrow one and a half millions and had been refused. Under his auspices, however, better things began. He induced the Company to amend their Bill and to ask for leave to borrow three millions. This they did, and so ably did he conduct the matter that this time they gained the day. Having put their affairs on the high road to success he retired from the Chairmanship in 1872, having held the post for just five years.

A little later, in 1874, he assisted Lord Cairns in dragging the London, Chatham and Dover Company out of an apparently hopeless state of financial muddle and set their affairs also upon a sound basis. This is strong evidence of a mind able not only to seize upon the points of a political argument, not only to work out the most difficult scientific problems, but able also to grasp and to manipulate vast business matters with the clearness and decision of one who might have been from his earliest years at the head of great commercial concerns.

## KOREA AND ITS EMPEROR.

BY A RECENT VISITOR.

MR. ALFRED STEAD contributes to *Harper's Magazine* for March an interesting account of a visit which he and Mrs. Stead paid to the Korean capital last autumn. The article, which is illustrated with portraits of the Emperor and the Crown Prince and views of the palace, is the latest and most authentic description of a sovereign whose country may yet become the cockpit of the East. The Korean capital is fascinating, but dirty and incomprehensible. The Crown Prince shows little intelligence, but the Korean Emperor is shrewd enough not to commit himself in interviews with passing strangers. Lsi-ti, the ruler of the Hermit Kingdom, is a middle-aged person, slightly inclined to stoutness, who goes to bed at four o'clock in the morning—an hour at which the rest of the citizens of Seoul are wakened by the music of the Imperial military band, which parades the streets at the head of the troops. The hour of reception is late in the afternoon. There is much prostration on the part of Ministers, but the Emperor and Crown Prince greeted their English visitors with a hearty handshake. The Reception Room was not imposing:—

Imagine a small, wooden, square room, the walls papered with bad French paper, the ceiling whitewashed, a glaring red and green carpet on the floor, and cheap-looking lace curtains draping an ordinary glass window. To add to the general depressing effect, there were two cheaply-framed chromos hanging on the wall behind the Emperor.

The reception itself is thus described. Mr. Alfred Stead says:—

The Emperor himself was at the farther end of the room from the doorway, standing behind a plain modern table, unornamented except for a monstrosity of a table-cover. On his left hand stood the Crown Prince.

The Emperor was wearing a loose robe of yellow silk, beautifully embroidered with golden dragons in a circle on his chest. The imperial belt is of gold, with yellow opaque stones, and projects several inches from the Emperor's breast. On his arms, and on his chest and back, the Emperor wears the thin Korean woven bamboo guards or shields to hold the clothes from touching the skin in hot weather. These help to give him an appearance of stoutness greater than the reality. The imperial head-dress is a two-tiered purple gauze one.

The Emperor was courteous, and talked through an interpreter upon the usual topics, including the approaching Coronation. In the evening the guests were entertained at dinner, the Crown Prince peeping through the curtains at the diners, who were entertained by the usual dancing girls, whose beauty does not seem to have impressed the guests.

The Korean Court appears to be much infested by commission hunters, and Europeans, as usual, prey upon the Asiatic.

There is one Korean story from which a British official's ardour would appear to have secured a "good thing":—

A British official having died in Korea, the court was given to understand, Heaven alone knows why, that some compensation should be awarded the widow. She therefore was given the post of governess to the Crown Prince, with an official salary. It was during the three years of her governess-ship

she never saw the Crown Prince, as a pupil; nevertheless, her engagement for another term of three years has been arranged for.

I close my extracts from this interesting paper by the following interesting local tradition:—

The Old Palace of the Emperor of Korea lies at some distance from the smaller New Palace, and close to the hill of Pouk Han, of which hill tradition says that when the last tree is gone from its surface the end of Korea is at hand. It is because of this tradition that it is death for any one to cut wood on Pouk Han. There are still many trees left standing, but on the summit there remains only one tree, solitary and rugged, and this gives the impression that the prophecy is not far from fulfilment.

## POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

THE POET LAUREATE TO FRANCE.

IN *La Revue* last month was published Mr. Alfred Austin's poem on the Hugo Centenary in French and English. As it is far superior to some of the effusions with which he has of late honoured his own country, I reproduce it here:—

TO FRANCE.

(ON THE VICTOR HUGO CELEBRATION.)

Glory and honour unto France that pays,  
Honour and Glory unto those that sing,  
Deeming them more than Emperor, Pope, or King,  
And crowning them with Fame's unfading bays.

Therefore all wise men love you, love and praise,  
And willingly to you their tribute bring,  
And from their heart forgive you everything,  
And hail you great through the enduring days,

And if you would but learn to love and know  
Those who do know and love you, and believe  
That England is your friend and not your foe,

And give her back as much as you receive,  
Then would the world o'er Discord cease to grieve,  
And Hugo's hopes be Victor here below.

ODE TO JAPAN.

An ode to Japan is contributed to *Macmillan's* by Mr. Arthur C. Benson. He begins by invoking the "Ocean-throned Empires of the East and West" to "clasp hands across the world" and plight mutual troth. He thus describes the gain which he expects will accrue to both the high contracting parties:—

From us you shall acquire  
Stern labour, sterner truth,  
The generous hopes that fire  
The spirit of our youth;

And that strong faith we reckon ours,  
Yet have not learned its strength, nor proved its dearest powers.

And we from you will learn  
To gild our days with grace,  
Calm as the lamps that burn  
In some still holy place;

The lesson of delight to spell,  
To live content with little, to serve beauty well.

Perchance, he says, our fleets may have to combine in "some war-vexed hour," "to bruise some impious head, to right some tyrannous wrong":—

But best, if knit with love,  
As fairer days increase,  
We twain shall learn to prove  
The world-wide dream of peace;

And, smiling at our ancient fears,  
Float hand in faithful hand across the golden years.

## HOW TO BEGIN THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

## FEDERATION FIRST.

MR. W. B. WORSFOLD contributes to the *Empire Review* for April an article entitled "A Central Authority for South Africa," which sets forth the sound doctrine that the political and fiscal conditions of South Africa alike require that it should be administered as one country by a central authority.

But now the war has made a *tabula rasa* of almost all South African institutions, and Mr. Worsfold thinks an opportunity has arrived for the immediate creation of a central authority for South Africa as the sole *modus vivendi*. The regeneration of South Africa is a task that can only be accomplished by a strong and unfettered central authority for the whole area whose rapid industrial development is specially required.

Irrigation is the chief agency for the physical regeneration of South Africa, just as British agricultural settlement is the chief agency in its political and social regeneration. Mr. Wilcox's report showed that for irrigation purposes the three colonies must be treated as one area.

The need for such an authority is scarcely less pressing for the management of railways and the construction of new lines. A central authority is equally needed for the government of the native population, which is five or six times as numerous as the European, and uniformity of regulation and an equitable apportionment of the financial burden, of native education, and administration can only be undertaken by the collective strength of the whole European population. The thorny question of settling British immigrants upon the land is another matter which should be undertaken by a central authority. Therefore, Mr. Worsfold pleads for the abrogation of the constitution of the State Colony and the creation of the modern equivalent of a dictator.

He demands that Federal Union should be brought about by direct Imperial initiative, and that South Africa ought to be administered by a central authority during the period intermediate between the close of the war and the creation of this Federal Union. This intermediate central authority he proposes should consist of Lord Milner and a South African Council. This Council should be a consultative and advisory body so constituted that its members, taken collectively, would be representative not only of all the administrative authorities in South Africa, but also of all classes of its inhabitants and of all economic interests.

Mr. Worsfold's article is good to a certain extent, but everything would depend upon the nature of the Central Council which is to assist Lord Milner. Why should there not be constituted at once a constituent assembly composed of representatives of all the European communities between Table Bay and the Zambesi, selected with due regard to the importance of the interests which they represent? This constituent assembly would be charged with drawing up a federal constitution for the whole of South Africa, and its existence would be the best pledge possible as

to the sincerity of our intention to give the rights of free self-governing communities to both white races in South Africa. It could delimitate the areas of the colonies, and decide at what date each of these territorial divisions would elect its own local legislature, and undertake the responsibility of its own self-government.

## TOWARDS AN IMPERIAL TARIFF.

MR. VINCENT CAILLARD contributes to the *Nation Review* for April a third and concluding article containing suggestions towards an Imperial tariff. His idea is that we should raise about seventeen millions sterling from imports from abroad. He divides them into two categories: (first) upon food-stuffs, and (second) upon all other articles. The first, entitled Appendix A, deals with food-stuffs:—

|                                   |     |                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Animals                           | ... | 10s. per head.                                                           |
| Bacon and Hams                    | ... | 4s. per cwt.                                                             |
| Beef (fresh and salted)           | ... | 4s. per cwt.                                                             |
| Mutton                            | ... | 3s. 1d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Pork (fresh and salted)           | ... | 3s. 8d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Meat (unenumerated and preserved) | ... | 5s. per cwt.                                                             |
| Butter                            | ... | 10s. 2d. per cwt.                                                        |
| Margarine                         | ... | 5s. 4d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Cheese                            | ... | 4s. 8d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Condensed Milk                    | ... | 3s. 7d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Eggs                              | ... | 8d. per great hundred.                                                   |
| Wheat                             | ... | 1s. 2d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Wheatmeal and Flour               | ... | 1s. 6d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Oats                              | ... | 1s. per cwt.                                                             |
| Oatmeal and Groats                | ... | 1s. 4d. per cwt.                                                         |
| Barley                            | ... | 1s. per cwt.                                                             |
| Raw Cocoa                         | ... | 2d. per lb. (extra).                                                     |
| Cocoa (manufactures of)           | ... | 2d. per lb. (extra).                                                     |
| Rice                              | ... | 1s. per cwt.                                                             |
| Maize                             | ... | 2½d. per cwt.                                                            |
| Maize-meal                        | ... | 6½d. per cwt.                                                            |
| Coffee                            | ... | Remit 1d. per lb. on Colonial coffee; add 1d. per lb. on foreign coffee. |
| Tea                               | ... | Remit ½d. per lb. on Colonial tea; add 1d. per lb. on foreign tea.       |

The second, under Appendix B, deals with other articles of import:—

|                                               |     |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Timber                                        | ... | 2s. 2d. per load.        |
| Timber (manufactures of)                      | ... | 10 per cent. of value.   |
| Paper and Pasteboard                          | ... | 1s. 5d. per cwt.         |
| Dye-stuffs                                    | ... | 3s. 4d. per cwt.         |
| Leather                                       | ... | 6s. per cwt.             |
| Gloves (Leather)                              | ... | 2s. per doz. pairs.      |
| Boots and Shoes                               | ... | 5s. 10d. per doz. pairs. |
| Leather (manufactures of)                     | ... | 10 per cent. of value.   |
| Cotton (raw)                                  | ... | 2s. 2d. per cwt.         |
| Cotton (yarn)                                 | ... | 1½d. per lb.             |
| Cotton (manufactures of)                      | ... | 10 per cent. of value.   |
| Flax or Linseed                               | ... | 1s. 9d. per qr.          |
| Linen Yarn                                    | ... | 1d. per lb.              |
| Linen Manufactures                            | ... | 10 per cent. of value.   |
| Oil-seed Cake                                 | ... | 11s. 6d. per ton.        |
| Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha                   | ... | 13s. 4d. per cwt.        |
| Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha (manufactures of) | ... | £1 10s. 2d. per cwt.     |
| Skins and Furs                                | ... | 5 per cent. of value.    |
| Tallow and Stearine                           | ... | 1s. 1d. per cwt.         |

The taxes on food-stuffs would bring in twelve millions sterling, and the other taxes about five millions.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS in the *Fortnightly Review*, writing upon "America and the Alliance," utters a word of warning to those sanguine gentlemen who imagine that, because the United States is very glad to profit by anything we do to maintain the Open Door in China, we may count upon any effective support from the Americans if matters ever come to a pinch. Mr. Brooks has lived for a time in America, and he is perfectly right in discounting the expressions of enthusiastic approval with which the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was received by some of the American newspapers. He points out that the intervention of the Americans in the expedition to Peking was strictly limited to the protection of the lives of American subjects, and that unless American lives or American territory are endangered the citizens of the United States will fall back upon George Washington's warning against entangling alliances and absolutely refuse to fire a shot, in defence of the Open Door or of the territorial integrity of China.

#### NO SUPPORT FROM AMERICA.

Mr. Hay's policy, dispatches and protests rest upon bluff pure and simple. Like other nations, we have been inclined to accept America at her own valuation and make the mistake of assuming that American diplomacy, like European, rests upon the implication of force. It rests upon nothing of the kind, and the American Bismarck has no American Moltke in the background. When the bluff is once called it will be found that the *Cologne Gazette* was not far wrong in assuming as it did during the negotiations of 1900 that so far as the discussions of the Powers with China were concerned it made no difference whether the Americans continued to co-operate or not. America will give the Anglo-Japanese Alliance all the moral support that any document can hope for. But the practical value of that moral support will only endure so long as she is not found out, and directly it encounters resolute handling it will collapse like a pricked bubble.

#### THE OBJECTS OF JAPAN.

Mr. Stafford Ransome follows up Mr. Sydney Brooks in the same review by an article on "Japan's Imperial Policy," and its bearing upon international relations. The fixed idea of Japan, says Mr. Ransome, is that it is her destiny to secure the command of the sea, and then, having made herself mistress of the Pacific, to use her ability first for the purpose of anteing her own independence, secondly, for noting her commerce, and thirdly, to enable her to manage the affairs of the Far East without Western interference. Japan is using us for the present to help her to achieve the great object of her declared policy. Mr. Ransome does not in the least pretend to disguise the fact that the Japanese element distinctly aims at Russia. He says that it was because we dreaded the reactionary influence of Russia at Peking that we joined hands with Japan. We do not see our way to check Russia on

our own ground, so we look to Japan to do the active work for us. Our material support will be very great when allied to the energy of Japan, and that is all that she wants to make her influence felt in Peking, China, and Russia. Japan therefore will seek to wake up China in order to use her against Russia, for Japan's future safety depends upon the existence of enmity between China and Russia. Japan wishes to educate China, so that in proportion as the military strength of that country increases Russian influence will decline until China is strong enough to hold her own against Russia. It is on China that Japan counts in the far future to turn the Russians out of Manchuria.

Mr. Ransome is candid enough, however, to admit that from her point of view Russia's policy is not only natural and justifiable, but quite logical. The anti-Russian may console himself with the assurance that whatever value there may be in the Yellow Peril theory, Russia will have to bear the brunt of it centuries before it will affect Europe. Russia, not for the first time, will be the buffer State between the Yellow and White races.

#### A CASE OF NOW OR NEVER.

The *National Review* is even more delighted with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in April than it was in March. It ridicules the idea that either France or Germany is in the least irritated at the conclusion of this treaty, and says that it is only the wicked Germans who make this suggestion, first because they were not asked to sign the Franco-Russian note, and secondly because they see in it an opportunity of fomenting that discord between England and Russia by which Germans have always profited. It says:—

There is no more trace of pugnacity in the demonstrations in Japan than in the general manifestations of approval in this country. The only extraordinary thing about the alliance is that it should have been postponed so long. Both countries would have been spared much bitter humiliation had they put their horses together some years ago. Still, better late than never, and it was certainly a case of now or never. Things could not have drifted indefinitely without disaster.

#### Lady Smith of Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, now of world-wide fame, took its name from the wife of Sir Harry Smith, whose career is sketched in *Temple Bar* by Mr. H. A. Bryden. How the lady in question came to be Lady Smith is a striking piece of military romance. As the writer says:—

One of the most romantic incidents of an extraordinarily romantic career was Sir Harry Smith's marriage. After the storming of Badajos in 1812, two Spanish ladies, sisters, sought safety in the British lines. They had been roughly handled by the infuriated British troops, their earrings had been torn from their ears, and they were faint and bleeding. Among our officers they found safe retreat. The younger of these ladies, Juana de los Dolores de Leon, a beautiful girl of fourteen, attracted the sympathy and love of Captain Harry Smith, and, after the briefest of wooings, the pair were married. Juana Smith shared with her husband the fatigues and dangers of the rest of that wonderful Peninsular Campaign, and during the remainder of his long and stirring career proved the most devoted of wives. On the day of Waterloo she rode sixty miles in search of her husband, having heard that he was lying on the field of battle.



### THE OLD LIBERALISM AND THE NEW ARISTOCRACY.

"A STUDENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a very clever article upon the deep-set causes of the impotence of the Liberal Party. He maintains that the root cause is to be found in the basis of our social framework. It is due to the impossibility of reconciling the interests and political ambitions of urban aristocracy and urban democracy. There was a time when many well-to-do men, employers of labour and the like, lived among their own working men, were captains of industry, shared the aspirations of democracy, and spent their lives in endeavouring to influence and improve the position of their poorer fellow-countrymen. In the last fifty years a gradual process of shifting has gone on. The former Liberal captain of industry has emigrated from the midst of his working men, and in place of desiring to improve the lot of the toiler he is consumed by an unholy passion for rubbing shoulders with the country gentry.

#### THE NEW DIVISION OF SOCIETY.

Society is now divided between West-Enders and East-Enders. The West-Enders, if they are Liberals at all, are Liberal Imperialists. They tamper with State Socialism in order that the toilers of the East-End who make up the urban democracy should be fed and washed and carefully housed in order that they may do better work. On the assumption that the wage-earning classes are beasts of burden, this is an excellent theory. But to social reform that will make urban democracy more independent, more self-reliant, and more free, your Liberal Imperialist is actively, determinedly, although not overtly, opposed.

#### THE DECAY OF NONCONFORMIST LIBERALISM.

The urban aristocrats of to-day, says the "Student of Politics" (who declares that he belongs to no political party, but is an outsider who sees most of the game), are not, to speak mildly, a lovable order of humanity. Their temper to their workpeople is overbearing and insolent, and to the landed gentry essentially snobbish. Their all-absorbing ambition is to hob-nob with the country gentry. They have therefore, as far as possible, cut their connection with the old Liberalism, with the chapel, with the workmen's clubs, with everything that smacks of plebeianism, they have put their servants into livery, affixed armorial bearings to their carriages, and taken seats at the parish church. Those of them who still attend the dissenting chapels use their influence to stifle the old spirit of aggressive nonconformity. The London Baptists' Association recently by a vote of 86 to 36 rejected a resolution expressing a desire for peace in South Africa, because such a resolution would be a menace to the prosperity of the Association.

#### "COMMERCIAL ASSET" PATRIOTISM.

Dissenting ministers, once the most active of Liberal agents, now take their views from their paymasters, who are members of the new urban aristocracy.

To be active and earnest in the spirit of the old Liberalism is more than their places are worth. Official Liberalism follows Dissent. It derives its inspiration from the urban aristocrats, the plutocrats of commerce whose love for the flag is in a given ratio to its value as a commercial asset, whose brutal nightmare is the shadow of the lean and restless giant, urban democracy. The new aristocracy is very rich and powerful. It owns all the machinery of existence, down to the cemeteries. They direct the police, own and conserve the slums, and dominate the Press. They are detested by the urban democracy, which votes for the Conservative party in many cases because that is the only way in which they can vote against the Liberal Imperialist party. The working classes of the urban democracy cherish the most profound contempt for, and detestation of, the official Liberal Party. In the opinion of the "Student of Politics," the policy that would command the loyal adherence of the democracy of the whole of the United Kingdom is a drastic and far-reaching reform of the Land Laws. This would not only attract the support of the democracy of the four countries, but it would be welcomed by a not inconsiderable section of the urban aristocracy. He demands that the land in the vicinity of the towns which was confiscated by the landowners during the sixty years ending 1820 should be reconfiscated for the benefit of the swarming populations living in the filthy warrens of our great municipalities. But if this generation shrinks from reconfiscation, let them compensate the landowners on a moderate and reasonable scale.

#### INDUSTRIAL ABSENTEEISM.

In conclusion I quote what the writer says as to the development of industrialism:—

A deep and clear-cut chasm divides the West-Enders of the towns from the East-Enders. The great business enterprises of the towns have been, or are likely to be in the near future, converted into limited liability companies, whose shareholders will be represented in the place whence their wealth is drawn by a Board and a managing director. We all know men who draw large incomes from towns they have never visited; men whose wealth is made for them by "hands" they have never seen, and towards whom they feel no obligation. This is Irish landlordism in an aggravated form. The position is fruitful in lessons for sociologists, and for all who feel an interest in public affairs.

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THE remote islands grouped under the name of St. Kilda form the subject of a very interesting paper by Charles Dixon in the *Leisure Hour*. The islanders constitute a sort of simple co-operative commonwealth. They are practically without crime. They are held under the firm discipline of their pastor, and their most dreaded penalty is excommunication. Their staple food and commodity generally consists of the birds which abound. But they are intensely conservative:—

The waters round St. Kilda teem with fish, but little is caught. Years ago, when asked the reason of this neglect, the natives replied that they had no boat suitable for the purpose. A large new whale-boat was presented to them, but matters still remained the same, and the men excused themselves by saying that it wore out the boat's keel to launch her! Consequently, we saw her high and dry upon the rocks, never used, and fast becoming useless!

THE "CA' CANNY" CONTROVERSY.

THE "Ca' Canny" controversy is summed up in *Temple Bar* by Mr. Arthur Montefiore-Brice. He considers that the criticism of trade union policy has been confirmed by the trade unionists' own admissions. At the same time he welcomes the present success of the co-operative system as an augury of better times to come. He concludes thus :—

The outlook is better than the retrospect. I have the authority of one of the greatest among trade-union leaders for saying that as the gradual strengthening of organisation on both sides proceeds, so there develops a disposition on the part of both workmen and employers to deal with each other on the basis of their mutual obligations. There is an increasing inclination to reason together—a steady bias towards moderation. Industrial peace is infinitely preferred to industrial war. Out of the completer organisation grows a wider view and a recognition of the ultimate unity of the problem. And from elements so encouraging as these it is daily becoming more probable that a high standard of industrial statesmanship will be realised, and that a prevailing sense of industrial patriotism will maintain the eminence of England in the markets of the world.

AN EMPLOYER'S STRIKING TESTIMONY.

In the *Economic Journal* Mr. G. Binney Dibblee, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and Manager of the *Manchester Guardian*, discusses the situation as regards the printing trades and the crisis in British industry. He finds serious fault with the *Times* in its dealings with the effect of trades unions in the printing industry. His judgment is that the printing trade in Great Britain is now in a very fair condition of prosperity and efficiency. The linotype compositor can, he says, earn from seventy to seventy-five shillings a week. He bears willing witness to the virtues of the leaders of the Typographical Association. He says, "My impression from prolonged conferences and frequent dealings with them as opponents was not only that they had a better command of detail than the employers who had to meet them, but that they were a far-sighted, able set of men, whose influence over their followers was in the direction of progress." He emphatically denies that trades unions have adopted or fostered the "ca' canny" policy. "Trade union leaders are too intelligent to deliberately adopt a policy which must tend to general degeneration":—

No, "ca' canny," as it is called, is something much more simple than the *Times* would have it to be; it is just poor human nature, or the vices of laziness and ignorance, from which employers themselves are not exempt.

THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY AT FAULT.

Mr. Dibblee then compares British employers with their rivals "in America, where Unionism is more powerful and more aggressive than here"—a statement, by the bye, which both British and American employers do not seem to accept. He says :—

On the contrary, in England the employers in comparison are apt to attach too much importance to low money wages, they are busy in resisting small encroachments on their liberty which may later on become a dangerous interference, and they are much slower to swallow individual jealousies for a common purpose. But then we have not the same level of ability to draw our employing class here as in the newer country.

The able man in the working class is kept down by prejudice and class interests. The able man in the employing class will take to any or every employment, professional or honorary, rather than to vulgar trade. So the captains of industry are not conspicuous for ability. Mr. Dibblee points out that our Universities are intended for a leisured class and high station, and have not yet been adjusted to the industrial requirements of the nation.

This testimony of an employer, that British labour leaders know their business better than the employers themselves, and that the great lack in the armies of British industry is the lack of able and well-trained officers, is extremely significant. The most thoughtful of British labour leaders have repeatedly maintained, after observing what goes on in German and American workshops, that where our competitors have the pull over us is not in the rank and file, but in the directors of industry.

Lord Kitchener.

IN Mr. T. W. Williams' article on "The Man of the Hour" in *Pearson's Magazine* there is not much to quote. However, the words of "a well-known general," who has been all through the war, are interesting :—

Lord Kitchener is very much misjudged at home in England, where people believe that he is a sort of ogre who devotes his time to chasing officers round South Africa. This is a most erroneous idea.

I have worked under him now for many months, and the more one sees of Lord Kitchener the greater becomes one's liking and respect for him. No officer who does his duty can wish for a kinder or better friend than "K," but there is trouble in store for the one who neglects it; the Chief will stand no nonsense. When once he has lost faith in an officer he has no further use for him, and he is soon sent home on some excuse or other.

"Lord Kitchener," said the general, "is not a woman-hater either. He has not married, and I do not believe he ever will, because he is wrapped up in his profession."

Lord Kitchener in the Jepps Johannesburg Mansion, now his headquarters, rises at 5.30, and works till 8; again from 9 till 11, and again till 5, when he rides or walks with his staff officers till dinner, after which apparently he plays billiards till 11. Not an overworked life at all.

Naturally Lord Kitchener would not commit himself to say when the war would end; it might last till July or August, or be drawn out another twelve months. Several amusing stories of doubtful authenticity, however, are quoted about Lord Kitchener.

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Current Event Postcards.

THE latest addition to the unique series was a card bearing photos of the rival crews, which was posted at Barnes on the day of the boat-race. The race took place just before one, and the cards which announced the result bore the Barnes postmark of three o'clock. To many subscribers the card gave the first intimation of the result. Arrangements have been made to have three beautifully coloured cards in the series posted during the Coronation celebrations. A series of fifteen of these cards will be sent to any address for five shillings. Address, THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 14, Norfolk Street, London.

## MAGAZINE CHIT-CHAT.

"NOTABLE Essex Girls" form the subject of the second paper in the *Girls' Realm* on "Girls that the Counties are Proud of." Prominent, indeed first, among them is the Countess of Warwick, who is identified with the Essex Needlework Guild, the Dunmow Nursing Association (Dunmow is the place where she has a country house in Essex), and the Lady Warwick School at Bigod's Hall, Dunmow.

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IN the *Quiver* for April, "A Century of Englishwomen's Work" is described by Mr. D. L. Woolmer. The work is entirely of a philanthropic character, such as that done by Mrs. Fry and Miss Nightingale. The article recalls the fact that when women first began to organise Soldiers' Homes, the idea struck society as outrageous. Miss Robinson, the pioneer of such work, heard her name bawled about the streets of Portsmouth in a music-hall song. She heard, also, that she was burnt on Southsea Common, and a man dressed to look as much like her as possible paraded about on a scraggy pony followed by an admiring mob. But these were the days of pioneer work—now long past.

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MR. HENRY BROADHURST, M.P., is the subject of an interesting interview by Mr. A. P. Grubb in the *Young Man*. Mr. Broadhurst admits that the influence of the House of Commons has declined of late, but he expects that one day a new Gladstone or Bright will arise to restore the House to its old position. So even the sturdy democrat's hope, it appears, rests not so much in the machinery of election, or in the people who elect, as in the God-sent hero. A curious witness to Carlyle's faith.

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THE effect of war-loans on trade and prices is discussed by Mr. J. C. MacDonald in the *Economic Journal*. His conclusion is:—

The effect of war-loans is not to divert any of that vast capital which is employed in manufactures, but temporarily to abstract floating funds from the money market for the direct purchase of all the commodities needed by an army in the field. Such a movement of money involves no appreciable diminution in the supply of any commodity, but a direct and sudden increase in the demand. This acts as a stimulus to trade, and for a time prices are high and times are good. But war expenditure is non-productive, and therefore constitutes a drain upon our resources, which, continued long enough, will cripple trade and impoverish the nation.

In other words, it is a sort of economic dram-drinking which a strong head can stand with increased energy—for a while.

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*Gentleman's* for April is an exceptionally attractive number. Mr. J. Hudson's discussion of friendship claims separate notice. A charming sketch of Thoreau, full of his life and the impulse of his thought, is given by S. E. Saville. The sonnet from Milton to Wordsworth, as elucidated by J. M. Attenborough, seems to have suffered eclipse, but rose with Nature to favour in the 19th century. A lively paper on British beetles in masquerade, by Rev. John Isabell, shows how they have realised the inedibility of such creatures as the ladybird and the soldier and sailor, and the dangerous qualities of wasps, bees, etc.; and have mimicked their tints with shameless pertinacity. So certain beetles wear the stripes of the wasp and affect its walking movements. Mr. Ernest Lowry gives much

information concerning the Zirians, a Turanian group of some 120,000 people, distinct in language and customs from the Russians, scattered through the northern provinces of the Tsar's empire.

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THE *Sunday at Home* gives a clear story from the pen of a correspondent in Greece of the recent troubles in Athens about translations of the Bible. It is pointed out that after all modern versions have been prohibited, there are several significant exceptions, including the version of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is exempted on the curious plea that it is not an instrument of proselytism but an article of merchandise! Clearly the modern Greek has not lost the ancestral love for verbal hair splitting. Practically nothing has been effected by the riots and the bloodshed and the upset of Government.

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IN the *Royal Magazine* for April there is a curious account of a caterpillar farm near Scarborough, whose owner, Mr. H. W. Head, with half an acre of land, artificially raises a great variety of butterflies and moths, sending the caterpillars and chrysalises away to collectors all over the country. Collectors have long been able to rear moths from the larval stage, but not butterflies. The prices fetched by the insects vary from 2d. and 3d. each to 2s. 6d. for a "Purple Emperor," 2s. for a "Death's Head Moth," and even as much as 10s. for still rarer specimens. The chief difficulties to contend against are cold winds, earwigs, and cats, which delight in tearing down the muslin bags which are put over small bushes, and in which the larvæ are kept.

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AN amusingly ill-timed piece of profanity is, according to Mr. Bryden, in *Temple Bar*, recorded by Sir Theophilus Shepstone of the famous South African Governor, Sir Harry Smith:—

"Sir Harry," he says, "always read part of the service Sunday morning at Grahamstown, and was so particular that should come that he imposed a fine of half-a-crown on every absentee. He read extremely well, and was very proud of One Sunday a dog came into the room when service was going on and began to create a disturbance. Sir Harry stood it for a little while, then, in the middle of a prayer, said suddenly 'Take that d—d dog away!' after which he continued prayer in the same tone as before."

\* \* \*

"NOTABLE Gardens in Town" afford Mr. A. Myers the subject for an interesting article in *Cassell's Magazine* for April. The gardens treated of (illustrated by photographs which are surely somewhat idealised) often where many of us did not know there were gardens. They are the Fulham Palace gardens, Prime Minister's garden at 20, Arlington Street, gardens at Devonshire, Holland, Marlborough, Staffs and Apsley Houses, the garden at 10, Downing Street in which Walpole used to stroll, and the better-known gardens of Buckingham and Lambeth Palaces. Rudolph de Cordova has an illustrated interview with Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema; and Mr. D. T. Tinsley has a readable article (of a type that rarely is read) on the Orient Express from Paris to the Bosphorus shores. The Rev. John M. Bacon treats of Rockets all about them.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for April is a fairly good number. Since the *Nineteenth Century* this month has dropped the publication of the chronicle which usually appears over the signature of Sir T. Wemyss Reid, the chronicle of the *National Review* has a monopoly among the half-crown magazines of a monthly record of events. But the *National* this month drops its American chronicle, and confines itself to the episodes of the month and the story of Greater Britain.

### PREPARATION FOR WAR.

The editor asked Mr. Spencer Wilkinson to write an article pointing out the urgency of organising a North Sea squadron and a North Sea dockyard in order to meet the hostile intentions of the German Government as regards this country. Mr. Wilkinson refuses, and gives good reason for his refusal. It would be more profitable, Mr. Wilkinson thinks, for private persons—

to reserve all their energies in regard both to the naval and military defence of the Empire for the purpose of urging on the public and the Government the imperative need for providing both the Navy and the Army with a headquarters staff, organised upon sound principles, and therefore ensuring that at the moment of each important political decision a true view of the strategical conditions should be laid before the Cabinet and duly considered by that body.

### IS PAPAL INFALLIBILITY A MYTH?

Mr. J. McCabe, formerly a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, in reviewing a book on "Roads to Rome," maintains that while everyone hears of those who go to Rome, few people hear of the multitudes who leave the Roman Church. Along every path that leads to Rome there is a two-fold procession. Past the pressing throng of proselytes returns the silent multitude of the disillusioned. There would be many more of the latter, he says, somewhat paradoxically, if it were not that the decree of infallibility which attracts proselytes to Rome is one of the most wonderful myths that men have accepted.

It is thirty years since the infallibility of the Pope was defined. During that period there have been vast waves of disturbing discussion at every point where dogma comes in contact with science, history, and philosophy. Roman Catholics have been less harassed and perplexed than members of other Churches. What advantage have they derived from their precious dogma in a succession of storms? They have not had a particle of supernatural assistance. Leo XIII. has issued many encyclicals, it is true, but not a single word that has emanated from the Vatican since 1870 lays claim to infallibility. The truth is that during thirty years of critical discussion there has been no "living voice" of convincing authority in the Church of Rome, except on paper; and where the trustful Catholic will look for a tangible ground for hope that the silence will ever be broken it is impossible to imagine.

### A PLEA FOR ATROCITIES IN WAR.

Mr. T. Miller Maguire, writing on the German army in France, dwells exultantly upon every scrap of evidence which he can discover in the records of the German operations in France in 1870-71 which tends to prove that the German authorities levied collective penalties on French villagers, and made the innocent suffer for the guilty. He almost exults in the examples which he relates as to what Mr. Bullock calls the awful memorial of human vengeance wreaked on innocent victims. He quotes with approval Count von Moltke's recommenda-

tion to Von Werder to hold parishes responsible for the deeds of their individual members when such cannot be discovered, and also quotes with approval Prince Frederick William's orders to levy collective penalties upon the communes to which irregular troops belong, and also to the dwellers in territory which has been the scene of their offences. These things, he thinks, afford more than ample justification for everything that we have done in South Africa. But Mr. Maguire constantly ignores the fact that twenty-eight years after the Franco-German War was brought to a close the representatives of almost all the civilised Governments of the world unanimously agreed to place the ban of civilisation upon the methods of barbarism which Mr. Maguire apparently holds up to our admiration, if not for our imitation. The 50th article of the Rules of War drawn up at the Hague explicitly condemns the order of Prince Frederick William and the instructions of Von Moltke. It runs thus:—"No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible."

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Admiral James Bruce protests against giving every Colony a right to have a separate flag for its own fleet. If Australia is to have a distinctively Australian flag all the other Colonies would naturally claim to have separate fleets, flags, and uniforms. He raises the cry of one fleet, one flag, and suggests that the Red Cross on a white ground should be the Imperial Flag of the Sea.

### COMRADES ALL.

"COMRADES ALL" is the title of an Annual devoted to the extending of the system of International Correspondence, with which readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are already well acquainted. It is a polyglot magazine, being printed in French, German and English. After a prefatory note by the Editor there is an admirable paper by M. Mielle, who may be regarded as the originator of the whole system, entitled "Visions of the Future." The German section is introduced by a letter to the International Correspondents by Dr. Hartmann. The contents of the number are very varied, and each section is copiously illustrated with contributions by those who have profited by the system which has now been in working order for several years. Any schoolmaster or schoolmistress who desires to stimulate interest in the learning of languages would do well to obtain a copy of this Annual, which will be forwarded to them to any part of the world post free for eightpence.

The Annual contains rules for the management of the scholars' International Correspondence, which is now extending itself to the United States. One of the articles in the number is a history of the International Correspondence in the United States. There is also a list of the prizes given to those who have carried on correspondence for a long time. Those who stand at the head of the list have carried it on for five years. There is also an account of holiday courses for foreign students in French universities. The whole number is admirably calculated to interest young students in what is too often regarded as one of the dreariest parts of their lessons.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a singularly colourless and uninteresting number, containing not a single article of first-rate interest. It opens with a paper by Miss Agnes Lambert on "The King's Declaration and the Catholics of the Empire," largely made up of quotations, some of which seem to have nothing whatever to do with the question under discussion. South Africa takes up two papers. Mr. J. W. Cross writes upon "Capital and Population" in that country. He is of opinion that veldt life will prove much more attractive to Germans and Scandinavians, or even to Italians, than to Englishmen, and points out that sixty years ago British emigrants were much more inclined to go to British Colonies than they are now. The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil writes on "Female Emigration to South Africa." She thinks that it is our duty to "send out some of our best women to the country where we have sacrificed so many of our best men," and recommends that absurd expedient, sanctioned by Mr. Asquith, of farming for women near the great towns.

## LORD ROSEBERY'S WHIGS.

Mr. Lloyd Sanders, in a short article, suggests that Lord Rosebery and his followers should abandon the term Liberal-Imperialists and call themselves Whigs or "Whig-Patriots." They are a war party, he says, and resemble the Whigs of Queen Anne's reign in objecting to a cobbled peace:—

Whiggery of the most inveterate order inspires Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Asquith's abjuration of Home Rule, now that it has failed to commend itself to the British electorate. An exact example of such airy opportunism is not easily discoverable in the whole confused course of party history. The Conservatives have abandoned principles times and again when innovation has been carried in the teeth of their resistance; such was the surrender to reform commended by the Tamworth manifesto, such Mr. Disraeli's ultimate attitude towards Protection. But it is one thing to throw away beliefs which have become antiquated and unattainable prejudices; quite another to clutch at brand-new ideas, to sport them as a party badge and then contemptuously discard them.

## THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. Laird Clowes writes on "The Condition of the Naval Reserve," arguing that one of the most efficacious means of making the Reserve popular would be to afford facilities for men as well as officers, to join sea-going ships for one or more periods of twelve months' training, and give them afterwards small retaining fees in proportion to their qualifications.

## COLOUR-BLINDNESS.

Mr. Edridge-Green, writing on "Colour-Blindness," sums up as follows:—

It is probable that though we have gained in colour perception we have lost in acuteness of sight. It is well known that savages have a far more acute sight than is normal in civilised communities. I have examined a colour-blind person who was able to read coloured test types at more than twice the normal distance. There is no doubt whatever that the sense of colour and the perception of light and shade are quite distinct. In the same way acuteness of hearing and musical ability are not related. The theory which I have constructed to explain the phenomena of colour perception is consistent with every fact which I have alluded to in this paper. It is easy to suppose that primitive man saw all objects of a uniform hue, just as they appear in a photograph, but that he had a very acute perception for differences of luminosity. In course of time a new faculty of the mind, a colour-perceiving centre, became developed.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. A. Raper writes on "Freemasonry in France." Miss M. F. Johnson, in a paper entitled "The Case

Against Hospital Nurses," says that nurses are systematically overworked, having as a rule a working day of twelve hours for seven days in the week. Archdeacon Fletcher writes on "The Renewed Struggle for the Schools." Mr. P. F. Rowland, an Australian, deals with "The Literature of the Australian Commonwealth."

## THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* is hardly up to its average level. I have dealt elsewhere with the best paper in the number, that is, Mr. Robert Farquharson, M.P.'s, "Com-pleat Member."

## MOTOR YACHTS.

Lazy sailors, who don't like tugging at a long oar on a windless day, will read the anonymous paper signed "A Yachtsman" with joy. The question dealt with is what is the auxiliary power suited for small yachts. A French invention has solved this problem. The present auxiliary engines are not a success on yachts, for the propeller lessens speed when sailing, interferes with steering, gets stuck in weeds when sailing, and has other disadvantages. But the new motor opens up a vista for the lazy yachtsman, which had never been dreamed of. It is "The Universal Propeller." The engine can be removed from the yacht, or stowed away, put into a dinghy to fetch visitors from the shore, or applied to a skiff for a rapid voyage up a river. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  horse power. No structural alterations are required in the yacht, the engine merely being lashed to a couple of battens athwart the yacht, these battens having the advantage of absorbing vibration. The steering of the boat is done by the screw.

It is by this means that it is possible to make the boat go through the most wonderful evolutions which are unobtainable by the mere rudder. The propeller, attached to the propeller-box at the bottom of the vertical arm, can describe a circle without interrupting the rotary movement of the screw or changing the speed of the motor. To reverse, therefore, it is only necessary, by means of the steering wheel, to make half a revolution of the propeller-box. If the propeller-box be placed, by a slight touch to the steering wheel, at right angles to the direction in which the boat is travelling, the boat will turn in its own length, even if going at full speed. It is this circling movement of the propeller-box that is essentially, apart from its general adaptability, the most interesting point of the system introduced by this invention. For, apart from the steering capabilities of the motor, a boat, when going full speed ahead, can be stopped in less than its own length by a simple turn of the steering wheel. With this motor in use the yacht's rudder can either be lashed or entirely unshipped.

This invention is only now being introduced into England, but in France it has been successfully used for some years.

## TAXES THAT GALL.

Mr. H. Morgan-Browne has a paper under this heading. He estimates that if Sir Robert Giffen's proposals were adopted a man earning £1 a week would be taxed to the extent of £10 a year, and that an artisan earning £2 a week would be taxed to the extent of 10 per cent., while a man with £500 a year would pay only 5 per cent. on his income.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Hugh Spender writes on "Some Interesting Coalitions." Mr. G. A. Raper writes about M. Delcassé. Mr. Justin McCarthy has a paper on "Humour as an Element of Success," from which it appears that all successful men, however austere, have had some sense of humour.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is by no means up to the high standard which it has uniformly preserved during the past year. In this respect it follows nearly all the other serious monthlies, Easter preoccupations having evidently been fatal to editorial discretion. The number opens with two articles on the Japanese Alliance which I have dealt with elsewhere. I have dealt elsewhere also with the anonymous paper on "The Old Liberalism and the New Aristocracy," and with Mr. Benjamin Taylor's paper on "Sugar and the Convention."

## AGAINST THE MILITIA BALLOT.

Captain W. E. Cairnes examines all the arguments which have been used in favour of the Militia ballot, and finds nothing good in them. If the voluntary system has broken down that is merely a reason for recasting our whole system. The Militia ballot would make it still more difficult to keep up the Regular establishment. Captain Cairnes would either make the Volunteers really efficient for war, providing them with field artillery, and giving them a real and workable military organisation, or disband all who would not be required for mere garrison service in war-time. The present policy of maintaining a huge and inefficient force cannot be justified.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

An article by Dr. Alfred Hillier on this disagreeable subject claims notice owing to the writer's insistence that it is easy to avoid the spread of the disease. The sputum of patients is either the only or by far the most serious channel of infection. In advanced cases the sputa consist almost entirely of bacilli, and when dry they blow about the atmosphere, carrying infection. Dr. Hillier says that the preventive work in New York surpasses that of any other city, and the result is that there has been a rapid fall in mortality. Notification to the Public Health authorities should be compulsory, as it is in Norway. In Manchester and Liverpool voluntary notification is practised with excellent results.

## MR. CROZIER ON MR. KIDD.

Mr. Beattie Crozier writes a scathing criticism of Mr. Kidd's latest work. He condemns it because it is not a scientific evolution of civilisation, because it is only a series of generalised sketches picked out at certain points, that it perverts history, confounds all human categories, nowhere touches the real problem of civilisation, which is to show how one stage passes into another—and so on. As to the style and tone of the book, they are what we would expect in a work in which facts and principles have to be clipped, tortured, and coerced in order to get them to lie down peacefully under Mr. Kidd's vague abstractions.

## MOROCCO AND EUROPE.

Mr. Donald MacKenzie writes on "Morocco and the European Powers." He says that great reforms could be carried out in the country if Europe were united, and gives as instance the reform of the prisons which was brought about by Sir A. Nicholson, who united all the Powers temporarily. Mr. MacKenzie complains that the British Government does not look after trade in the way that France and Germany do. Some time ago, he says, he attempted to get the Foreign Office to appoint a commercial *attaché* in Tangier, but the officials refused on the ground that no money was available. In conclusion, Mr. MacKenzie argues that our best policy is to treat Morocco as an independent State.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MUCH in the April number reminds one of the stern warnings of Hebrew prophecy. Several of the articles are full of lamentation and mourning and woe over the national decadence.

"Gladstone's Foreign Policy, and How Lord Rosebery Failed to Adhere to It," is a vigorous contrast, drawn by the able pen of M. D. O'Brien, between the high moral principles advocated in the Midlothian campaign and the sordid opportunism of the younger man. Rosebery's eagerness to fight France for Fashoda and the Boers for the gold-mines is set over against his craven fear of observing our treaty obligations to the down-trodden Armenians.

"Chamberlain and Rosebery" is the title of an attack by Mr. F. A. White on the Jingoism partly common to both these statesmen. The tone may be inferred from one sentence: "His Right Honourable Lordship forsook the butchered Armenians, opposed Cretan freedom, deserted the Grand Old Man, favoured the Fashoda war policy against France, and repudiates Home Rule." Mr. White is convinced that Lord Rosebery, should he come to power, will betray us into a war with Russia, and laments that our splendid isolation has given way to an alliance with Japan rather than with Russia.

"The Case of Ireland" is stated by "Mac" very eloquently and forcibly over against Lord Rosebery's recent depreciations. The writer warmly repels the charge that the Irish are a priest-ridden people. He asserts that their Church is progressive, tolerant, and essentially National; and that their experience of Rome Rule has mostly been in restrictions imposed on them by the Pope acting under subterranean influences from the English Government!

Mr. Harry Hodgson portrays the National Crisis yet more inwardly. He sees everywhere—in foreign policy, in home politics, in trade, in religion—a sacrifice of principle for the sake of gain. "We have become to a large extent a nation of knaves, believing in knavery." This is due to the "keenness of competition," which in its turn is strengthened by Darwinian theories of the struggle for existence. But the root cause is found in the industrial evolution of the last century, the transition from the old order towards the centralised and organised order made possible by steam and other mechanical inventions. The only remedy, he argues, is to place our industries under national collective control, and to establish them on a just and orderly basis.

The King's Sanatoria for consumptives are planned in a new way by Mr. J. A. Gibson. Instead of one huge sanatorium, with all the unhealthy distractions attendant on a crowd, which will absorb all Sir Ernest Cassel's gift of £200,000, Mr. Gibson would place eight sanatoria so as to cover the three kingdoms, spend £10,000 on site and buildings, invest £10,000 apiece for the resident doctor's annual stipend, and use the balance of £40,000 for a medical training sanatorium.

Harriet M'Ilquham reviews the progress of legislation towards making the position of the wife more safe and honourable; but presses for further reforms, including alteration of the Church of England marriage service, a legal claim for wife and children on deceased husband's property, a defined portion of the husband's earnings for the support of the home, equality in intestacy and in divorce.

There is a pleasant paper by Dora M. Jones on the "Love of Death," a picturesque sketch of Ajaccio by R. W. W. Cryan, and a plea for following the Swiss model in representation, federation and referendum by Lewis Stockton.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for April is somewhat heavy. With the exception of Mlle. Vacaresco's article on Roumania, and a sketch by an officer in South Africa, all the articles are grave. I have noticed elsewhere Dr. Dillon's paper on "The Commercial Needs of the Empire."

## "THE ROMAN CHURCH AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM."

Mr. Austin West gives a very interesting account of the Commission of twelve appointed by the Pope to sit in judgment upon all the leading questions of the higher criticism. The appointment of this Commission was brought about by Cardinal Richards' accusation against the Abbé Loisy, who seems to be a kind of Roman Catholic Robertson Smith. He published a volume of Biblical studies, in which he sets forth, among other things, that the Pentateuch as we now have it cannot possibly be the work of Moses, that the first eleven chapters of Genesis, while they may embody traditional memories of historical significance, are in no sense an exact or real history of the origin of the world or of man, that the whole of the New Testament ought to be freely criticised as to its origin owing to the freedom with which such documents were edited in the olden time.

Dr. Loisy's view is that the Fourth Gospel is a *spiritual* interpretation of Our Lord's teaching, the Gospel of Christ lived over again in the mind and religious experience of a privileged soul, in contrast with the material or historical interpretation of Christ in the Synoptics.

Instead of allowing the question raised by the Abbé and the Cardinal to be decided by Consulters of the two congregations of the Index and the Inquisition, the Pope on August 30th last appointed a permanent international pontifical Commission of twelve persons, under the presidency of Cardinal Parocchi. Father David Fleming was the Irish secretary of the committee, Dr. Robert F. Clark represented England, and Mr. Grannan, of Washington, the United States. Several of the twelve are very advanced in their views, and Mr. Austin West thinks that the appointment of the Commission marks an epoch in the history of Roman Catholicism.

## MARRIAGE AND THE NEW LICENSING BILL.

Mr. Thomas Holmes maintains that the fifth clause of the new Licensing Bill, which allows a married man to get from a police magistrate a separation order equivalent to a judicial separation, is stupid, immoral, and the very quintessence of cruelty. When it is known that man may marry a drunken woman or drive his own wife to drink, and then run to the nearest magistrate and get a separation order, it will not add to the dignity of the marriage state. Mr. Holmes does not, however, confine himself to negative criticism. He is prepared with an alternative. He says:—

My proposal is simply this: No separation orders; we have enough of them. But when a sober wife has a persistently drunken husband, or a decent sober husband has a persistently drunken wife, let them have the right to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for a summons, the wife against the husband or the husband against the wife as the case may be, for habitual drunkenness; and if the case is proved, let the Court have power to call on the inebriate to enter into recognisances for six months and to come up for judgment at the end of that time. If during that time the accused has kept sober, the desired end has been obtained; but if not, let the guilty party, either husband or wife, be committed to an inebriate reformatory for not less than one year and only then discharged on licence. If the wife be committed let an order be made on the husband for her maintenance—he had better pay for her there than elsewhere; if the husband be committed, the Court must be guided by the surrounding

circumstances and judge of the ability of the wife to pay for the husband.

## NON-EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

It is very difficult indeed for the lay mind to take any interest in the discussion which is going on in the *Contemporary* between the clergy of the Free and of the Established Churches as to the status of non-episcopal churches. In the current number Mr. Vernon Bartlett surveys the opinion expressed by the four deans in the previous number of the *Review*. His point of view may be gathered from the following extract:—

The three questions to which answers seem most needful are these: (1) Were ordinations by presbyters the highest type of ordination in certain churches down to some period in the third century, at any rate? And, if so, why should such ordination to-day be invalid, and invalidate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ministered by men so ordained? (2) What evidence is there that the Apostles, or the "delegates whom they authorised to ordain others of equal and inferior rank," appointed to the ordinary local ministry any order superior to presbyters as regards power of ordination? (3) Is there valid proof that in all cases even presbyters were ordained by Apostles, or by apostolic men who had themselves received by ordination a formal apostolic commission to transmit?

## INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

The Prime Minister of an important native state says that the two Jubilees of the late Queen made the people of India feel a disparity of affection compared with her subjects in other parts of the Empire. That feeling of soreness threatens to become acute unless something is done to make India feel that the English are not indifferent to the keen sense of loyalty by which Indians are animated. This native Prime Minister says:—

To achieve this object two things should be attended to. In the first place, Indians should be allowed more opportunities of cultivating devotion to the person of their Emperor, and in the second place, a natural feeling of pride and glory in being associated with the British Empire should be allowed to grow in their minds.

There are no practical difficulties in the way of allowing Indians access to our Court, but this Prime Minister would go much further than this, as may be seen from the following extract from his article:—

Lord Curzon has in various ways been enlisting the interest of the Indian people in the British Government. His Cadet Corps is a happy move in that direction. It would be to his lordship's lasting credit if he went a step further and persuaded the British Government to give an honoured place to the Indian princes in the ranks of the Imperial Army, and to trust them with commands in the field when occasions arose to defend the Empire against external danger. It would be a clever stroke of policy to incorporate the noblemen of India among the aristocracy of the Empire by conferring British titles on them. Outside the limits of India no Indian nobleman feels sure of his rank, and thus has no personal interest in the affairs of the Empire.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. John Gamble discusses the causes of the dearth of candidates for Holy Orders, and suggests that the chief cause for the present lack of candidates is the extent to which the standard of orthodoxy has been changed in the last generation. Mr. Charles Douglas writes upon the Liberal League from the point of view of one who believes that the South African War is conducted with a humanity deliberate, scrupulous, and, on the whole, effective. The Rev. Guinness Rogers writes upon the Liberal Imbrolio, not to much purpose, excepting in his last page, in which he suggests that there should be a Council of War in the Liberal Party to decide upon practical operations.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE Easter number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* shows no signs that it will be displaced from its position as the first English illustrated monthly. The articles on King Alphonso of Spain and Lord Salisbury are separately noticed.

## OUR STATESMEN VIEWED BY AN AMERICAN.

The "well-known American publicist" who so sympathetically sketched Lord Salisbury has some remarks to make about some of our other statesmen.

Of Lord Curzon he says that he has probably more personal power and power of initiative than any ruler in the world. The "splendid experiment" has proved a splendid success. To which Mr. Digby may have something to say.

Of Lord Cromer he says he is a man of business rather than a diplomatist; "a young man of sixty, erect, alert, equal to his work." Of living experts in the rare art of conversation Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery are first. Lord Lansdowne possesses the supreme gift of tact, and when Lord Pauncefoot's

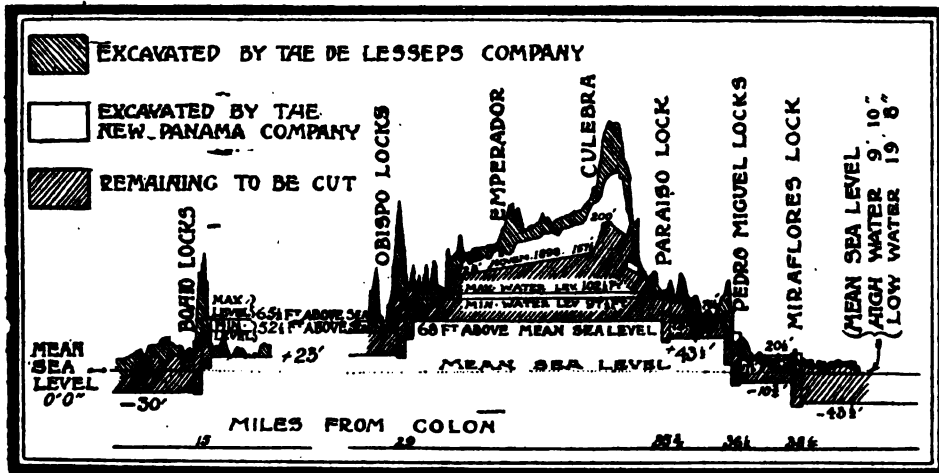
deep-draught vessel could go through is little more than one-third as long as for Nicaragua. This article is a very clear *exposé* of the question and well worth reading.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. A. Pearce writes of "plants that walk." Mr. D. W. Freshfield writes of a holiday tour in the Himalayas. Mary Howarth writes of the weaving of the King's mantle of gold and other Coronation finery at Braintree and other places. Mr. William Archer has been having another of his marvellously interesting conversations—this time Mr. Heinemann being the person conversed with, and the subject publishing, bookselling, and the reading public in general.

## PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Pearson's Magazine* for April Mr. Gould is the subject of the "art" paper. Mr. Rydall describes a ranch of ten thousand pigeons in California. The King's recent visit to Burton has inspired one writer to pen a



Profile of the Panama Isthmus.

(From the *Pall Mall Magazine*.)

retirement was recently contemplated there was some question of Lord Lansdowne succeeding him.

"Black Michael" holds his conviction first and his office second. Few men in high office are less loved, or care less for the affection of those about them; none are more respected.

Of Mr. Brodrick he can only say that he is a good example of the highest order of civil service, blessed with a departmental mind; while Mr. Wyndham is a remarkable example of a young man belonging to the landed class who prefers the strenuous life.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

J. G. Leigh, discussing the *pros* and *cons*. of the routes, is distinctly in favour of the Panama route. It is (1) shorter, (2) needs far less labour to complete it, (3) has more facilities for transport, (4) as a better climate, (5) there is less risk of malaria, (6) the cost (a) of construction and (b) of maintenance is considerably less, and (7) the time in which a

glowing description of Burton and its ale-making. There are besides a couple of natural history articles.

## THE SIMILARITY OF A BABY AND A MONKEY.

Writing on "Our Descent from Monkeys," Mr. S. S. Buckman makes a curious comparison between the habits and attitudes of a young baby and a monkey, all of which, he says, go to the support of the Darwinian theory. To quote a very few of his numerous illustrations. The baby's snub nose with wide nostrils is like the nose of a low type of monkey. The furrow of the upper lip often shown in a baby's face is a relic of the time when the lip was in two distinct pieces. The mobility and almost prehensile power of a baby's foot have often been noticed, as also the fact that their instinct is always to clasp and grasp with the whole hand, and always to hold the hand in a grasping attitude. And children will even sleep face downwards, their limbs tucked underneath them, exactly in the attitude of a sleeping monkey. But there is no end to the points of similarity found.



## THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for March is rather more interesting than usual. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. W. Berdrow's paper on "German Industrial Corporations and the Forcing of Markets" and Mr. Long's paper on "Some Remarkable Russian Engineering Projects." The first article in the number deals with "Proposals of the Inter-State Commerce Commission," and is of American interest only.

## WHAT IS A UNIVERSITY?

Professor G. T. Ladd, of Yale, describes "The True Functions of a Great University" as follows:—

(1) The highest mental and moral culture of its own students; (2) the advancement, by research and discovery, of science, scholarship, and philosophy; (3) the diffusion, as from a centre of light and influence, of the benefits of a liberal, genial, and elevating culture over the whole nation, and even over all mankind.

But his article is a rather abstract one.

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Professor A. A. Bruce recommends compulsory insurance as a means of solving this problem. The method is already employed by a number of American corporations. The employé insures himself against death or accident in an ordinary insurance company, the employer sometimes paying part of the premium. The provision is made that if damages are recovered against the employer under his common-law liability for negligence, no recovery can be made on the insurance policy. In this arrangement the injured man gets compensation in such circumstances when he could not recover from his employer, while the employer is still subject to damages for negligence.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

There is a rather interesting discussion of the problem of Chinese Exclusion. The Hon. Truxtun Beale argues that they should be excluded; if not America will have a hybrid civilisation. He regards the question as the eternal historical race-problem which was fought on the field of Marathon. But is Mr. Beale right in saying that China is little more than a third as thickly populated as the most sparsely populated part of Europe?

The Hon. R. Hutcheson puts the case against exclusion. He says the Yellow Peril is a spectre of the imagination; and says the anti-Chinese prejudice is merely the same thing as the old anti-Jewish prejudice, which has died out in most countries. In any case, the Americans will find it necessary to admit the Chinese into the Philippines if they intend to develop those islands commercially.

## PORTO RICO.

What the Americans are doing in Porto Rico is described by Professor Hollander, who says that all the appointments in Porto Rico have been made exclusively on merit principles. Most of the American officials in the island took up their duties against their own personal interests owing to Mr. McKinley appealing to their patriotism. Efficiency and fidelity have become the essential qualifications for office; and the result, he says, is that the natives are satisfied, and that there are no American troops in the island excepting a garrison in the harbour forts.

## SCHOOL CONCENTRATION.

Mr. C. E. Blake has an interesting article describing how schools formerly scattered all over American cities have been concentrated into one large school, the children being conveyed to and from the schoolhouses at the expense of the town. The drivers begin to collect

the children between seven and eight o'clock, and bring them home at about five. The result has been an increase in the number of school children attending, and a saving of money to the town. The educational result is favourable, as, instead of a large number of poorly-paid and ill-educated teachers, well-paid and well-trained teachers have control. The buildings and equipment are better, and there is a greater and more beneficial mingling of different classes.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. Gustavus Whitely, in a paper entitled "Ambassadors of Trade," describes the reform of the American consular system. Mr. Albert Watkins writes on "The Primary Election Movement," and Mr. W. Ordway Partridge on "The Educational Value of World's Fairs."

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for March is not up to its usual level. The only two articles calling for separate treatment are Mr. Hannis Taylor's "International Arbitration and the Pan-American Conference," and Mr. Stephen Bonsal's paper on the Philippines. The number opens with a paper entitled "Germany's Political Turning-Point," by Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand. Mr. von Schierbrand's article deals chiefly with the decay of the Triple Alliance, and the Agrarian Protectionist movement. But he is not very definite as to the future.

## NAVAL LESSONS OF THE SPANISH WAR.

A naval officer writing on this subject points out that the vital factor in the war was engineering. The Spanish ships at Santiago were new, and had their engineering department been efficient they could easily have escaped. The writer laments that no efforts have been made in the American navy to enforce this lesson.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Hugh H. Lusk reviews what the Australians are doing in this question. He is, of course, in favour of exclusion, but admits that some concession must be made to Queensland for the losses she would suffer by the stoppage of the coloured labour supply. It must, however, first be ascertained what industries in Queensland can or cannot be carried on by white labour.

## SENATE VERSUS REPRESENTATIVES.

Congressman W. H. Moody replies to Mr. A. M. Low's assertion that a small group of Senators now controls all the American administration and keeps the President in subjection. Mr. Moody argues that if this is so the power of the House of Representatives must have declined, and that, he maintains, is not the case. The House still exercises a firm control over public expenditure, he says, and he quotes recent instances of the Representatives throwing out the vast majority of Senatorial amendments. During the period before the Spanish War the House supported the President against the Senate, and obtained for him the delay he required, and they defeated the Senate over the crucial question of the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. L. Miner writes a somewhat wild denunciation of "Muscovite Designs in Manchuria." Mr. Harold Cox deals with "The Public Debts of the British Possessions." There is a very interesting but unquotable article by Mr. Claude Phillips on "The Quality of Emotion in Modern Art."

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Maurice Maeterlinck's essay on "Luck," M. Berard's analysis of the real meaning of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu's account of the present Pope. The place of honour is given to M. Gregh's critical review of Victor Hugo's early work. Far more interesting and valuable, however, are Anatole France's concluding chapters on the Siege of Orleans. He insists on, and indeed helps to make clear, a point which is too little regarded in connection with Joan of Arc—namely, that she was above all things desirous to avoid bloodshed, and on more than one occasion she tried to soften the hearts of her English enemies by telling them of her visions, and of what evil would befall them were they to proceed in their efforts to take the town. At the present time it is interesting to note that even in those days "the mounted men ran but little risk of being caught by the English, who were quite short of horses." Very shortly, but perhaps all the more vividly for that, the latest historian of the Maid of Orleans describes the last day of the famous siege, which had already lasted nearly seven months. It was a Sunday, and when the Maid was asked whether the English should be given battle she answered, "In honour of holy Sunday refrain from giving battle. Do not yourselves attack; but if you are attacked, defend yourselves with strength and courage, and be without fear, for you will be the victors." Curiously enough the English did not give battle, or try again to take the town by assault. They retired in good order, leaving, however, their wounded and prisoners. In Orleans the great day was celebrated with jubilation, and services were held in all the churches. On this triumphant note M. France leaves his heroine.

French readers seem to have an inexhaustible interest in the Royal personages, great and small, who once ruled over them. Viscount de Reiset devotes a long and elaborate article to the birth of the Duc de Bordeaux, the hapless prince better known to our own time as the Comte de Chambord. To most people on this side of the Channel these pages will be noteworthy as showing that the French reader, not only in fiction, but in the pages of a leading review, welcomes the transcription of physical details which would in this country and in America be scarce tolerated in a medical journal. There is, however, much that is touching, and at the present time profoundly moving, in this straightforward account of the eagerness with which was welcomed the posthumous son of the Duc de Berry. The splendid gifts sent from all the great towns in France, the humbler presents forwarded to the widowed Duchess by obscure individuals who longed for the birth of a future King, and then the minute account of the event itself, which was, one learns with amazement, followed by the doors of the palace being thrown open to all and sundry, even the bedroom of the Duchess being filled with strangers come to assure themselves of the birth of the Royal baby! How strange and mournful to think that the child whose birth was hailed with her-felt joy by every section of France should have been fated to spend his life, and finally to die, in

another retrospective article dealing with two personages intimately associated with the history of France describes the passage in the lives of Napoleon's brother Louis, at one time King of Holland, and of his son, Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter by her first husband of the Empress Josephine. After the fall of Napoleon the couple retired into private life under the name of Count and Duchess of St. Leu; in the *Revue* is their final parting with Bonaparte.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is interesting rather as expressing the sentiments of young France than as a literary or artistic publication. In the second March number are three topical articles; the one deals with the new German customs tariff; the second analyses, from the anti-British point of view, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty; the third describes with intelligent care the co-operative communities of the United States. M. Raffalovich, who is in his own way an expert, evidently regards the new German tariff as a menace to French trade. Nowhere does protection rule more triumphantly than in the German Empire. For instance, every article of dress sent from Paris to Germany is highly taxed, not only according to its intrinsic value, but according to the price paid for it in France. Accordingly, private individuals, especially those German ladies who procure their clothes from the land of dress, do all in their power to evade the law, and, by an arrangement with their French dressmakers and milliners, articles of clothing which have cost hundreds of pounds are debited—for the benefit of the customs officer—at five per cent. of what has actually been paid, or will be paid for them! The present German Emperor is said not to be a friend of protection, but his ambition ties his hands; thus, in 1900, *à propos* of the German Navy Bill, beer, alcohol, and, above all, sparkling wines, were all taxed more heavily than had been the case before. The new tariff goes so far as to tax human hair, fans, paint brushes, cardboard, books, illustrations and pictures, watches and clocks, and even toys. In his next article M. Raffalovich apparently intends to give a brief sketch of what German protection will bring forth.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty evidently fills M. de Pourvoirville with apprehension, though he admits that on the face of it the new Agreement was only entered into to keep, not to destroy peace. He evidently considers that had it not been for the South African War, England and France would by now have been plunged into bitter conflict. This view is much held in France, where it is firmly believed that Mr. Chamberlain was at one time "playing" for an Anglo-French naval conflict. The French writer evidently fears that, once the South African embroglio is out of the way, the more ambitious spirits who guide the destinies of the British Empire will once more turn their attention to France; and he naturally fears lest Japan should prove a powerful ally in the Far East, and he strongly advises that France and Russia should on their side enter into an alliance with China.

M. Jadot is evidently fascinated by the American religious and communistic societies, notably by the Shakers, whom he considers lineally descended from the "Camisards," who were persecuted and practically driven out of France in the eighteenth century, some taking refuge in England, and others in America. He describes, with evident admiration, the Amana Society, the outcome of a German religious movement established in the State of Iowa in 1843, and which has since prospered exceedingly—in fact, the Society now owns 28,000 acres, and is divided into seven villages. Here may be seen an ideal republican community, having solved the servant problem, all the work being done in common, all the food being consumed in restaurants. There is but one shop in each village, and there everything that is necessary for human comfort, though not for luxury, may be purchased at cost price. There is no room in an Amana settlement for the lazy, or for the beggar; there is no police, and no precautions are taken against thieves. Public-houses are strictly prohibited, but in each village there is an inn or hotel.

## LA REVUE.

In *La Revue* for March there is, as usual, great variety of interest. The *enquete* on Women's Suffrage in Belgium has been noticed elsewhere.

## THE MASTERY OF THE SEAS.

M. Alfred Duquet writes a forcible article, often verging on bitterness, the gist of which is that France is guilty of criminal, of suicidal folly in not developing to the uttermost her one means of defence—the submarine torpedo-boat. The submarine, put to its full use, would be the end of "our subjection to England." Invulnerable to France's other weapons, she is vulnerable to the submarine. France knows more about the submarine than any other nation. But whenever an inventor has come forward anxious to endow his country with an irresistible weapon, the Administration of Marine—M. Duquet's Black Bogey—discouraged them and put every possible obstacle in their way. They might easily have sold their invention to some more enterprising foreign Admiralty, but this they were above doing. M. Duquet quotes the words of Admiral Aube—a great man perpetually scoffed as "living in the clouds." Speaking some years ago of a new French man-of-war, of which the French Admiralty were highly proud, Admiral Aube had the courage to exclaim: "All that only deceives the eye. Your ship is going down—a pre-historic thing, the worm-eaten framework of which will fall to pieces at the first shock."

Admiral Aube was right and the French Admiralty wrong. And now, says M. Duquet, here is every Power busy seeking the irresistible type of submarine; and to the Power which finds it will belong the mastery of the seas:—

Yes, abominable to relate, although she has good types, although she could make them still better, France alone does nothing, or almost nothing, to create a formidable flotilla of submarines. . . . Yes, we are going back; instead of increasing the tonnage of our fleet, it is being diminished. . . . Naturally, the English and Germans are free to sleep on both ears.

Since it is recognised, even by our admirals, that we are a hundred leagues from being able to fight with England, that our defeat is certain, and that our ironclads and cruisers cannot and will not prevail over the English ironclads and cruisers, why persist in constructing ruinous and useless vessels when we have a way of annihilating their like of British build by those sea-thunderbolts known as submarines?

France is the only country in the world whose geographical position allows her to think of naval war with England. In such war the English Channel must be held. It can only be held by submarines. Submarines must come; and the Power with the best fleet of them must dominate the seas till some other Power produces a Santos-Dumont who shall take possession of the air.

## THE LAST WORD OF ISLAM TO EUROPE.

This M. Finot gives us through the mouth of Scheikh Abdul Hagk, of Bagdad. A few extracts from this singular document will show its nature:—

For us in the world there are only believers and unbelievers, love, charity, fraternity towards believers; contempt, disgust, hatred and war against unbelievers. Amongst unbelievers the most hateful and criminal are those who, while recognising God, attribute to Him earthly relationships, give Him a son, a mother. . . . Learn then, European observers, that a Christian of no matter what position, from the simple fact that he is a Christian, is in our eyes a blind man fallen from all human dignity. . . . Other infidels have rarely been aggressive towards us. But Christians have in all times shown

themselves our bitterest enemies. . . . The only excuse you offer is that you reproach us with being rebellious against your civilisation. Yes, rebellious, and rebellious till death! But it is you, and you alone, who are the cause of this. . . . Great God! are we blind enough not to see the prodigies of your progress? . . . But know, Christian conquerors, that no calculation, no treasure, no miracle can ever reconcile us to your impious rule. Know that the mere sight of your flag here is torture to Islam's soul; your greatest benefits are so many spots sully our conscience, and our most ardent aspiration . . . is to reach the happy day when we can efface the last vestiges of your accursed Empire. . . . Before the Christian peril we have effaced the quarrels of our sects. Islamic unity is rising from one end of the world to the other. . . . The cause of Islam's sterility . . . is entirely in the fatal abyss created by your Churches between us and Western civilisation.

One European nation, with its religion divorced from its Government, might have been the ally of Islam—France. The rupture of the modern spirit with the ancient Church might once have assured to France "the enthusiastic support of a hundred nations carried by an unconquerable faith to one and the same God, to one and the same justice." But it is with no unquenchable faith the Scheikh writes of France's rising to this glorious opportunity.

## COUNT TOLSTOY ON RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

Immediately after this cry of eternal hatred of the unbeliever, Count Tolstoy takes up his pen to prove that tolerance to those of another faith is of the very essence of Christianity. The Church, being a human institution, can only live by intolerance and persecution; Christianity, being a divine institution, cannot be anything but tolerant.

Mme. Pardo-Bazan contributes a curious article on the close connection of literature and politics in Spain.

## AUGUSTE COMTE.

On March 23rd last a statue was erected by the Positivists on the Place de la Sorbonne to Auguste Comte. M. Louis de Busnes, in two long articles, traces the history of Comte's life and of the spread of the Positivist philosophy in different parts of the world, from France to Brazil.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Melinaud takes tears as the subject of his article on "Why do We Cry?" He replies that more often than not we cry to excite pity, when we could very well prevent it if we wanted to do so.

Dr. Catanés discusses what is being done to cure madness by surgery; and Dr. Romme describes the light cure, especially for lupus.

M. Jean Canova contributes a long piece of lyrical poetry in honour of Comte.

## The Revue des Deux Mondes.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March fairly maintains its usual standard of excellence. We have noticed elsewhere M. Daudet's paper on Queen Victoria's visit to Ireland in 1843, and M. Bellessort's paper on Japanese society. It must be admitted that the remaining articles are not of any great interest to English readers. We may note, however, a delicately written paper on the Dantesque Comedy by Mlle. Lucie Félix-Faure, the daughter of the late President; while a paper by M. Dastre on the part played by the mosquito in the propagation of diseases is significant of the attention with which the experiments of Major Ronald Ross are being watched on the Continent.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale*, March 16th, publishes a long, melancholy description of the Italian foundling hospitals, with some account of the reforms that have already been introduced in some places, notably at Milan and Rovigo, and of those recommended by a recent Commission of Inquiry. No one will question the urgent need of reform on reading that whereas the death-rate of legitimate babies under one year is 175 per 1,000, among foundlings it is 376 per 1,000, and in the Campagna it rises as high as 459. Yet this is not the only evil of a system which allows unmarried mothers to dispose of their offspring without fear of subsequent inquiries. It encourages illicit unions, deprives children of their parents' care, and owing to bad internal management frequently conduces to infantile immorality. It is now proposed that the old-fashioned foundling hospitals, where a child can be deposited at the gate, should be abolished altogether, and that the necessary assistance should take the form of a small weekly sum to the mother to enable her to keep the child herself, or to some respectable peasant woman to take charge of it in her stead. Where orphanages for deserted children appear necessary they should invariably be supervised by a skilled doctor. Unfortunately, as the author of the article points out, political questions take precedence of social questions in the Italian Parliament, as elsewhere, so the chance of this much-needed reform being carried seems remote.

In the *Nuova Antologia* (March 1st) D. Angeli writes with personal knowledge and warm appreciation of the late Lord Dufferin, whom he describes as "an admirable *dilettante*, who knew how to enjoy life in its most perfect forms, and to create himself a world in which he could live at his ease." His talents, his charm of conversation, and his love of Italy combined to make him by far the most popular ambassador whom we have sent to Rome of recent years. In the same number an illustrated article on the walls of Bologna, with their delightful gateways, and another, also illustrated, on the celebrated pavement of Siena Cathedral, with due acknowledgment of Mr. H. Cust's recent volume on the subject, should interest all travellers in Italy. The growing interest in "feminism," which is one of the features of intellectual life in Italy to-day, finds confirmation in a series of articles on women's education in America, which Professor A. Mosso, of Turin, has started in the mid-March number. He writes of the various colleges in a most appreciative vein, and it is clear that the sight of female undergraduates, who were both hard-working and womanly, and of attractive lady-professors in cap and gown, shattered many of his national prejudices. Lovers of folklore will be interested in a very full account of the beautiful Esthonian epic-poem, "*Kalevipoef*," i.e., "The Son of Kalev," which, for the many who do not know the Esthonian tongue, can only be read to advantage in German, although an English prose translation does

of Victor Hugo Centenary has had its echo in many Italian magazines, the most noteworthy article being contributed by the novelist A. Fogazzaro, to the *Nuova Antologia*.

In March, Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. brought out a cheap penny illustrated monthly, entitled the *Country*. Mr. Harry Roberts is the editor, and the contents deal with gardening, country-houses, sport, natural history, etc.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

DEALING first with the illustrated—and therefore more "popular"—magazines, the most interesting article is to be found in *Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift*, and treats of a collection of boots and shoes of all countries. There is the old Spanish shoe, in leather and velvet, the heel of which seems to be coming apart from the shoe proper; the Chinese, of silk and velvet, looking something like one shoe on another; the product of Tunis ("Koeb-Keb") is made of white wood, and has the appearance of a chopper; and others, both curious and interesting, are illustrated and described in the article. The continuation of the article on "The Land of the Khmers" comes next in point of interest. The illustrations are of some of the ruins of Ankor-Wat, in Cambodia, described in school geographies as "the most remarkable monuments of Further India." The Khmers—one would like to know exactly how to pronounce the name!—are worth becoming acquainted with; they are possessed by a warlike spirit, among other qualifications, and go into battle "like the heroes of Homer," says the writer. Articles on Dutch art, stories, and editorial chat are included in the contents.

*Woord en Beeld* (freely translated, "Pen and Pencil,") gives articles on Sonsbeek, an estate near Arnhem, and Old Flemish Towns, both illustrated; they engender the wish that the summer holidays were here, so that the reader might go over the same ground. The "celebrity" for this month is Dr. Bronsveld, one of the great sons of the Protestant Reformed Church, a sturdy antagonist of Rome. The writer says that Dr. Bronsveld is not very popular, because he speaks the truth fearlessly; and the portrait accompanying the article enables one to believe it without difficulty. Holland, as we know, is not the only country where a man gets himself disliked for speaking out! A story, music, and an instalment of a novel, given as a supplement, complete the number.

The heavier reviews are headed by *De Gids*; this review usually leads off with a novel or a short story, and this month the celebrated Dutch novelist, Louis Couperus, gives us two legends, of which "The Unholy Heritage" is the more dramatic. Professor A. G. van Hamel deals in his usual scholarly and thorough style with French Symbolists. Professor van Hamel is at home in French literature, not to mention other things, and one may be sure of something good from his pen. The writer of an experience of quarantine on the *Iles du Frioul*, Marseilles, certainly should not wish to repeat it. The essay on Dutch Naval Strength shows us that even Holland is troubled about its navy. For a long period the navy had but scant attention, but during the last decade there was a change, and the introduction of electricity, quick-firing guns and other modern improvements for the destruction of one's fellow-creatures has brought the Dutch navy more into line. Mr. van Rossum writes of the ships and the men in an exhaustive manner, regrets the lack of experience in certain officers, whom he does not mention, but classes as the "older officers," and touches on the question of hygiene in the Indian fleet.

*Vragen des Tijds* has an article on another burning question—the revision of the tariff. He deals with the flow of goods from the Rhine, more than nine million tons, of which two-thirds come under the head of free of duty. The German invasion of Holland will probably be checked to some extent, although there is a desire to do nothing that will seriously hamper trade. "The Purification of Waste Water" and a political essay make up the current issue.



## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* contains a review of Dr. Conan Doyle's book on the war in South Africa, and regrets that, although given away free in Germany, it receives no attention to speak of; for after all, says the reviewer, it may be taken to represent the views of the educated classes in England. There is also an open letter to the Dutch Prime Minister, praising him for his efforts on behalf of peace. Dr. Cabanes contributes one or two Victor Hugo anecdotes. From these it would appear that the great poet had a very high opinion of himself, and corresponded with most of the sovereigns of Europe on terms of equality.

Hugo von Hofmannsthal contributes an essay upon Victor Hugo to the *Deutsche Rundschau*, dealing chiefly with the picture of the world shown in his works. It makes interesting reading, and a few well-chosen quotations give force and point to his view of the poet. Eleonore von Bojanowski concludes her articles upon Huder and Duchess Louise.

*Nord und Sud* publishes its 300th number this month. In a foreword by the Editor its history is traced from its foundation exactly a quarter of a century ago. Beginning shortly after the creation of the German Empire, it has witnessed and chronicled marvellous changes and immense strides in commerce, in social development, in literature. We wish our contemporary every success during the next twenty-five years, in which it will, without doubt, continue to keep up its high reputation. The article which touches us most in England is that by Karl Blind, entitled "India's Need and Russia's Goal." He quotes Mr. Digby's book pretty largely, and the view of Indian affairs is rather gloomy.

Ulrich von Hassell gives some interesting figures about German colonies in the *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land*. It appears that the total white population in the four African possessions is only 5,571! Of these 3,760 are Germans, and these are largely composed of troops and officials. The increase since 1896 is only some 2,300 whites. Turning to the South Sea colonies the figures are little better. Omitting Kiautschau, there are only 6,500 whites living there, Samoa contributing 950 to the total. The trade returns show an increase of 16 million marks on imports into the African colonies, being now 36 millions; but the exports have only increased 2 million marks since 1896, when the value of exports was 11 million marks. The Pacific possessions have a total trade return of 57 million marks, whilst in 1893 they had only 32 million. The total German trade with all colonies appears to be only 25 million marks—almost twice what it was five years ago. The writer gives many other particulars about the colonies, and his article will be of great use to those interested in the development of German enterprise overseas. Constantin von Zeppelin contributes his third paper upon the relations between King Frederick William IV. and his prime minister Manteuffel.

*Ueber Land und Meer* contains a finely illustrated article upon icebergs and the wonderful attraction of the world of ice. The photographs of the bergs are splendidly done and give a good idea of their impressive grandeur. Gustav Meinecke writes upon the wonderful development of Schöneberg, one of the suburbs of Berlin. Photographs of the principal buildings and streets accompany the article. Yet another article on Victor Hugo is contributed by L. Sivethof. The telephone system of Berlin is ably described by Otto Jentsch. The photograph of the huge central office interior is especially good.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEW.

I AM glad to learn that the *Italian Review*, which has hitherto appeared quarterly, is in future to appear every month. The last quarterly number, that from January to April, was published for the Jubilee of Adelaide Ristori. It appears with a coloured frontispiece of her latest portrait. The editor, Mme. Zampini Salazar, writes hopefully and cheerfully concerning Italian industries. The deputy, Mr. de Marinis, discussing the situation in Italy, writes in a jubilant tone. There is a decline, he thinks, in the fortunes of other nations of Europe, but Italy, after a long and painful struggle freed from financial difficulties, notes on the bright horizon the dawn of a jubilant and prosperous future.

One of the longest and most interesting articles in the number is the chapter from the book on the first Queen of Italy, written by Onorato Roux.

There is a brief article describing the strikes at Trieste, in which the troops who were employed to disperse the rioters fired a volley at the crowd, killing five and wounding a great number.

The magazine is excellently printed, admirably illustrated, and gives English readers a much better insight into Italy and the Italians than any other magazine published in the English language.

## The Empire Review.

IN the *Empire Review* for April the important articles—those on "A Central Authority for South Africa," Lord Pirbright's "Forty Years of Sugar Bounties; and After," and Colonel St. Quintin's paper on "Remounts"—are all separately noticed.

The Lord Chief Justice writes on the "Oxford and Cambridge Sports." The second part of Trooper Matthews' Diary deals with Spion Kop. Mr. R. E. Macnaghten hopes that "Tasmania as a Manufacturing Centre" may benefit greatly from Australian Federation and the resultant abolition of hostile tariffs. The wool, fruit, timber, and beer trades he hopes will rapidly develop.

## The Cosmopolitan.

IN the *Cosmopolitan* for March the illustrations are more striking than the articles. The portraits of some well-known women and their children accompanying Lavinia Hart's article on "Motherhood" are beautifully reproduced. William Allan White contributes an appreciation of President Harrison. Julian Ralph writes the story of President Roosevelt's first public service, a continuation of the series of papers on his life, and Mr. J. B. Townsend writes on the Charleston Exhibition opened in November last.

## THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

*Istoricheski Vestnik*.—ST. PETERSBURG A. S. Suvorin. March. Recollections of M. A. Patkul. Contd. Literary Recollections. L. E. Obolensky. In Bokhara and Turkestan. A. A. Semenov. From the Far East. V. D. Tcherevkof.

*Mir Bozhi*.—ST. PETERSBURG, BASSEINAYA. March. Impressions of Japan. Tana. Schopenhauer as Man, Philosopher, and Teacher. F. Paulsen. History of Political Economy. Contd. M. Tugan-Baranovsky. The Present Condition of Darwinism. S. Tchulok.

*Russkoe Bagatsvo*.—ST. PETERSBURG, SPASSKAYA I SADOVAYA. Feb. Through Spain. Dionso. The Condition of Russian Mining Industries. Sieveryanin. Victor Hugo in His Last Book. A. G. Hornfeld.

*Vestnik Yevropul*.—GALERNAYA 20, ST. PETERSBURG. March. N. V. Gogol. Contd. A. Kotchubirsky. Manchurian Recollections. A. V. Verestchagin. The Agricultural Decline of Central Russia. D. Richter. London Debating Societies. A. Savin.

# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THE *Revue Universitaire* of February contains a most interesting paper by M. Henri Bornecque upon the important dates of the school year in a German gymnasium. He remarks first that, taken as a whole, the German buildings are superior to those in France, as regards the interior; though their exterior is not so imposing—for one thing, they are smaller in Germany, as there is no need of accommodation for boarders. Reading this, it occurred to me that some interest might attach to a schoolboy's comparative table of the working hours and subjects of study in the French Lycée of Tours, and the German Realschule at Leipnik, in Moravia. I give it as it was sent me by the French lad, whose correspondent is a Leipnik scholar:—

## UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCE, LYCÉE DE TOURS.

### THIRD MODERN.

|         |          |             |     |      |             |
|---------|----------|-------------|-----|------|-------------|
| Mon.,   | 8-10,    | Chemistry   | ... | 2-4, | Literature  |
| Tues.,  | 8-10,    | English     | ... | 2-4, | German      |
| Wed.,   | 8½-10,   | Geometrical |     |      |             |
|         |          | Drawing     | ... | 2-4, | Mathematics |
|         | 10½-11½, | Drawing     | ... |      |             |
| Thurs., |          | Holiday     | ... |      |             |
| Fri.,   | 8-10,    | History     | ... | 2-4, | Literature  |
|         | 10½-11½, | German      | ... |      |             |
| Sat.,   | 8-10,    | Mathematics | ... | 2-3, | Physics     |
|         | 10½-11½, | English     | ... | 3-4, | Geometry    |

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, LEIPNIK IN MOEHREN.

### CLASS IV.

|         |       |            |     |        |            |     |      |            |
|---------|-------|------------|-----|--------|------------|-----|------|------------|
| Mon.,   | 8-9,  | Arithmetic | ... | 10-11, | Physics    | ... | 2-3, | Geography  |
|         | 9-10, | German     | ... | 11-12, | Chemistry  | ... | 2-4, | History    |
| Tues.,  | 8-9,  | French     | ... | 10-11, | Gymnastics | ... | 2-4, | Geometry   |
|         | 9-10, | Bohemian   | ... |        |            |     |      |            |
| Wed.,   | 8-9,  | German     | ... | 10-12, | Drawing    | ... |      | Holiday    |
|         | 9-10, | Arithmetic | ... |        |            |     |      |            |
| Thurs., | 8-9,  | Bohemian   | ... | 10-11, | Physics    | ... |      |            |
|         | 9-10, | French     | ... | 12-12, | Chemistry  | ... | 3-4, | Geometry   |
| Fri.,   | 8-9,  | German     | ... | 10-11, | Gymnastics | ... |      |            |
|         | 9-10, | Geography  | ... | 11-12, | History    | ... | 2-3, | Chemistry  |
|         |       |            |     |        |            |     | 3-4, | Arithmetic |
| Sat.,   | 8-9,  | Bohemian   | ... |        |            |     | 4-5, | French     |
|         | 9-10, | French     | ... | 10-12, | Drawing    | ... |      | Holiday    |

From this it will be seen that the German class hours are thirty-one as against twenty-four in France—that the Leipnik arrangements are more like our own—one-hour studies, and that Bohemian there alternates with German instead of English. The holiday arrangements also are more like ours.

## INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Swarthmore College is the centre of the Scholars' International Correspondence in U.S.A., Mr. Edward Hicks Magill, whose interesting paper is given in the annual, "Comrades All," being the founder and organiser. The college was instituted by the Society of Friends, the co-education of the sexes being an integral part of its foundation. As the students are some of them much older than they would be in a similar institution in England, the equalities and inequalities of the young men and young women students offer a unique opportunity for comparison and criticism. To quote from one of the students: "Good scholarship, good fellowship, and mutual helpfulness make the firm foundation of the system; and the frank, social and intellectual intercourse of the students is surely a right preparation for the business of life."

## THURSDAY IN THE COLLEGE OF MONTELMAR.

I give here a rough translation of Charles Marinier's letter. "Ding-dong! goes the bell, and in the dim daylight of the long dormitory I see arms lazily raised, heads turned, and hear a prolonged 'Oh!' which sounds like a complaint. Behind the curtain at the end comes the voice of the master in the traditional phrase, 'Jump up, everyone.' The gas flames—in twenty minutes all are ready to go down. Our college was once a monastery, and down the dim passages I seem always to see a file of monks advancing with us, only more silently and solemnly. Behold us in the schoolroom, it is half-past six. Heads bend over the books, pens scrape over paper, time passes rapidly if only we can get absorbed in our work, and then comes the welcome early breakfast. A bowl of hot soup, a morsel of bread, and even a cake of chocolate for the lucky one who has a kind mother. It is 7.30, and the usher gives the signal, 'Advance.' The door opens, and a joyous troop rush out into the court. Ah! how cold it is, how grey is the sky; blow upon your

fingers. Soon comes eight o'clock, when all of us, great and small, march into chapel. After mess comes recreation until nine o'clock. Lessons again for an hour—then twenty minutes' recreation, then again silence and study, for the master is severe. Mid-day, and breakfast; then until two o'clock we can go into the courtyard—if we like. I do not like—the solitude and tranquillity of the class-room allure. Ding-dong! ding-dong! the bell breaks my reverie, and again the boys come pouring into the schoolroom, and again we get out our books and papers. Four o'clock comes, and it is time for a meal; then some music, then our preparation; at seven o'clock comes dinner, and half an hour afterwards we prepare for bed."

## POPULAR FICTION AS A SOURCE OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

The story given here is an abstract of one which appeared in a well-known French journal, and accounts for some of the misapprehension as to the social life of the United States.

The hero of it, Cuddy Flint, a trapper in the Western States, was originally the enemy of the Indians. He afterwards became their ally, and worked with them in the business of "holding-up" the mails and parties of emigrants. Five times he was imprisoned for murder and pardoned, but at last he commits the unpardonable sin—he *steals* two oxen and incidentally kills their owner.

The parson and the wife of Cuddy prayed for his pardon in vain.

A certain Sheriff of the town—Mr. Cox by name—proposed that the execution be made a public spectacle, the tickets for which were to be sold and the profits used for the widow. Then are described the scenes between Cuddy and the Sheriff; Cuddy's thankfulness that as he cannot escape he may at least make a public exit. Mr. Cox collects the seat-money and insists upon taking it to the widow. He is not a man to lose a chance, and makes love to her at the same time, gets her promise to marry him, and the 20,000 dollars in the bargain. They build an hotel, make an immense fortune, and live happy ever after.

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## THE MEMOIRS OF CHATEAUBRIAND.\*

IT may seem rather odd to regard the translation of a book which was finished before 1848 and published for the first time fifty years ago as the Book of the Month for April, 1902. But there are reasons for this choice. A good translation of a typical foreign book describing the life and adventures of one of the most notable figures in nineteenth century France may deserve to be regarded as the Book of the Month in England. Certainly we have no book of this month of British origin that is at once so interesting and so important, and to the average British reader so novel and original, as this translation of a book which to all educated Frenchmen has been a classic for half a century.

To Englishmen of this generation it must be admitted that Chateaubriand is a name and *prætereā nihil*. We have all read about him. Most of us have read reviews of his books or extracts from his writings, but the man Chateaubriand has hitherto been more or less of an unknown quantity. Imperfect translations of his memoirs have appeared in London, but they have long been out of print. Hence the cordiality of the welcome which we extend to the ambitious enterprise of the present translator, Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos, who in Messrs. Freemantle and Co. has found publishers courageous enough to produce a literary monument so costly and imposing as a six-volume translation of Chateaubriand's memoirs.

Chateaubriand was a little French nobleman only 5 feet 4 inches high, who was born in the same year as Napoleon, and died the year of the Revolution, 1848. His life spanned eighty years of the most

exciting period of the history of France. He began his literary career as a sceptic; he burst into fame as the interpreter of "The Genius of Christianity"; he wrote poems, novels, pamphlets. He began, so he

tells us, the natural period of French literature, and no less a critic than Sainte Beuve ascribed to his book on the Genius of Christianity the honour of ushering into the world the literature of the Nineteenth Century. The names of his novels and their heroines are still remembered, but the glory of "Atala" is departed, and the immense success which it achieved is now only a matter of history. He was Ambassador of France at the English Court and Foreign Minister of France. There is something about his career that suggests a very glorified edition in French of Lord Beaconsfield. Imagine Disraeli's Memoirs, written by himself, to be published as a voice from the tomb. But Disraeli, although, like Chateaubriand, he combined politics and literature, had nothing in his

career to compare with the marvellous vicissitudes of the little Frenchman, whose adventures would make a romance even if he had never written a book or played a leading rôle as statesman.

The author's preface is an appropriate and characteristic introduction to his book. If it strikes English readers as somewhat too egotistic and rhetorical, all the better. It will prepare them for the book. A writer of his own memoirs must be egotistical, and as for rhetoric, never was there more thoroughbred a rhetorician than Chateaubriand. Like the poet who "lisped in numbers" from the cradle, he must have been given to declaiming from the arms of his nurse, and have gone on perorating until his lips were closed by the finger of death. There is also, to the English reader, a sense of pose never absent from his memoirs. He never abandons the sock and buskin, and he always remembers to pose. Nevertheless, the inci-



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Vicomte de Chateaubriand.

\* "The Memoirs of François René, Vicomte de Chateaubriand, some time Ambassador to England." Being a translation by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos of the "Mémoires D'Outre-Tombe," with illustrations from contemporary sources, in six volumes. Published by Freemantle and Co., 217, Piccadilly. First two volumes.

dents of his life were so dramatic he may almost be excused for being slightly theatrical in his style. But listen to what he has to say in his preface as to the life whose reminiscences he records :—

I have met nearly all the men who in my time have played a part, great or small, in my own country or abroad, from Washington to Napoleon, from Louis XVIII. to Alexander, from Pius VII. to Gregory XVI., from Fox, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, Londonderry, Capo d'Istria to Malesherbes, Mirabeau and the rest; from Nelson, Bolivar, Mehmet Pasha of Egypt to Suffren, Bougainville, La Pérouse, Moreau, and so forth. . . . I have explored the seas of the Old World and the New, and trod the soil of the four quarters of the globe. . . . After wearing the bearskin of the savage and the silken caftan of the Mameluke; after enduring poverty, hunger, thirst and exile, I have sat, as minister and ambassador, in a gold-laced coat, my breast motley with stars and ribbons, at the table of kings, at the seats of princes and princesses, only to relapse into indigence and to receive a taste of prison. . . . I have carried the soldier's musket, the traveller's cudgel, the pilgrim's staff; I have been a seafarer, and my destinies have been as fickle as my sails; a halcyon, and made my nest upon the billows.

I have meddled with peace and war. I have signed treaties and protocols, and published numerous works the while. I have been initiated into secrets of parties, of court, and of state. I have been a close observer of the rarest miseries, the highest fortunes, the greatest renowns. I have taken part in sieges, congresses, conclaves, in the restoration and overturning of thrones. I have made history, and I could write it. And my life, solitary, dreamy, poetic, has gone on through this world of realities, catastrophes, tumult, uproar, in the company of the sons of my dreams . . . of the daughters of my imagination.

Chateaubriand's life was divided into three parts. From 1768-1800 he was a soldier and a traveller. From 1800-11 he was devoted to literature. From 1811 to 1848 he was in politics. He was thus ever on the stage, a leading actor in the world's great drama. Contemplating his end, he speaks of "death as lowering the curtain between him and the world," and contemplating his life he regarded it with some excusable complacency. He says :—

During each of my three successive careers I have always placed some great task before myself; as a traveller, I aimed at discovering the polar world; as a man of letters, I have striven to reconstruct religion from its ruins; as a statesman, I have endeavoured to give to the people the true system of representative monarchy, accompanied with its various liberties.

It is true that he failed to penetrate even the outer circumference of the polar world, and he died as the Revolution was sweeping away the last remains of the representative monarchy in France; but these facts do not in the least impair the interest of his *Memoirs*—the one nineteenth century book which a severe modern critic regards as a monument which will last for ever. However that may be, it is full of intense human historic and dramatic interest. I can not honestly say that the *Memoirs* make us love the man. But they do interest us intensely in the vicissitudes of his fascinating career, and not a little in those crises of emotion common to all, but which he describes with engaging frankness. But without further criticism I will endeavour to condense into a few lines the story of this remarkable life so far as it is unfolded in the first volumes of the *Memoirs*.

## I.—BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

"I am of noble birth." The Barons of Chateaubriand had a castle in Brittany in 1000, and the predecessor of the author—his eldest brother—perished on the guillotine in 1793. His father entered the French Navy when fifteen, was twice wounded in action against the Russians, was wrecked upon the Spanish coast, and ultimately went to the West Indies, where he made a sufficient fortune to enable him to return and re-establish the ancient family at Combourg. His son describes him as taciturn, despotic, and threatening, with deep-set small eyes of a bluish or sea-green colour, like the eyes of lions or of the barbarians of olden time. Each flashing pupil seemed to shoot out and strike you like a bullet. This aristocratic old despot married a woman "dark, short, and ill-favoured," in piety an angel, endowed with great wit and intelligence, and with a prodigious imagination. Chateaubriand was the tenth and last child. "Probably my four sisters owed their existence to my father's desire to ensure the perpetuation of his name through the arrival of a second boy. I resisted. I had an aversion to life." He was almost stillborn. A tempest raged around the rock on which he was born. Life seemed so precarious that his nurse in these first hours vowed him to "Our Lady of Nazareth," promising that if he survived he should wear blue and white in her honour for seven years. Notwithstanding this dedication the boy was anything but saintlike. He began to pass as "a ne'er-do-well, a rebel, an idler, in short an ass." When seven years were accomplished he was taken to the Abbey of our Lady of Nazareth, where his white and blue clothes were removed and hung up as a votive offering before a picture of the Virgin. The prior preached a sermon recalling the fact that a Chateaubriand had gone to the Holy Land with St. Louis, and that perhaps he too might visit Nazareth. "Since the Benedictine's exhortation I always dreamt of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and I ended by accomplishing it."

As he was destined to be a sailor he grew up in the family without lessons. The ragamuffins of the town became his dearest friends. He resembled them in all things, spoke their language, dressed like them, and was as ragged and dirty as they. Poor and penniless he spent much time apart musing on the sea shore. On the festivals in church he saw the heavens opening and the angels offering up the incense, and the prayers of the worshippers. "Vowed as I was to the Virgin, I knew and loved my protectress," and at the time when he wrote his memoirs—"A statue of our Lady, adorned with a gothic crown and clad in a robe of blue silk trimmed with a silver fringe, inspires me with more devotion than one of Raphael's Virgins."

Speaking of the harsh education of his early childhood, he says, "it imbued me with ideas different from those of other men, and impressed upon my sentiments a character of melancholy which arose from the habit of suffering acquired in the age of weakness, improvidence, and mirth."



After spending his earliest years running wild among the ragamuffins of St. Malo, Chateaubriand was sent to the college of Dol, near the family seat of Combourg. Here he discovered that he possessed a phenomenal memory, a great taste for languages, and a remarkable aptitude for mathematics. A year or two later the perusal of an unexpurgated Horace and a theological book describing the torments of Hell awoke at once the storms of premature passion and the terrors of superstition. "Thenceforward I felt escape from me some sparks of that fire which is the transmission of life." He became outwardly very pious. He fasted to excess. But the ravages made in his imagination by the lascivious images of the classical poets filled his soul with misery. When he was prepared for his first confession he was full of shame at the thought of these thoughts of the unveiled. He was about to receive absolution when he suddenly cried out, "I have not confessed everything!" "Come, my dear child, courage," said the kindly old priest, bursting into tears; and the little penitent, sobbing with happiness, poured out the story of his secret sins. "I venture to say that it was from that day forward that I became an upright man. I felt that I should never outlive remorse." When he bent his brow to receive absolution his feelings partook of the joy of the angels. Next day at Communion, "the Real Presence of the Victim in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar was as evident to me as the presence of my mother at my side. When the Host was laid upon my lips I felt as though a Light had been kindled within me."

After he left Dol he spent two years at the college at Rennes, and then he was sent as a naval cadet to Brest. About the time of leaving Rennes he saw for the first time a lady of twenty-three whose beauty fascinated him. "I was confused on perceiving the face of a strange woman. I heard the distant and alluring voice of the passions which were coming to me. I hastened towards these syrens, attracted by an unknown harmony." He ran off from Brest and returned to Combourg, where to gain time he professed a wish to become a priest. He went to study at Dinan, but after a short time he settled down at Combourg, where he was made to sleep alone in the turret of the ghost-haunted donjon, where the winds filled the night with groanings and the owls hooted around the battlements. The lad defied the phantoms, and the night winds served but as playthings for his fancies and wings for his dreams.

The child vanished, the man arrived. "At first all became passion with me pending the arrival of the passions themselves." At his sister's suggestion he began to lip verses. He wrote verse long before he wrote prose. His experience at this stage of his life he describes with the utmost freedom. "I was a mystery to myself. I could not see a woman without feeling confused. I blushed if she spoke to me. Had the loveliest slaves of the seraglio been handed over to me I should not have known what to ask of them.

Chance enlightened me." A very pretty woman came to visit at the castle. One day something occurred which led all in the room to rush to the window. He felt himself pressed between the fair lady and the window. "I was no longer conscious of what was happening round me. From that moment I was aware that to love and be loved in a manner unknown to me must be the supreme happiness."

So he built up an imaginary woman compounded of all the charms of all the fair ladies he had ever seen or read of. "This invisible charmer accompanied me wherever I went. I communed with her as with a real being. This delirium lasted two whole years. I had all the symptoms of a violent passion, my eyes grew hollow, I fell away, I could not sleep, I was absent, melancholy, ardent, fierce. I found at one and the same time in my marvellous creation all the blandishments of the senses and all the joys of the soul." Yet he was unable to enjoy what did not exist, and tortured with longing that his phantom could not satisfy, he tried to commit suicide. Repeated attempts to blow his brains out having failed, he decided that it was decreed that he should live. He became ill. He discovered he had no vocation for the priesthood, and was at last made sub-lieutenant in the Navarre Regiment, and hurried off to Paris.

## II.—HIS AMERICAN ADVENTURES.

Chateaubriand was fortunate. He obtained rapid promotion, was presented to the King and Marie Antoinette. He went hunting as a *débutant* in the forest of Saint Germain, where his horse ran away with him and took him willy nilly to be in at the death of the stag before the King. He felt bored in Paris, did not improve his chances, and was delighted when his regiment was moved to Dieppe. There he remained until the first throes of the great Revolution found him in Paris. He witnessed the fall of the Bastille, saw with horror the heads of Foulon and Berthier carried on pikes through the streets. "One eye in one of these heads had started from its socket and fell upon the dead man's livid face; the pike projected through the open mouth, the teeth of which bit upon the iron." As the men who carried the pikes sang and capered and leapt in order to thrust the heads nearer to Chateaubriand's face, he lost control, denounced them as brigands, and nothing but the stoutness of the door saved his head from adorning a third pike. Shortly after he witnessed the entry of Louis XVI. into Paris:—

First appeared guns, upon which harpies, thieves, doxies, women of the town rode astride, uttering the most obscene speeches, making the most filthy gestures. Next, surrounded by a horde of people of every age and sex, marched on foot the bodyguards, who had exchanged hats, swords, and bandoliers with the National Guards; each of their horses carried two or three fish-fags, dirty bacchantes, drunk and indecently clad. After them came the deputation from the National Assembly; the royal carriage followed, rolling in the dusty darkness of a forest of pikes and bayonets. Tattered ragmen, butchers with their blood-stained aprons hanging from their thighs, their bare

knives from their belts, their shirt-sleeves turned up, walked beside the carriage doors. Other sinister guards had climbed upon the roof; others on to the footboard, others lolled upon the box. They fired muskets and pistols; they cried:

"Here are the baker, the baker's wife, the baker's boys!"

By way of oriflamme they carried before the descendant of St. Louis, in mid-air upraised on Swiss halberds, the heads of two bodyguards powdered and curled by a Sèvres hairdresser.

Chateaubriand met most of the men of the Revolution. Mirabeau in the Assembly reminded him of Milton's Chaos sitting shapeless and impassive in the centre of his own confusion. This "lion's whelp, a lion with a Chimæra's head," said to Chateaubriand, as he laid his hand on his shoulder, "They will never forgive me my superiority." "I still feel the pressure of that hand as though Satan had touched me with his fiery claw." Robespierre seemed to him "a common-looking deputy with grey impassive face, his hair neatly dressed, decently clad like the steward in a good house."

Wearied and disgusted by the excesses of the Revolution, Chateaubriand set off on a wildgoose chase to discover the North-West Passage. He resigned his commission, got an introduction to General Washington, and sailed from St. Malo for Baltimore, carrying with him only his youth and his illusions. He enjoyed the voyage, spending much of his time in the maintop alone with his imagination, between the firmament of water below and the firmament above. He called at St. Pierre off Newfoundland, narrowly escaped drowning while bathing from the ship's side in a dead calm in shark-haunted waters, and ultimately landed at Baltimore. From thence he went to Philadelphia, where he dined with General Washington. He describes him as "tall in stature, of a calm and cold rather than noble bearing; he resembles his engraved portraits."

From Philadelphia by coach to New York, from New York by packet up the Hudson to Albany, where he found a Mr. Swift, an Indian trader, who happily succeeded in convincing him of the absurdity of going into the Arctic circle before he had learned the life and language of the Red Indians and the Esquimaux. So he ruefully decided to abandon his quest for the North-West Passage and went on to Niagara. On his way through the forest he first came upon the noble savage. Imagine his disgust when he found the red men taking lessons in dancing from the scullion of a French general, who for his skill on the violin was paid by the Iroquois in beavers' skins and bears' hams! If he was disappointed in the Indians he found compensation in Niagara. "Niagara," he exclaims enthusiastically, "eclipses everything." It twice nearly eclipsed him. A rattlesnake caused his horse to back towards the falls, dragging him after it. The glimmer of the abyss caused the horse to recoil from the very edge of the precipice. His other escape was when he climbed down to the lower basin. The ladder of creepers used by the Indians was broken. He slid down the rock, fell forty feet perpendicular, smashed his left arm above the elbow, but escaped with his life.

He turned southward, lamenting the loss by France of more than two-thirds of North America. "We, disinherited of the conquests of our valour and our genius, scarce hear the tongue of Colbert and Louis XIV. spoken in some petty market town of Louisiana or Canada under a foreign Government; it lingers there only as a witness to the reverses of our fortune and the errors of our policy." He sailed down the Ohio, and then travelling southward found compensation for all his disappointments in the discovery of the originals of his heroines, Atala and Celuta. They were Seminole girls whom he met in Florida. "There was something indefinable in that oval visage, in that shaded complexion, which one seemed to see through a light orange-tinted smoke, in that hair so black and soft, those eyes so long half-hidden beneath the veil of two satiny eyelids that opened indolently—in short, in the twofold seduction of the Indian and the Spanish woman." He fell in love with his two sylvan goddesses. He went to fetch water for their cup, shoots for their fire, mosses for their bed. When night-time came he found himself alone among the fireflies under the shade of a magnolia tree. He slept; when he awoke:—

I found myself between two women. The odalisks had returned; they did not wish to rouse me; they had sat down silently by my side, their heads had fallen on my shoulders. A breeze blew through the grove and deluged us with a shower of rose leaves from the magnolia. Then the younger of the Seminoles began to sing. Let whomsoever is not sure of his life beware of ever thus exposing himself! No one knows the strength of the passion that glides with melody into a man's breast.

When dawn began to break they waked and fled. He only once saw them again. Vigorous hands helped them upon the cruppers of two barbs, ridden bare-backed by a Burntwood Indian and a Seminole. Solitude appeared empty to him after their departure. "I know not whether I gave back to them the life they gave to me; at least I made a virgin of one and a virtuous spouse of the other by way of expiation." It is rather disenchanting to know that the originals of the saintly heroines whose plaster casts once were sold with those of the Virgin Mary, were only Seminole courtesans. Such, however, was his guide's opinion, and Chateaubriand does not contest the accuracy of his judgment.

Crossing the Blue Mountains he stumbled accidentally upon an old newspaper in a settler's house. It contained a report of the flight of King Louis and his arrest at Varennes, June 22nd, 1791. Instantly he felt he must return to France, and back he came accordingly.

Before leaving this part of his career it may be worth while to transcribe some of his reflections upon the future of the United States, which were penned eighty years ago. He predicted that in 1880 their population would exceed 50,000,000. In 1880 it was 50,445,336. In 1822 he wrote, "Literature is unknown in the new Republic. The American has replaced intellectual by positive operations. The new Continent has neither classical, romantic, nor Indian literature. There is only the literature of workmen,

merchants, sailors, farmers. The Americans have no childhood, and have as yet had no old age."

Discussing the prospects of the Union, Chateaubriand inclined to the idea that the Northern, Southern, and Western States being divided in interests might break up the Union by force of arms. In that case he thought Kentucky, peopled as it is by a race of men bred in the open air, harder and more soldier-like, would conquer all the rest. Greater, however, than the danger of war seemed to him the perils of peace. The commercial spirit was taking possession of the nation. Self-interest was becoming their national vice. An aristocracy, born of great fortunes, is ready to appear with the love of distinction and the passion for titles. Finally, he says, "the United States give the idea of a colony, not of a parent country; they have no past; their manners owe their existence to the laws."

### III.—EMIGRÉ AND EXILE IN LONDON.

Chateaubriand sailed for France, December 10th, 1791. He narrowly escaped shipwreck between Alderney and Jersey, but ultimately the ship reached Havre with topmasts broken, boats carried away, and quarter-deck cut down. He was penniless. His sister decided that he must marry in order to replenish his purse. They knew a charming girl of seventeen with a fortune of £20,000. "The affair was managed without my knowledge. 'Have your way,' I said. I was racked by the muse. In me the public man is inflexible; the private man is at the mercy of whomsoever wishes to seize hold of him. It was a new acquaintance that I had to make, and it brought me all that I could wish. Madame de Chateaubriand has an original and cultured mind, and admires me without ever having read two lines of my works." She had no children. "Often separated from me, disliking literature, to her the pride of bearing my name makes no amends. But," he adds, "when the two of us appear before God it is I who shall be condemned." He never pretended to love his wife. His first love he met years after in England. But he got her money, and that sufficed. "If I had not married, would not my weakness have made me the prey of some worthless creature?" For this and other reasons he concludes that he owes her "an affectionate and eternal gratitude." Poor Madame de Chateaubriand!

He married at the end of March, 1792, and took his wife to Paris. There he found himself in the universal presence of a universal Tiberius. Mirabeau had disappeared. In his place was the Swiss foetus Marat, with his gorgon head, who, like Milton's Sin, was violated by Death; Fouché, a dressed-up hyena in a circle of wild beasts; Camille Desmoulins, "of the age of the Sansculotte Jesus," a stuttering Cicero, a public counsellor of murder, worn out by debauchery; and Danton, "a Hun of Gothic stature, with a flat nose, outspread nostrils, furrowed jaws, and the face of a gendarme combined with that of a lewd and cruel attorney."

Before leaving for the frontier to join the army of the Princes, Chateaubriand borrowed 10,000 francs, and that same evening gambled away all but 1,500 francs. This balance he left in a cab; but next day recovered it miraculously, for a priest also had subsequently hired the vehicle. With this sum in his pocket he set off to the frontier. He succeeded in joining the Army, and was provided with a rusty firelock whose trigger would not move. He was sent for and saluted as a representative of the French Army by the King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick. He enrolled himself in the 7th Breton Company, and was marched off without commissariat to besiege Thionville. He carried the MSS. of "Atala" in his knapsack. A thief stole his shirts, but left his story, whereat he greatly rejoiced. He foresaw that the expedition against Thionville would lead to the execution of the King. It was his first and most successful prediction. Thionville was not captured, but in the siege a bomb burst near where he lay asleep, almost under the wheels of a gun-carriage, and sent a splinter into his thigh. Two bullets penetrated his knapsack, but the MSS. of "Atala" served as a shield. The army fell back on Verdun, and from thence to Longuy. Weak and lame, Chateaubriand could no longer keep up with the troops. He sank to his knees in a ploughed field and hoped to die. His comrades pulled him out, and he decided to make his way, if he could, to Ostend.

After four and twenty hours' vomiting, confluent smallpox broke out all over his face and body. His thigh was swollen and gangrened. He was in high fever; with eighteen francs in his pocket, "Atala" in his knapsack, and a crutch under his arm, he set out to walk six hundred miles to the sea. The straps of his knapsack cut his shoulders, but he would not abandon it. No one seems to have refused to shelter him because of his disease until he reached Brussels. On the sixth day he was succoured by gipsies. On the seventh day he lay down to die, with his knapsack under his head, in a ditch. He felt extremely ill, the smallpox turning in and choking him. Lying as one dead, a passing driver stumbled over him, and, finding he still breathed, he helped Chateaubriand into his cart. So he came to Naumur, where the women showed him much kindness. At Brussels no one would take him in. There, however, he met his brother, who lent him some money. Travelling by canal-boat he reached Ostend, chartered a decked barge, and sailed for Jersey. He lay on the ballast in the hold. The sea was rough. He could neither eat nor drink, and when they reached Guernsey they put him ashore to die. The wife of an English pilot took compassion on him; he revived sufficiently to complete his journey. He reached his family in Jersey, and for the next four months lay between life and death. It was not till January, 1793, that he had recovered sufficiently to notice that his attendants wore mourning. "Who is dead?" he asked. "His Majesty the King," was the reply.

Chateaubriand recovered from the smallpox, but his chest was affected. Nevertheless he decided to go to England and try to join the army. He crossed over to Southampton and made his way to London. He had to suffer great privations, upon which, when he came to write his memoirs nearly thirty years after in the French Embassy, he descants with considerable gusto. His first lodging was in a garret at Holborn. He was so ill that doctor after doctor gave him up as incurable. He might live two months they thought, no more. He believed himself to be dying, and began his "Historical Essay on Revolutions" in order to occupy his time "while he was under sentence of death."

He made money when he could by doing translations during the day. He wrote his essay at night. His amusement was to wander in Kensington Gardens or to muse among the tombs at Westminster. On one occasion he mused so long that he was locked in and spent the night alone in the Abbey. He found a bed for the night in the fold of a marble winding-sheet in a sarcophagus built into the wall at the entrance to the double stair of Henry VII. and the Knights' Chapel. Immediately opposite was a marble figure of Death armed with a scythe. He lay down, and looking up at the vaulted roof of this English St. Denis he thought "that the years which have been and the issues of the past hang down like Gothic lamps; the entire edifice was, as it were, a monolithic temple of ages turned to stone." He was released by the little bellringer who came at dawn to toll the break of day.

Chateaubriand and his friend nearly starved to death. When it came to their last shilling they made it last for five days. "I was devoured with hunger, I burned with fever, sleep had deserted me, I sucked pieces of linen which I soaked in water, I chewed grass and paper." At the last moment his wife's relatives sent him some money. It staved off death. He shifted to a garret in the neighbourhood of Marylebone Street, whose window overlooked a cemetery. It was the turning of his fortune. He got a commission to translate old French MSS. at Beccles for a local antiquarian society. Here he met and fell in love with Charlotte Ives, the daughter of a clergyman near Bungay. She also loved Chateaubriand, not knowing he was married. He was oppressed with sadness when they came to part. Mrs. Ives proposed that he should marry her daughter and inherit their property. "I threw myself at Mrs. Ives' feet, and covered her hands with my kisses and my tears. She stretched out her hand to pull the bell-rope. 'Stop,'

I cried, 'I am a married man!' She fell back fainting."

Nearly thirty years afterwards Charlotte Ives, then Lady Sutton, called on Chateaubriand to induce him to use his influence with Lord Canning to secure the appointment of one of her sons to his suite as Governor-General for India. It would seem that they had really loved, for after twenty-seven years their mutual affection was far from being extinguished. But, as Chateaubriand soliloquises after his wont, although Charlotte was the first woman he had ever loved, a sentiment of that kind "was in no way sympathetic with my stormy nature, the latter would have corrupted it and made me incapable of enjoying such sacred delectations." Charlotte was probably much happier as Lady Sutton than she would have been as the Countess de Chateaubriand.

While Chateaubriand was losing his heart to Charlotte Ives, the Revolutionists in Paris were shearing off the head of his brother, his brother's wife, and M. de Malesherbes. He succeeded to the title, and soon after published his "Essai Historique," over the writing of which, he tells us, the image of Charlotte presided. The book grieved his mother for its sceptical tendencies. At the age of seventy-two she had been flung into the dungeon; five years later she expired, expressing with her latest breath a hope that her son would open his eyes to see his errors, and give up writing. His dying mother's last message reached him in a letter from his sister, who died before her brother received her letter. "The idea that I had poisoned the last days of the woman who bore me in her womb filled me with despair. I did not recover from my distress until the thought occurred to me of expiating my first work by means of a religious work; this was the origin of the 'Genius of Christianity.'" "These two voices from the tomb, that death which acted as death's interpreter, impressed me. I became a Christian. My conviction came from my heart. I wept and I believed."

Of the subsequent history of Chateaubriand: how he published the "Genius of Christianity," and was hailed as the genius who reconciled France with religion: how he passed Pitt in the street, and met Burke in his school, and heard the blind, mad George the Third playing Handel's music at Windsor: how at last he re-entered France in the year 1800, to achieve still greater glory by the publication of "Atala"; all this and more besides can be read at large in the second part of the second volume, into which I do not enter. I have said enough to indicate the nature and scope of these charming memoirs.





# SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## FROISSART'S MODERN CHRONICLES.\*

THIS book is the result of a very happy idea which occurred to Mr. Carruthers Gould, who has long since established his reputation as our first British caricaturist. In the compass of a hundred copiously illustrated pages he has told the story of the political history of the last sixteen years, in the spirit and language of Sir John Froissart, as if the events recorded had happened in the fourteenth, instead of in the nineteenth and twentieth, centuries. Mr. Gould says:—

So strange does history often repeat itself, that I have been able here and there to transcribe passages of Lord Berners's translation almost verbatim into my text.

There are twelve chapters. Of these twelve the first half-dozen relate to the Home Rule Campaign; the other half-dozen are chiefly concerned with the affairs of South Africa, and the last chapter tells how the Earl of Durdans left his furrow and rode to Chesterfield to speak to the people. In Mr. Gould's cartoons the whole spirit of the situation is so happily portrayed, that it would be difficult by pages of letter-press to bring out the salient features more distinctly. For instance, there is the charming picture of Irishmen rowing, from the Irish records, in which Mr. Redmond and Mr. John Dillon,



[From Froissart's Modern Chronicles.

**The Earl of Durdans on a Pilgrimage to Chesterfield.**

sitting at the opposite ends of a boat, are diligently rowing in opposite directions at the same time. Another

\* "Froissart's Modern Chronicles." Told and pictured by F. Carruthers Gould. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1902. Price, 3s. 6d.

admirable cartoon from the Irish records depicts Mr. Pigott as an Irish scribe spelling that fatal word hesitancy.

Mr. Gould, as usual, is inimitable when he deals with Mr. Chamberlain, or, as he is called, Sir Joseph de Birmingham. He appears in many different guises.



[From Froissart's Modern Chronicles.

**Sir Joseph de Birmingham demandeth places for his son and others.**

On the cover he appears as a knight on his charger riding after the British lion; in another place, in his shirt, holding a waxen taper, he is presented when he formally renounces his Radicalism. The story tells how—

"Sir Joseph de Birmingham went privily to Hatfield, where abode my Lord of Salisbury, and prepared himself to be received into the right noble company of the Blues by watching for a night, clad only in his smock, and with a taper in his hand, in the Chapel of Hatfield, and there he kept vigil.

"My Lord of Salisbury would have had him doff even his smock, but he refused, saying that it behoved him for decency to keep his last garment, which was but a thin partition.

"And the next morning after his vigil the noble lords assembled and clothed him with beautiful raiment of many colours, and a blue velvet robe, saying to him, 'You are now one of us.'

"And Sir Joseph de Birmingham was mightily pleased when he sat down with the nobility, clergy and gentry. 'Of a truth,' quoth he, 'I am now one of the Gentlemen of England.'

When the Ministry came to be formed, Joseph claimed his reward, and we have in a clever little sketch a picture of Sir Joseph de Birmingham demanding place and office for his son, Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. Powell Williams.

The stories of the Jameson Raid and of the South African Enquiry afford themes admirably suited to Mr. Gould's facile pencil. It would be difficult to imagine a cleverer cartoon than the little picture of the Lord Chief Justice Russell charging a jury. But even better than this are the two cartoons in which Mr. Rhodes is confronted with Mr. Chamberlain, when Sir Joseph de Birmingham and Sir Cecil de Kimberley converse, and Sir Cecil tells Sir Joseph—

"Sir, of a truth it behoveth you not to be so reproachful, for it is your apple-cart as well as mine that hath been put in peril, and we be both in the same plight, seeing that neither you nor I had foreknowledge of the enterprise. Let us rather have pity for each, for we be both in the same boat."

Then these two looked one at the other and sorely mused, for neither knew how much the other did not know.

Then the story of the South African Committee is described in the cartoon, "How Sir Cecil de Kimberley spoke to the Noble Knights and Esquires in the Council Chamber at Westminster"—

And in truth he overbore them so that it was a wonder to all beholders, for it seemed as if it were Sir Cecil who was making enquiry upon the Committee, rather than that he himself was being judged.

As for the proceedings of the Committee, Mr. Gould says:—

I will content myself with saying that the noble knights and esquires showed such marvellous respect for confidences that



[From Froissart's *Modern Chronicles*

"Protesters."

they recoiled back whensoever they came near to finding out anything that was hidden. Those things that were obvious they examined closely, but by great subtlety they avoided that which was obscure. Thus they saved themselves from doing injustice to or compromising any man.

The whole volume is full of similar specimens of Mr. Gould's dry humour. Mr. Gould has also ventured into a new field in his caricature of the two Protesters, the Rev. H. P. Hughes and the Rev. Dr. Parker, both of whom lifted up hands of holy horror against a racing Prime Minister. It is to be hoped that this first essay of Mr. Gould's in a new field will be so successful as to lead to the publication of a Froissart Annual, treating the events of the year in similar fashion. No one could do it better.

## THE LAST DAYS OF PEKIN.\*

FROM A FRENCH STANDPOINT.

PERHAPS there is no other living writer endowed in so supreme a degree as Pierre Loti with the gift of delicate word-painting. Certainly no one else has been able so vividly to present the scenes which occurred during those "last days of Pekin" after the insurrection of 1900, and before the departure of the Allied troops. Nothing else seems so to bring a living picture of Pekin before the reader's eyes—Pekin with its marvellous forbidden Palaces, its tombs of long-dead Emperors, all for the first time displayed to sacrilegious crowds of pillaging "barbarians," and Pekin with its streets in desolation and ruins, festering corpses lying everywhere around, the horrible crows cawing around, and the still more horrible dogs, "engraissés de chair humaine."

As first aide-de-camp of Vice-Admiral Pottier, Loti found himself on October 3rd, 1900, in the Gulf of Pechili. He left the Gulf to proceed up the Pei-ho with its "muddy and infected waters in which floated all sorts of filth and uncleanness, . . . human corpses and the bodies of animals." The journey seemed interminable. At last:—

"Pekin," said one of my companions to me suddenly, pointing out a terrible dark mass, which had just risen above some trees, an embattled dungeon of superhuman proportions. . . . The wall of Pekin crushes us—a giant thing, Babylonian in appearance, something intensely black in the dead light of a snowy autumn morning. . . . Not a passer-by as we approach the city, not one. And not a blade of grass all along the walls; the ground cracked, dusty, sinister as ashes, with rags of clothing lying about, bones, a skull. And from each of the black battlements a crow posted there salutes us as we pass with its deathly cawing.

In Pekin Loti spent his time in the Forbidden City—in the "Violet City"—near the famous Lotus Lake, by which day after day lay unburied half-devoured corpses. He lived in one of the Imperial Palaces, in the midst of ageless and priceless things, of impossible screens, five-clawed dragons, amongst yellow silk, sculptured ebonyes, carpets thick as cushions, matchless porcelains.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

There is not much said about looting; it is assumed as a matter of course. Dark hints are from time to time thrown out as to the misconduct of certain troops, but which troops is never specified. Certainly, in Loti's view, the troops who most fraternised with the Chinese, who most won their confidence, were the French. Of the French, at least, the Chinese had no fear. Their little children rode about on the French Zouaves' shoulders; order was restored in the French quarter sooner than in any other. Some of the Chinese merchants made statuettes representing the soldiers of the various European nations, some (not named) with ferocious countenances and whips uplifted to strike, but the French always tenderly carrying about Chinese children. All these statuettes, except the French, were promptly suppressed.

### OTHER SCENES.

It is impossible to speak of all the scenes depicted in this most realistic book. In its pages figures Count Waldersee, whom the French author admired; in them he describes the mournful funeral of Colonel Schwarzhoff—burnt to death in one of the palaces; his visit across China to the tombs of the ancient Emperors, never before visible; in them appears the enigmatic Li Hung Chang, then dwelling in an old dilapidated house in a wretched alley, and affecting extreme poverty.

\* "Les Derniers Jours de Pékin," by Lieutenant Viaud (Pierre Loti). Paris: Calmann Lévy. 1902. Pp. 464. Price 3 fr. 50.

## SIR W. BESANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY is too frequently a caricature rather than a likeness. This is not so in the case of Sir Walter Besant, whose autobiography has now been published with a prefatory note by S. Squire Sprigge (Hutchinson, 16s. net). It is a true portrait of the man, drawn with a modestly equally characteristic and pleasing in these days when that virtue in a popular novelist possesses something of the charm of novelty. Few men could truthfully pen at the close of a strenuous life such a summary as that with which Sir Walter Besant ends his autobiography :—

All that life has to give, or that fortune chooses to give, has been already given. The love of woman ; of wife and children ; the allotted measure of success ; the joy of work ; the joy of struggle ; the joy of victory ; the love of friends who had gone before and of friends who are left ; the reputation, whatever it may be—all these things have been received and enjoyed ; and with them the piled-up hatreds and revenges of the baser sort.

Before Sir Walter began his career as an author and a writer of fiction he had served his apprenticeship in the school of life as a professor for six and a half years at a college in the island of Mauritius. The secretaryship of the Palestine Exploration Fund enabled him to start life again in London at the age of thirty-one. It was not till eighteen years later that he regarded his position as an author sufficiently assured to justify him in relinquishing this post. For those who wish to follow in his footsteps Sir Walter lays down the following maxims.

1. I was not dependent on literature. I could spend time on my work.
2. I began by producing a book on the subject on which I desired to be considered a specialist. The work had a *succès d'estime*, and in a sense made my literary fortune.
3. This book opened the doors for me of magazines and reviews.
4. The knowledge of French matters also opened the door of the daily Press to me.
5. I followed up the line by a second book on the same subject.

In 1868 Sir Walter Besant made the acquaintance of James Rice. Together they wrote "Ready-Money Mortiboy," "The Golden Butterfly," "The Chaplain of the Fleet," and many others that have become household words wherever the English language is spoken. Sir Walter throws very little light upon the working or method of their literary partnership. Nor does he favour collaboration in fiction. On the contrary, his opinion was decidedly against it :—

An artist must necessarily stand alone. If two men work together, the result must inevitably bear the appearance of one man's work ; the style must be the same throughout ; the two men must be rolled into one ; each must be loyal to the other ; neither can be held responsible for plot, incident, character, or dialogue. There will come a time when both men fret under the condition ; when each desires, but is not able, to enjoy the reputation of his own good work ; and feels, with the jealousy natural to an artist, irritated by the loss of half of himself and ready to accept the responsibility of failure in order to make sure of the meed of success.

When the partnership was dissolved by Rice's death, Sir Walter went on producing his novel a year with the same unflinching regularity. He was by nature untiringly industrious. He was not happy when he was not working, and he never idled away an afternoon in gossip or pottering about a garden. Success in almost too ample abundance crowned the last eighteen years of his life. He was always engaged three years in advance, and had the offer of a great deal more work than he could possibly undertake. But he enjoyed in full measure the golden reward which success brings to a novelist.

## THE GHOST OF AN ENGLISHWOMAN.\*

THIS is an ambitious book in more senses than one. The anonymous work entitled "An Englishwoman's Love-letters" was the talk of society last year, partly owing to the mystery of the authorship, and partly to the unreserve and abandon of the Englishwoman herself. The Englishwoman who wrote the love-letters in the original book is supposed to have died, leaving the mystery unexplained as to why her love should have been forlorn. The idea occurred to Mr. de Lisle to write a book as a kind of sequel to the "Englishwoman's Love-letters," which would explain what kind of person was the writer of these love-letters, account for the unexplained barrier which rendered her marriage impossible, and by way of bringing matters to a pleasant ending, raise her from the dead, and let her marry her lover and be happy ever afterwards. The book is clever, not altogether pleasant in portions, but the idea is very ingeniously worked out. It is hardly fair to give away the secret of this sequel to the Love-letters, but it may be said that the obstacle to the happiness of the Englishwoman was the mistaken belief, suddenly impressed on her mind, that she had married her own half-brother—a belief which, after inflicting infinite misery upon all concerned, is discovered to be a delusion. The death of the Englishwoman is also satisfactorily explained. She only died for literary effect, and she duly reappears on the scene in the last chapter, much to the delight of her husband, who was on the point of committing suicide in sheer despair for her loss. The book is clever, but risky, and some of the suggestions are distinctly strong.

## LIFE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

MRS. TOOLEY'S beautifully illustrated biography of Queen Alexandra (Hodder and Stoughton) is sure to find a warm welcome from many readers. She has accomplished a rather difficult task with a woman's tact and delicacy, and has arranged such materials as she has been able to command in an attractive narrative. She does not tell us much that is new, nor does she attempt to penetrate the privacy which still surrounds the lives of Royal personages. Her task has been a humbler, but not less useful, one. She has collected the numerous stories about the Queen that at one time or another have been in circulation or in print. The assistance she has received from those in a position to know more than they tell has been in the direction of sifting existing material rather than of adding to it. Mrs. Tooley, however, enables us to catch many glimpses of the life of the woman beneath the veil of the queen. It is precisely because Queen Alexandra has never allowed her position to deaden her womanly sympathies or to chill her kindly feelings that she has won so warm a place in the hearts of the people. How she gained her popularity is made amply plain in Mrs. Tooley's pages. They are filled with instances of the Queen's kindly actions and considerate words, quietly performed and tactfully spoken. There is hardly a page without its anecdote illustrating Queen Alexandra's thoughtfulness for others, her faithfulness to her friends, and her generosity to the sick, the outcast and the forlorn. It is a charming picture of the simplicity of the home of her girlhood, of her girlish delight at the rich dresses and costly jewels and general admiration which became her portion when she married the heir to the English throne, and of her woman's life of gentle deeds and winning sympathy.

\* "The Ghost of an Englishwoman." By John de Lisle. (John F. Her-Exeter.) Price 6s.

## THE TOWER OF LONDON.

WE are a curiously unimaginative race. With a history that teems with romantic incidents and striking events, we pay scant attention either to its study or to the preservation of those monuments which link us to these memories of them. The Tower of London is the most precious of all the historic monuments that we possess. And yet the Tower is comparatively neglected by the sightseer; no attempt is made to transform it into an historical exhibition; and no voice is raised in protest when the authorities erect in its very centre a hideous building which violates every canon of good taste.

Lord Ronald Gower, in his two sumptuously illustrated volumes on "The Tower of London" (George Bell, 42s.) can scarcely relate, with a thrifty use of detail, all the many and varied events which have been transacted within this fortress. For seven hundred years it was the centre of English political life, the pivot round which English history revolved, from the days of William the Conqueror to those of the second George. It has been the great stronghold of the kingdom, where monarchs have sought refuge. It has been a royal palace where kings and queens have lived and feasted, and from whence they were accustomed, until the reign of Charles II., to set forth on their way to Westminster Abbey for Coronation. It has been for many centuries, and these the most picturesque and interesting of our history, the national prison-house for political offenders. Within the Tower the Royal Courts of Justice have been held, the Mint has been set up, the records have been kept, and the regalia has been housed.

In Lord Ronald Gower's finely illustrated pages will be found brief records of true stories infinitely stranger than fiction. From the night when Bishop Flambard lowered himself from the window of the White Tower by the aid of a rope concealed in a flagon of wine, to the day when Lord Lovat painfully ascended the scaffold on Tower Hill, each year added a new tale of sorrow, misery, horror, or of dauntless courage and fortitude to the annals of the Tower. Captive sovereigns from Scotland, Wales and France were imprisoned within its towers. English monarchs were murdered in its dungeons. English queens perished on its scaffolds. Richard II. was deposed in the White Tower, Richard III. carried out his *coup d'état* in the great Council Chamber; Lady Jane Grey reigned for nine days as queen within the Tower; Elizabeth was confined as a prisoner within its walls; the Duke of Monmouth spent his last agonising days in a chamber of the Tower. Martyrs like Lord Cobham and Anne Askew, conspirators like Wyatt and Guy Fawkes, impostors like Perkin Warbeck, patriots like Eliot, and Russell and Sydney, favourites like Essex, and statesmen and divines like Thomas Cromwell, More, Bishop Fisher, Rayleigh, Laud, Strafford, and the execrated Jeffreys, have all suffered and died within the precincts of this famous prison. Many of them lie in immortal graves in the plain little chapel of the Tower, which contains more famous names on its burial roll than any other sacred edifice except the Abbey.

That the Tower should have been so long neglected, and that all that is of greatest interest should be excluded from public view, is nothing short of a disgrace. It is the most magnificent historic object-lesson which we possess, and Lord Ronald Gower's book should do something to impress this on the public mind, his industry will not have been in vain.

## KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

COMING events casting their shadows before the Coronation are producing a goodly number of books devoted to the ceremony of next June. Not to be behindhand, the publisher of "Books for the Bairns" is bringing out three Coronation numbers. The first double number that has ever been published in this series, which has now been running for nearly six years, is a portrait gallery and story-book of the Kings and Queens of England. Most of the portraits of the latest Kings and Queens have been specially drawn from those in the National Portrait Gallery, and without any attempt to write a history of England, each portrait is accompanied by a page of letter-press which aims at either telling an interesting anecdote or bringing into clear relief the chief characteristic of the reign. The page devoted to George III. may interest some of our readers as illustrating how it is that the formation of the United States of the English-speaking world is no longer regarded as treasonable by British patriots:—

## GEORGE III.

In the eighteenth century there were born two boys, both of whom were christened George, in the lands ruled by English Kings. One was born of German parents; he married a German wife, and all his life he was German in his ideas. He was George, the grandson of George II., who came to the British throne in 1760. The other boy was born in the British Colonies in America. He was of good English family, he had a good English education, he became a gallant officer in the British army, and he was all his life full of the English ideas of liberty, independence, and self-government. The name of this George was Washington. He was the greatest Englishman born in the eighteenth century, and he was not the less an Englishman because he was born in the British colonies of America.

The two boys grew up to be men. The German George was King of Britain; the English George was one of his loyal American subjects. The King, who was obstinate and proud, and who had Ministers who were false to English ideas of liberty, said that they would compel the American colonists to pay taxes without asking their consent. Now, to make a man pay taxes without his leave is tyranny. The German George said he would make the Americans pay. Britain was strong. The American colonists were only a handful of wretched farmers. He would send his army and make them pay. But the English George, whom we know as Washington, and most of the other British subjects in the American Colonies, said that they were too true to English liberty to pay taxes to which they had not consented. So when the King sent them taxed tea they threw the tea into Boston Harbour, and when he sent his soldiers they stood up against them and fought them. At first they were beaten. But they were true English, these American-English; they did not know when they were beaten. They went on fighting against all the King's armies, and often defeated them.

Then the German King George sent over to Germany and brought German troops to fight against the Americans, who had only asked to live free as their English ancestors had done, to make their own laws, and levy their own taxes.

The English in England obeyed their stubborn King George, although all their ablest and wisest statesmen—Chatham, Pitt, Fox, and Burke—were opposed to the war. At last the German George was beaten, and the English principles triumphed when George Washington became first President of the American Republic. But we lost America and America lost Britain.

Those who have charge of the distribution of souvenirs to children of this Coronation might do worse than distribute this little book of English Kings and Queens to the juveniles, who at present seem to be doomed to receive nothing but Coronation medals and Coronation mugs. The medal and the mug are all very well, but this little book will probably do more to interest them in the English past history than either medal or mug.



# Wake Up! John Bull.

*An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."*

No. 10.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of April 10, 1902.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOBACCO WAR.

THE opening of the great Tobacco War has had at least one good effect. In the first place it has helped as much as anything that has occurred of late to wake up John Bull, and in the second place it has afforded that excellent gentleman a most useful lesson as to how not to do it. Anything more fatuous than the method adopted by the Imperial Tobacco Company in order to ward off the threatened American invasion could hardly be imagined. The contest is a very pretty one, and its development is being watched with the greatest interest throughout the country. In trade duels, as in combats between individuals, there is a great deal in the first opening. The Imperial Tobacco Company standing on the defensive in favour of the great principle of freedom of trade, and a protest against what is supposed to be the American method of boycott and monopoly, blundered in the most heedless manner in their opening move. They began by issuing a circular to the 34,000 retailers who were already sore at the alliance made between the Imperial Company and their great competitors Messrs. Salmon and Gluckstein, asking them to sign an undertaking refusing to sell any of the tobaccos supplied by the American Company which bought up Ogdens. In order to induce them to boycott the American Company's tobacco the Imperial Tobacco Company offered the retailers to divide among them a sum of £50,000 next November, and afterwards to distribute 20 per cent. of their net profits after paying the dividends of the debenture and shareholders. While the retailers were considering what they would do with this demand, which they regarded with considerable suspicion, they were dazzled by a counterstroke delivered by the American Company which promised them a bonus of £200,000 a year for the next four years in addition to the whole of the profits made by the company during that period. This offer of a free gift of well on to a million sterling was limited by only one condition, namely, that they would not sign the circular of the Imperial Tobacco Company boycotting American goods. The retailer was offered a million sterling in order to go on doing as he had done before. He would be perfectly free to sell the Imperial Company's goods and to buy his tobacco wherever he pleased. All that was asked of him was that he should not consent to boycott the goods of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

The offer took away the breath of those to whom it was addressed. It was a knock-down blow for the Imperial Tobacco Company, and that it was so felt was shown by the immediate withdrawal of their original demand, and the substitution for it of a modified boycott. The retailers were not asked to refuse to deal with the American Tobacco Company, but merely to refrain from displaying their goods in their windows. This, however, was felt to be a very weak shuffle to get out of an intolerable position.

So far the American invaders have won easily, and Mr. Duke must be laughing in his sleeve at the clumsy stupidity with which the Imperialists endeavoured to thwart his invasion. Not even in his most sanguine moments could he have hoped that his adversaries would have allowed him to pose before the retail trade as the champion of Free Trade and the opponent of the introduction of the principles of the boycott and monopoly. That the American Trust has no hesitation in employing those methods is notorious. They are at this moment endeavouring to enforce the principle of exclusive dealing in Canada with such severity that the Canadians are crying out for legislative protection. But what they are doing in Canada in no way affects the offer which they are able to make to the British tobaccoist. The offer of the Imperial Tobacco Company of £50,000 a year looked handsome at first sight. But when you divide the £50,000 a year between 34,000 retailers it only yields them about 30s. a year, a very paltry mess of pottage for which to sell their birthright.

## WAKE UP, MOTHER COUNTRY!

LORD ROSEBERY made a great speech at Glasgow, in which he impeached the Government for the neglect of those matters which most concern the welfare of the people and their efficiency in the world. Passing on to speak of the need for efficiency, he pointed out that the lack of efficiency was impairing the very foundations of our Empire:—

But what do I mean by "efficiency"? I will give you my definition. It is a condition of national fitness equal to the demands of our Empire—administrative, parliamentary, commercial, educational, physical, moral, naval, and military fitness, so that we should make the best of our admirable raw material. And, sir, this is a very pressing point. It is a pressing point of Empire as well as for our people. The other day I heard at the Guildhall the Prince of Wales make one of the most admirable and eloquent and one of the best delivered speeches that I ever heard in my life. (Cheers.) He stated the results of his visit to the Colonies, and what he said was this, that the feeling of the Colonies towards the Mother Country wherever he went was this: "Wake up, Mother Country"—(cheers)—the feeling that these young Britains of ours beyond the seas are watching with the keenest interest whether you are going to learn the lessons of the war or whether you are not. They know all about your remounts and your meat contracts. They are not blinded by the answers—they are not deceived by the answers of our Ministers in Parliament. They know all about the seamy side of the war, and what they are watching for is to know whether, when the war is over, you will be disposed to take your pleasure and go "Mafficking," or whether you are determined to learn the lessons of the war and to profit by them. On that question must largely depend the attitude of the King's great dominions beyond the seas. Whether they wish to come closer to you or whether they do not, they were in earnest in prosecuting this war. But I very much doubt if they are equally enthusiastic about its management and its direction.

# WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT INSURANCE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN?

## SOME CURIOUS AND INTERESTING LETTERS.

LAST month I published a challenge from an American correspondent, whose honour and good faith I had no reason to question, who declared himself ready to explain to all and sundry of my readers who were insured in old-fashioned British offices how much better off they would be if they transferred their policies to up-to-date insurance companies who had adopted all the latest American improvements. A considerable number of readers have availed themselves of his offer, and submitted their policies to him for examination. But in the middle of the month I was disagreeably surprised by the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Haldeman, which speaks for itself :—

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: "TWISTING POLICIES."

MR. D. C. HALDEMAN, the General Manager in London of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, writes to me as follows from his head office in Cornhill :—

"My dear Sir,—A copy of the March issue of REVIEW OF REVIEWS was handed to me yesterday, and my attention was called to page 318, on which a letter appears signed 'Expert.' I was very much upset by this letter, more especially as, although the name of this company was not mentioned, we, being the largest life insurance company, and the only company issuing the particular form of policy referred to, could not fail to be identified, at least in the insurance world, with what I must stigmatise as a most pernicious practice, *i.e.*, 'twisting' policies.

"The statement that I would specially call attention to is the following: 'It is possible to obtain large money for the surrender of old policies, and for nearly the same annual premiums get new insurance for the same amount.'

"There is no foundation for such a statement, and it must mislead innocent people. A policy of old standing in a good company cannot be surrendered and a fresh one taken out with advantage to the insured; even in the company in which he is already a policy-holder it could not be done. I feel convinced, had you known all the bearings of the case, you would never have allowed such a letter to appear. It is the duty of every one connected with life insurance to maintain in its integrity the value to the public of life insurance *first*, and then by all honourable means possible to further the interests of their own company. I have tried to impress this upon my representatives on every occasion when I have come in contact with them.

"I ascertained this morning, to my great mortification, that 'Expert' is one of our recently appointed agents. In writing this article he has acted in direct violation both of my instructions and his contract. I have, therefore, summarily cancelled his contract, and from to-day's date he has no connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York."

He once laid this communication before "Expert," who replied as follows :—

Honoured Sir,—I have seen the printed proof of Mr. Haldeman's letter and in reply would ask you to insert the following :—

"I hereby affirm that before approaching you I had good and sufficient reason to believe that the publication of my letter would be approved at the head office of my employers. I have occupied the position of manager for a younger American office than the Mutual Life for many years, and in my opinion Mr. Haldeman is mistaken.

Why should a man who, under a misunderstanding or any other reason, entered into a wrong contract and paid a few pounds on account be obliged and advised to pay several hundreds more on the same contract and perhaps lose it all? There is, I am convinced, no manner of a doubt as to the superiority of the most recent American investment and insurance policies to all earlier policies of all other companies including both American and British. For I admit that in many instances it does not pay to hold on to old-fashioned American contracts any more than it does to British of the same brand.—I am, yours truly,

EXPERT."

On this latter point I have received another challenge, this time from an English expert. He writes to me as follows :—

## REPLY TO THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE.

Sir,—In reply to the American "Insurance Man's" statements, I am prepared to prove that any American office that he can name can be beaten on its own ground by at least a dozen British insurance offices. This supposed expert would have your readers believe either that the laws of mortality are a changeable quantity or that they are not properly understood except in America, and that the rates of interest upon which premiums are based are capable of expansion at the will of those who would offer new attractions to the insuring public. What is frequently called "new" is but a dressing up of the old. Mortality and interest rates are among the most inflexible quantities to be met with. Moreover, there is no feature of advantage which the American offices offer which has not long ago been offered by established British life offices. What a life office can give to its assured beyond the protection depends very largely upon what it spends in procuring its business. Let your readers examine any of the standard publications, and see how large a part of their premiums are spent in getting the business placed on the American books. Money so spent is not available for bonuses. Once disbursed, it has gone beyond recall. The company that has not so used it is of course accumulating it, and the assured will benefit.

I apologise for taking up so much of your space, and will close by submitting a counter-challenge, which I trust you will do me the favour of inserting. I will ask your readers to send me the same particulars that they were asked to send to the American "Insurance Man," and I think I can undertake in each case to prove to the satisfaction of my correspondent that the American expert is wrong.—I am, yours truly, ANGLO-EXPERT.

P.S.—Letters in reply may be addressed to "Anglo-Expert," care of Editor, "Wake Up! John Bull," REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office, 14, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

In addition to the above communications, I received a letter from Mr. Seton Lindsay, General Manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, upholding Mr. Haldeman's view, and several letters from British experts accepting the American challenge. As the life offices of the world practically control the savings of the people, and being a large policy holder myself, I am more than ever interested in this challenge and hope that it will be looked into by all who seek for the truth. I will deal with the replies at my discretion and report the result in the columns of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. There is no doubt that American offices have cut in and carried off a very great deal of English business. Why is this? If "Anglo-Expert" is right there is no solid foundation for it. I should be glad to hear from representative men on both sides as to how the matter actually stands.

# SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

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## The Ca' Canny Controversy.

ONE of the most interesting contributions to the discussion as to the limitation of output was supplied last month by Mr. J. C. Stewart, the able manager of the new structure of the British Westinghouse Electric Company at Trafford Park, Manchester. It will be remembered that the contributor to the *Times* impeached the policy of the Bricklayers' Union for restricting the laying of bricks to about 450 in a nine-hours' day. Mr. Stewart stated that the trades union, so far from offering opposition to his speeding up the labour of bricklayers in their works at Manchester, co-operated with them in the opposite direction. They had helped them to get good men, and on their part they had paid good wages. With this result:—

Mr. Stewart says:—"In the construction of the pattern-shop, where there are fewer openings in the walls than in any of the other buildings, our regular average was 1,800 bricks per man per day. The averages per man include face brick work. On common work we reached an average of 2,250 bricks per man per day."

Upon the brick chimney stack for the Mersey Tunnel power station at Birkenhead, Mr. Stewart reports an average per man per nine-hour day of 1,976 bricks.

"Assistance by up-to-date methods of handling bricks and mortar" is Mr. Stewart's explanation of the fast work, and he adds: "Our mortar is made much softer than that commonly used in England."

*Munsey's Magazine* for April is a very well got-up and well illustrated number. The number opens with an illustrated paper by Mr. Story on the etching work of M. Paul Helleu. Mr. S. M. Williams writes on Hapsburg Romances. There is the usual fiction and verse.



# HOW THE WORLD TAKES AMERICANISATION.

## MORE COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

THE American reprint of "The Americanisation of the World," published in cloth at a dollar (Markley, New York), is now in a second edition.

A German edition of "The Americanisation of the World" has been published at Berlin (Heinemann).

Arrangements are now being made for its publication in French (by the Maison Juven), Spanish, and Russian.

Dr. Westermarck, the well-known Finnish scholar, writes me from Morocco :—

Though your ideas will undoubtedly meet with much opposition at present, I venture to believe that they, in the main, anticipate history. I am even optimistic enough to hope that in a still more distant future not only the Anglo-Saxon peoples, but all civilised nations will form a federation in which the rights of each will be duly respected. But we are far from that.

Mr. Frederic Carrel writes me from Paris :—

The book is a perfect mine of fact and observation, and is of truly documentary value as recording a phase of the world's history. I am strongly of your opinion that one of the main causes of America's success has been the republican régime with its freedom of initiative and absence of prejudice and pride of caste.

Mr. Novikoff, the well-known Russian peace advocate, writes to me from Odessa :—

I have read your Americanisation of the World with the greatest pleasure, but I don't agree with you about the need for a political alliance of the English-speaking world. Nobody will attack this world, and therefore it is useless to prepare defence against a foe which does not exist. Nevertheless, if that alliance were made it would be very useful to the world. It might, perhaps, induce the Continental Powers of Europe to make an alliance to counterbalance that of the English-speaking world.

General Turr, writing in the *Revue d'Orient* in a notice of "The Americanisation of the World," calls attention to the danger with which disunited Europe is menaced by the Anglo-Saxon race. This danger looms upon the horizon far off, but distinctly visible. "This Utopia of Mr. Stead's, of which I anticipate the realisation, will compel the realisation of that other Utopia which all ardently desire—the constitution of the United States of Europe."

At the Commercial Club, Chicago, Mr. Vanderlip, late Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a meeting of leading citizens on Mr. Stead's idea, "The Americanisation of the World." At St. George's Hall, Wimbledon, on March 19, Mr. Stead opened a discussion of the "Americanisation of the World," which book had been selected for study by the Reading Guild.

The newspaper and review notices which arrive overstrain the linguistic resources of our office. French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian we can manage. But when reviews arrive in Tcheck, Finnish, Polish, and Roumanian, we are perforce content to note that they have appeared, and remain in ignorance of their contents.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

As we anticipated, the Colonial and Indian papers resent somewhat indignantly the suggestion that they may some day find a berth beneath the Stars and Stripes. Some are simply abusive, others argumentatively hostile, but it is evident that the book is "giving them furiously to think" concerning a possible contingency they had hitherto refused to face.

The *Times of India* regrets that a tendency on the part of its author to inspect other nations through a magnifying glass, and his own through the wrong end of a telescope, spoils what would otherwise have been a valuable contribution to the literature of the day which attempts to foreshadow the future :—

It is a mistake to underestimate the competition of the United States, especially in industrial matters. But there is still a good deal of the earth left over which the Stars and Stripes do not float; and despite Mr. Stead's ravings, the dispassionate reader will still be left with some faith in the future of the British, and some belief in the continued loyalty of the Colonies.

The *Montreal Herald* notes with satisfaction the unqualified testimonial which Mr. Stead gives the Canadians for loyalty, and recognises the care with which his argument is worked out as to the probable influence of economic conditions. The *Montreal Star* ridicules Mr. Stead and his prophecies. It says :—

We Canadians are, perhaps, a little sick of this "inevitable destiny" business. All the way up the breezy hill-side of our development, faint hearts have been whispering it to us. Year by year we have heard it as we have pushed by threatening crises in our history and reached wider fields and surer footing.

The *Toronto Mail and Empire* is very angry at Mr. Stead's "meanness" in mentioning the fact that Mr. Dryden, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has invested his money in Dakota, and declares that for every untrue Canadian thus annexed by the United States Canada will annex thousands of Americans who are now trooping into Manitoba.

Another Canadian Exchange objects to the purely selfish considerations which Mr. Stead believes will determine the ultimate destiny of Canada. Yet there is sufficient truth in his observations to give his words a sting. At present, however, even on selfish grounds—

The Colonists have reason for their loyalty, in that they have always gained far more through their connection with the Empire than they contributed towards its maintenance.

The *Toronto Globe* says :—

The English-speaking peoples of the world may, and probably will, finally be welded together in some way, but the Briton who suggests that the union should be effected by the effacement of Great Britain is a contemptible poltroon.

The *West British-American*, a Canadian paper published at Chicago, is very angry with Mr. Stead for his "absurd bunkum." It declares that—

annexation, on the lines mapped out by Mr. Stead, is an insult that could not possibly emanate from any but a perverted brain and a mind that has lost its proper grasp of affairs of international concern.

The *City of Mexico Herald*, in a humorous article, says that—

the only way in which this big democratic power can be tamed, rendered innocuous, seems to be to Europeanise the Americans. Thanks to the new appetite of the Newport-Tuxedo set for titles, and those distinctions only obtainable in monarchical countries, it is possible that the restless young giant of the

West may be presentable in Old World drawing-rooms, and taught to conform to the old etiquette. One must compliment the astuteness of Europe, which is carrying out the idea of Napoleon, who said he had only to decorate a Republican to make him a Royal Imperialist! Cosmopolitanism, which comes with wealth and travel and international marriages, is an insidious disease.

THE OLD WORLD.

The comments of the Continental journals are most interesting.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is irate. It begins by calling Mr. Stead a prophet of the coarsest calibre and a dreamer about the future such as has hardly before existed, and concludes by expressing inability to decide whether he is a bad logician or a lamentable hypocrite—the latter on account of the last chapter in the book. As to the main thesis of the book, the *Nachrichten* thinks it deserves careful consideration, especially as Mr. Stead is always careful to have a firm ground of fact under his feet. It disbelieves in the reunion of the English-speaking race:—

The deep-rooted pride and profound self-consciousness of Britishers will never tolerate for a moment such a humiliation of "Old Merry England." Another weak point in the pamphlet is that far too little importance is attached to the rest of the world which does not speak English, and its power of resistance is greatly underrated, and that, blinded by his imagination, Mr. Stead assumes that Russia, France, Germany, and consequently also Austria-Hungary and Italy, would stand calmly by and watch such a remodelling of the world, and obediently submit to being pushed aside themselves. Imagine our noble mother tongue, the elegant French language, the musical Italian, the widely spread Slav dialects, all doomed to decay, to be gradually swallowed up by the ugly, more chewed than spoken, English! What a cheerless prospect for mankind. But on this point Mr. Stead, despite his comparative freedom from prejudices, is an Englishman of the deepest dye, for he also speaks in the preface of the "providential mission" with which the English-speaking race is entrusted, that is, ensuring the peace of the world by means of an enlarged United States.

The London correspondent of the *Hanoversche Zeitung*, the *Magdeburgische Zeitung*, and other papers devoted about three-quarters of a column to summarising the thesis of "the New Year's sermon," which Mr. Stead "in his well-known drastic fashion, and with a melodramatic use of the sharpest contrasts, has dedicated to his countrymen as an unwelcome present for 1902." In conclusion, the correspondent remarks that however bitterly people have railed against the pro-Boers of late, there is here no lack of imagination nor skill in presenting facts.

The London correspondent of *Vorwärts*, while complimenting the author on his comprehensive grasp of the subject of America's growing power, and especially his treatment of Germany's attitude to the United States, remarks that as yet the thought of reunion is all "music of the future," and if negotiations to any such end really took place between England and the States, Germany and Ireland ought to have something to say, and a good deal, too. "Home Rule will have first to be settled to the satisfaction of the Irish, and the Irish element in America is very important. Also an honourable peace would be first necessary between England and Germany, to set at rest the German elements in the United States. A permanent understanding between London and Washington can only come about *via* Dublin and Berlin."

The *Mannheim Landes-Zeitung's* London correspondent, writing on England and the American danger, says the realisation of Mr. Stead's idea would be "altogether horrible"—

In spite of all the qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, a wholly

Anglicised world would be a horror. Mr. Stead seems convinced that an irresistible Anglo-Saxon world-Empire, dominating everything, would make its power felt in an unselfish, wise, and humanitarian way; and all the time he himself, from being a known pro-Boer, is hardly safe in the London streets from the patriotic mob. . . . The president of Mr. Stead's Anglo-Saxon United States would one day fall on Germany, France, Russia, Italy, etc., as Rhodes and Chamberlain fell on the Boer States, in order to fulfil that mission of the Anglicisation of the world which, in the opinion of every Anglo-Saxon, has been specially intended by Providence for his race.

In *Les Quatre Langues* (February 20), under the title of "The World for the Americans," Mons. A. Vincent, in a vivacious article, writes very sympathetically of what he calls "a passionately interesting book," written by one of those servants of humanity whom she requites with ingratitude, and sometimes with abuse, although honouring them later—too late, alas! What is to be said of such a coalition of England and America, M. Vincent asks:—

What will become of European industry, already so dangerously hit by the power of England and America, but still profiting by their competition? Will it resort to force? But the English and American Navies would be mistress of the sea. There will be nothing for it, I fear, but to bow before the accomplished fact. But what perturbations, what crises must come! What will become of the nationalities which arrived so painfully at their formation at the end of the nineteenth century, and in particular what will become of France? Ah! Mr. Stead, we shall never be able to resign ourselves to witnessing our own disappearance! What is going to become of us? You are not one of those who, with a light heart, would see disappear—with its traditions, its language, its generous ideal, the nation which of all others has contributed to the freeing of the American nation—these future masters of the world.

M. Vincent concludes by remarking that "even those who find weak points in the arguments, who would refuse to admit his forecasts, could not help admiring with us the generous spirit animating this new prophet."

*L'Impartial* (Chaux de Fonds), the *Gazette de Lausanne*, the *Tribune de Geneva*, *L'Express* of Mulhouse, and other papers supplied by a news syndicate, publish long articles on "The Americanisation of the World." They summarise the contents of the book, but confine their criticisms chiefly to its South African chapter. The writer says:—

The speculative structure of the English writer will seem incomparably less solid the more it contemplates the future, while the story of the Napoleon of the Cape is bound to furnish an adequate explanation of the past. It was, nevertheless, not without interest to publish it, to show up clearly the weak points of a thesis presented with a positively bewitching *endiable* attractiveness, and much talent, but which loses decidedly by being examined more closely.

Of the Italian papers, *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* says:—

In a word Mr. Stead gives a glance into the future, and with a faith largely compounded of desire sees, in early progress if not in full accomplishment, that union which promises so many advantages for the Anglo-Saxon race and for the world's peace.

*La Lombardia* (Milan) asks:—

Does Mr. Stead consider the English Crown capable of submitting itself to the bourgeois hegemony which governs the White House? We doubt it. What, however, we hold for certain is that, with or without the opinion of the Crown, the English are fatally called to re-cast themselves with the Anglo-Saxons of America, in the same way as must happen to their racial brethren speaking the German tongues. . . . For the rest we have no cause to fear the American race, the race of races. Its triumph would only mean the triumph of our own best elements.

# THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

## THE CORONATION—HOW TO SEE THE PROCESSIONS AND THE REVIEW.

**L**ONDON is just beginning to wake up to the fact that on June 26th next the capital of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the Britains beyond the seas will be the scene of a ceremony of unexampled splendour and of more than regal magnificence. There have been many coronations of British kings in the thousand years and more of our history, but this is the first coronation that has taken place since the British Empire, as we now know it, has come into existence.

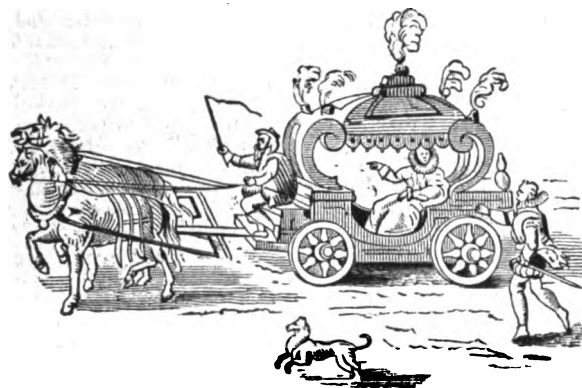
Even in ancient times there was an attempt to represent the coronation of a British king as signifying more than the coronation of a king of these small islands. So thoroughly did our forefathers believe in representing the idea of over-sea dominion at the coronation of their sovereigns, that when King George I. was crowned, not only was he crowned King of France as well as of Great Britain and Ireland, but in proof of his right a couple of players representing the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy,

from reign to reign until it has now reached a point never to be surpassed. Some curious information on this point is given in William Jones's interesting and elaborate work on "Crowns and Coronations" (Chatto and Windus). The price of a good place at the coronation of Edward I. was half of a farthing, or one-eighth of a penny. The lowest price was that for seeing the coronation of William the Conqueror and his son Rufus, but the titles of the rude coins then in use are unintelligible now adays. It was not until the reign of Edward I. that the money paid was expressed in terms which have some resemblance to modern currency. In reading the story of the progressive increase in the price of seats at the coronation, one is reminded of the familiar arithmetical problem as to the cost of shoeing a horse. If you pay one farthing for the first nail, and two for the second, and so on, doubling every time, it is something like the price of coronation seats, which have gone up almost in the same ratio.

For instance, we start at Edward I. with the price at one-eighth of a penny; under Edward II. a seat cost a farthing; under Edward III., a halfpenny; under Richard II., a penny. Possibly owing to the disturbed state of the realm, on the accession of Henry IV. prices at his coronation ruled the same as for his predecessor. But when the fifth Harry was crowned prices had risen to 2d., which figure remained without alteration through the whole of the time of the Wars of the Roses; and when the crown found in the hawthorn-bush at the battle of Bosworth Field was placed upon the head of Henry Tudor, the quotations for seats still remained at 2d. When Henry VIII. came to the throne, the prices had gone double, and the groat quotation unaltered until the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when it rose to sixpence. The prosperity of her long-continued and glorious reign had its effect upon the coronation of her successor, for the price of seats at the coronation of the first two Stuart kings was one shilling. The greatest increase of all, however, took place at the Restoration, when the exuberant enthusiasm roused by the re-establishment of the ancient monarchy forced up quotations to half-a-crown, at which they remained until the accession of William and Mary, when, perhaps because of the double event of the Restoration, the price advanced to five shillings, and remained at that figure until the time of George II., when the current quotation was 10s. 6d.

It is improbable that these prices secured entrance to the Abbey itself, although there is some doubt upon that point. When George III. was crowned, it is specifically mentioned that the front seats in the galleries of the Abbey were let at ten guineas each. It was in the reign of the Third George that the business of letting seats and windows first seems to have assumed importance. At that time it is stated that the price of a seat in ordinary houses commanding a view of the procession ran from one to five guineas. One small house in Coronation Row is said to have secured the sum of £700, and some large houses are quoted at £1,000. The stands erected along the line of route were then known as Coronation theatres. They were large temporary erections, which contained from 1,200 to 1,500 seats, all let at high price.

In the time of George IV. stands or pavilions were erected along the whole line of the procession. Their price varied from two to five guineas for a single seat.



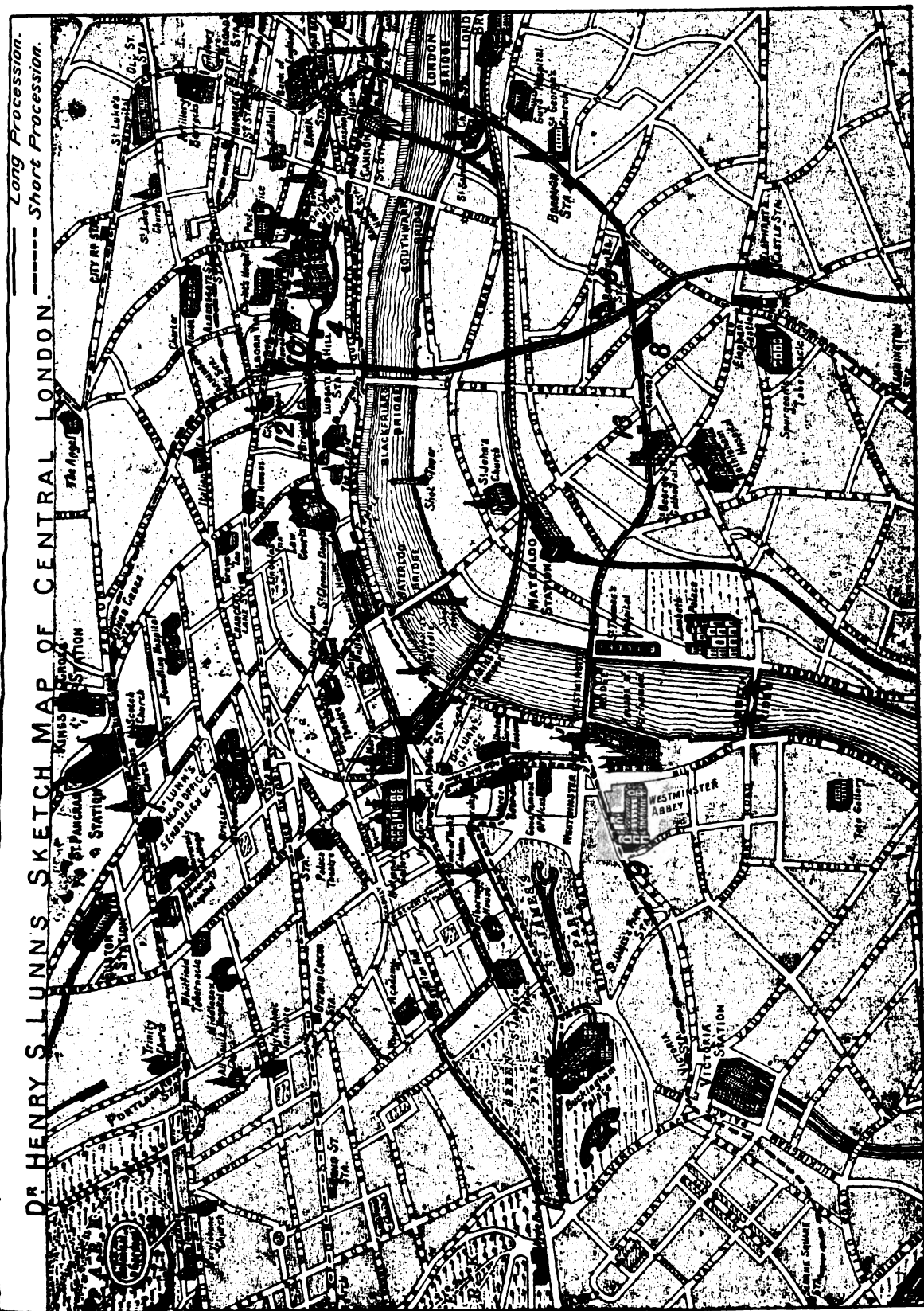
Queen Elizabeth in her Coach at her Coronation.

(By the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan, from Green's "History Illustrated.")

wearing crimson velvet mantles, furred with minever and powdered with ermine, each holding in his hand a cap of cloth-of-gold, did homage to the King as if they had been peers of the realm. There is no need at the present coronation to hire actors to personate defunct sovereigns. The great difficulty is to provide adequate accommodation for the representatives of the great commonwealths of British origin owing fealty to the British King, who are even now making preparations to do homage at the great ceremonial.

Not for sixty years and more has the world witnessed a British coronation. In that time such a transformation has been wrought both in the King's realm and in the dependencies and appurtenances thereof, that the event is naturally attracting daily increasing curiosity and interest all over the world. We hear even now of the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of booking berths on steamers from the remotest parts of South America where the British flag is not flying, but where multitudes of colonists of British birth have decided to make the pilgrimage to the great central temple of their race, to witness for the first and last time the coronation of the hereditary head of their empire.

The popularity of the coronation has gradually grown



1. Dr. Henry S. Lunn's Head Office, 2. Dr. Henry S. Lunn's, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard. 3. Messrs. Blundell and Sons, 157, Chapside. 4. Messrs. Chas. Baker and Co., 41, 43, Ludgate Hill.
5. Messrs. Smith and Sons, 35, Strand. 6. Cocoa Rooms, 285, Borough Road. 7. Messrs. Corby, Palmer, and Stewart, 39, 40, and 41, St. Paul's Churchyard. 8. The Borough Polytechnic Institute, 103, Borough Road, S.E. 9. The Sanctuary, Westminster. 10. Messrs. Samuel Bros., Ludgate Hill. 11. Messrs. Philips, Fleet Street. 12. London News Agency, Limited, 40, Fleet Street. 13. The Surgery, Westminster Bridge Road. 14. Suchard's Offices, King William Street.



At the coronation of Queen Victoria an immense number of persons were accommodated in erections put up in the vacant ground close to the Abbey, where you could get a seat at the very moderate price of from 10s. to 30s. The prices at the galleries in front of Westminster Hospital were put up at one guinea, but they rose to two guineas premium.

From a rapid survey of the history of prices in connection with the coronations, it is evident that, although the power of our monarchs has waned, the popularity of a coronation as a great spectacle has steadily increased, and it is impossible to calculate the full extent of the popularity of the present ceremony.

We must remember that this is the first occasion on which the railway and steamships have rendered it possible for the dwellers not only in distant provinces, but in the remotest parts of the Empire, to attend the coronation with less trouble and expense than was possible for our forefathers to come up to town to witness the coronation of Queen Victoria. Not only is it sixty years since there has been a coronation in England, but never before has such a population been summoned to attend the solemn consecration of its monarch. When Queen Victoria was crowned, the number of her white-skinned subjects was not more than about twenty-five millions. King Edward reigns over more than twice that number. We have, therefore, twice as large a population to draw upon, and a thousandfold greater facilities for concentrating upon one spot. A mere consideration of these obvious and indisputable facts convinces everyone that the run on seats to see the greatest show on earth will be absolutely without precedent.

This may be said without taking any account of the American contingent. Sixty years ago American visitors to the Coronation were few and far between. This year they will come in thousands and tens of thousands, for those who are talking about the Americans being kept from witnessing one of the great events of contemporary history, merely because of increased steamer fares or heavy hotel bills, are singularly ignorant of the American character and American resources. We may take it then that all previous precedents will be outdone, that the attendance at the Coronation in June will be far in excess of anything that has ever before been witnessed in London. The police authorities had to handle pretty considerable crowds in London in 1887 on the occasion of the first Jubilee; in 1897, on the occasion of the second Jubilee; and again in 1901, on the occasion of the funeral of the good Queen. But none of these events will compare, as pageants, with the approaching Coronation.

Yet, although these facts stare one in the face, it is somewhat astonishing to know how slowly even those along the line of route are waking up to a perception of the possibilities of revenue which the British Constitution, for the first time for sixty years, has placed within their reach. One man, and one man almost alone, in London has been thoroughly alive to the necessity for preparing for the immense influx of spectators, and that man is Dr. Henry S. Lunn, 5, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., who on more than one occasion has honourably distinguished himself by meeting a national emergency with which no other person was competent to cope. As it is the early bird that catches the worm, so it is Dr. Lunn who promises to carry off the honours of this Coronation, so far as providing accommodation for the great public is concerned. It is in many respects very satisfactory that the provision of accommodation should be in such experienced and trustworthy hands.

I was glad, therefore, to have an opportunity last

month of an interview with Dr. Lunn to ascertain at first hand from the best authority what may be regarded as Coronation prospects. Dr. Lunn, as usual, responded readily to my request for information.

"The boom in Coronation seats is only just beginning," said Dr. Lunn, "but from business already done, and inquiries which are pouring in every day, it is evident that it will be the greatest boom on record. At the same time it is astonishing how slow the public has been to realise the nature of the crowd that will be clamouring, and clamouring in vain, for seats at the Coronation. Last midsummer I foresaw what was coming, and opened negotiations with the tenants of the best sites along the route of the procession. Instead of welcoming the suggestion, my clerks found the greatest



Queen Elizabeth Enthroned.

(By the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan, from Green's "History Illustrated.")

difficulty in inducing the persons concerned to listen to proposals of any kind. It was not until last October that a second visit led them to realise the windfall which the Coronation would bring. Some of them had been badly hit by the speculations in which they had entered at the time of the last Jubilee, when, it will be remembered, stands were constructed upon so extensive a scale as to exceed the demand for seats. More than one enterprising firm lost thousands in providing seats which were never wanted. One firm, for instance, had to report a loss of £17,000 on seats for the Jubilee. 'Once bit, twice shy,' and persons of speculative disposition have been thinking twice and even thrice before putting their money into stands for the Coronation. Then, again, this tends to diminish the number of seats available for the Coronation. The memory of the Jubilee slump deters speculators from investing their money in providing seats for the Coronation, and the

consequence is that while there will be a bigger crowd than ever, there will be many fewer seats to be had from which the procession can be seen. All this will intensify the demand for seats, and will inevitably tend to drive up prices more and more as the time approaches."

"Then you anticipate a deficiency in accommodation?"

"Judging by present appearances a deficiency in accommodation both on the line of the procession and at the naval review."

"If you don't mind, Dr. Lunn, we will begin at the wrong end, and you will tell me what provision has been made for the naval review."

"With pleasure. We have had some considerable experience of naval reviews at the two Jubilees, and also at the Queen's funeral, and I can say, without the slightest hesitation, that the demand for berths on the steamers chartered for the purpose of enabling visitors to witness the coming review is far in excess of any one of the three previous occasions, indeed of all three put together. The review itself, as you are aware, will be the greatest of all the reviews that have ever been held. The fleet of England is greater than it ever was, and the display of the armed might of the empire naturally attracts universal attention. The display will be of a very different nature from that sombre and melancholy pomp that prevailed at the time of the Queen's funeral. Yet you may remember the crush at Portsmouth on that occasion. Great as it was, it is nothing to what you will see in June. Why, already I have arranged to run fourteen special trains from Waterloo Station on the morning of the review."

"You have more than one steamer?"

"One steamer! I began with one steamer, but every berth on the *Argonaut* was taken up three weeks after the first announcement. The result is that I have had to go on engaging one steamer after another, until so far as I can see I shall have chartered for the accommodation of Coronation visitors a flotilla of at least half a dozen first-class steamers. You know," added Dr. Lunn, modestly, "people remember what I did at the Diamond Jubilee."

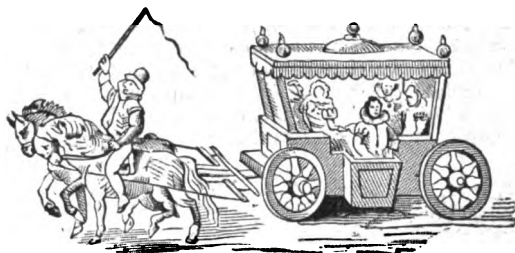
"Oh, yes," I said, "I remember perfectly well. The fact was, as Mr. Goschen stated, that the Government at the last moment discovered they could not provide a steamer to enable the Colonial troops who attended the Jubilee to witness the naval pageant, and you came to the rescue by placing the *Koh-i-noor* at the disposal of the Government."

"Yes; the Government were in a fix. All the accommodation had been bespoken, and the Colonial troops were on the point of being left out in the cold, when I was able to extricate them from a difficulty. I took the Colonials on board my steamer, and I have the pleasure of holding a certificate from the Colonel commanding the Colonial troops testifying to the complete satisfaction with which the arrangements were carried out. I began with our own *Argonaut*, which is a capital boat, and when this was full I immediately chartered the Royal Mail steamer *Vancouver*, of the Dominion Line, with accommodation for three hundred passengers. Yet so great was the demand for seats that we have now disposed of every available berth on the *Vancouver* as well as on the *Argonaut*, the price for berths running from £9 9s. to £18 18s. This includes first-class return ticket from London to Southampton on Friday, the passengers leaving London immediately after the conclusion of the Coronation procession. The ships will take their crews on Friday evening for the review on Saturday; and will remain there with a position of vantage

for seeing the royal yachts steam through the lines of the fleet, and will witness the magnificent illuminations and fireworks in the evening, which will be on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. On Sunday they will cruise round the Isle of Wight, the beauties of which will then be in the height of their midsummer glory. Then on Monday morning they will return to Portsmouth, and the cruise will be at an end. During the time they are on board they will be provided with first-class fare. The rapid snapping up of all the berths on the *Argonaut* and *Vancouver* compelled me to charter another liner, and we expect to fill that as rapidly as the others, if not more so. For, after all, the amount of ships that you can crowd into the narrow waters of the Solent is limited. In order to check the tendency to postpone taking seats betimes, the charge for berths will be increased after a certain date."

"Now tell me," said I, "about the steamers for that day only, which interest me much more than the three days' cruise."

"Here," said Dr. Lunn, "we are very fortunate. We have chartered four steamers; at the Jubilee review we had only one, the *Koh-i-noor*, which was handed over to the Colonials. This year we shall have at least four, beginning with the *Empress Queen*, one of the finest



One of Queen Elizabeth's Maids of Honour.

(By the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan, from Green's "History Illustrated.")

paddle-steamers afloat, which is plying at present between the Isle of Man and Liverpool, and which is certificated by the Board of Trade to carry upwards of 2,400 passengers in inland waters. We have chartered this steamer and her consorts, but we have refused to book a number of passengers exceeding half the number which the vessel is authorised to carry by the Board of Trade. The ship is admirably adapted for the purposes of witnessing the review, and her promenade deck occupies nearly three-quarters of the length and the whole breadth of the vessel, and possesses an almost unobstructed view. Also I pride myself considerably upon the arrangements which I have made to provide for the creature comforts. We supply all our guests not merely with the accommodation on board the boat from midday till close on midnight, together with first-class return ticket from London to Portsmouth, but we also supply them with an excellent luncheon and a capital supper. We would have supplied them with dinner instead of supper, had it not been that on an excursion which is taken by visitors in order to see as much as possible, we do not wish to deprive them of the spectacle by a prolonged dinner. Everyone who has had any experience in supplying hungry passengers on board a steamer will be well aware of the fact that most of them discover they become hungry at the same time, the result being that there is a



rush-hour at the buffets and the refreshment stalls, in which everyone wishes to be served at the same time; there is great discomfort, and considerable dissatisfaction. It is impossible in a paddle steamer to provide a dinner saloon for so many persons at the same time. I have therefore arranged that they should take their meals in contingents. The luncheon and supper tickets are printed in different colours, according to the time at which the meal is served, or the batch to which the colour belongs. For instance, all the holders of red tickets will lunch, say, at one, and those with yellow tickets, say, at 1.30, so that we shall provide for the whole company without any crowding or inconvenience. The price for the run (meals included) is, as I have said, £3 13s. 6d. The only steamer at present providing similar accommodation quotes the same figure without including the quotation for meals, which would certainly bring the contract up to about £4 4s.

"Do you think you will be able to bring your people safely there and back?"

"Undoubtedly," said Dr. Lunn; "I have already arranged for fourteen special trains."

"You are threatening to become a veritable monopolist. I think we shall call you Commodore Lunn, of the excursion fleet."

"Well," said Dr. Lunn, "so far as the ships are concerned I am perfectly satisfied that everything will be done to secure the comfort and the convenience of all those who entrust themselves to our care. As for the railway accommodation, you must remember that both the London and South-Western and the South Coast railways have had a great deal of experience in providing for rush traffic. I am afraid that it will be near Sunday

morning before many of the excursionists get home after seeing the illuminations of the fleet; but they will all come back safe and sound, and carry with them to the end of life the memory of the most imposing naval pageant that has ever been held."

"That is all right. Now for the processions."

"Speaking of the processions," said Dr. Lunn, "you must remember that there are two—one a short one, the other of a much more extended description. A glance at the accompanying map will show you exactly the line of route. The short procession takes place on Coronation Day. It starts from Buckingham Palace, passes up Constitution Hill, skirts the Green Park, around Piccadilly, turns down St. James's Street, and passing down Pall Mall turns down Cockspur Street, and leaving Charing Cross upon the left makes its way to the Abbey, past Whitehall. The entrance to the Abbey, as you know, is at the West end, just opposite Westminster Hospital. Then leaving the Abbey, the procession returns through the Horse Guards, down the Mall, back to Buckingham Palace. A glance at the map will show that during a large part of this route, when it passes through the parks, there are no windows available for seeing this procession. As a consequence prices for seats on this short route run on an average twice the figure that is quoted for seats upon the long route. The long procession on the day after the Coronation starts from Buckingham Palace and follows the same route as the short procession until it comes to Cockspur Street. Instead of turning down Cockspur Street, the procession proceeds on the north side of Trafalgar Square, past the National Gallery, and then, entering the Strand, follows that great central thoroughfare down Fleet Street, past St. Paul's Cathedral, down Cheapside, across the river by London Bridge, passes through Southern London along High Street, Borough Road, and Westminster Bridge Road, then re-crossing the river at Westminster Bridge, passes up Whitehall and returns to Buckingham Palace through the Mall. The route of the great procession the day after the Coronation is more than four times as long as on the Coronation Day, and passing as it does through streets during the whole of its course, the accommodation afforded by the windows on both sides of the route is so great that it is not surprising that prices should rule for the second day less than what they command for the first."

"How are prices running for seats?"

"Oh, there are prices of all sorts. Do you mean my prices, or other people's prices?"

"I will take both kinds, Dr. Lunn."

"Some prices are running very high. For the third floor of one set of premises on the short route, consisting of three large bay windows, the sum of 150 guineas per window has been paid. On another set of premises the prices quoted are not far off. £1,000 asked for a



King Charles II. entering London before his Coronation.

(By the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan, from Green's "History Illustrated.")

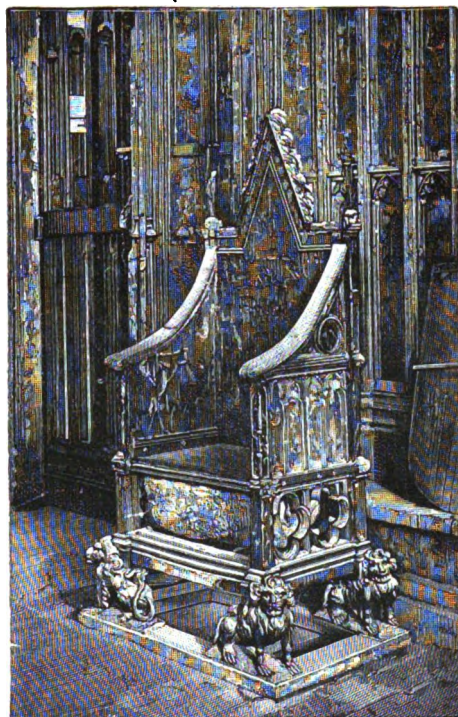
corner bay-window on the first floor, and £600 for another bay-window. Two comparatively small windows in Whitehall, with accommodation for perhaps ten to fifteen people each, on the ground floor, have been let for 350 guineas. You see," he said, "not only does the short procession pass through parks where there are no windows, but in Piccadilly and St. James's Street more than half the windows are those of clubs, private mansions, and Government offices, and not available for the general public."

"What are you doing on the short route?"

"To begin with," said Dr. Lunn, "I have secured a position on the Sanctuary at Westminster, which is unquestionably the finest site on the route. The windows look right down upon the marquee, which will be re-erected at the great entrance gates of the Abbey, where the King and Queen and the Royal family, potentates and nobles, will leave their carriages in order to enter the Abbey, and from which place the King in his full coronation robes will drive after the ceremony is over. A three-tier stand will be erected in front of the ground balcony on the first floor. The third tier will be let with the rooms and windows behind the stand at an inclusive figure of 900 guineas, including first-class breakfast and luncheon. The prices of seats on the first and second tier run from 20 guineas to 25 guineas. This I consider the very best situation on the whole route. I have also taken another, but it is comparatively small. I have a suite of rooms on the third floor of residential mansions commanding an excellent view of both processions in Piccadilly. I have let two of these rooms, one 20ft. to 12ft. with one 7ft. window, for 80 guineas for the day of the short procession, and 40 guineas for the day of the great procession. The other, the largest room, with two large 9ft. double windows and three smaller 2ft. windows, for 250 guineas for the short procession, and 115 guineas for the great. The third room, which has two large 9ft. double windows, is 125 guineas for the first day, and 70 guineas for the second. At Charing Cross I have made arrangements for the erection of a large stand which will command an admirable view of the short procession as it turns down past Trafalgar Square. This would be a special coronation theatre, as they called them in the old days, and the price of seats will vary from four to fifteen guineas.

"So much for the short procession. Now for the long procession. I have my own premises in St. Paul's Churchyard, the price of seats on the ground floor running from £4 4s. to £6 6s., and the windows running from £15 15s. to £31 10s. My own premises are comparatively small. In St. Paul's Churchyard I have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Corby, Palmer and Stewart. On the ground floor there will be nine rows of seats, the prices of which vary from £2 2s. to £7 7s. a seat. The windows accommodate six seats, each running from £10 10s. to £15 15s. The larger windows, containing nine seats on the second floor, let at 35 guineas, and on the first floor each window containing fifteen seats will let at 50 guineas. At Ludgate Hill I have made similar arrangements with Messrs. Charles Baker and Company, who have twenty-four windows, every one of which I have already let. On the ground floor premises there will be nine rows of seats accommodating about 200 persons, ranging from £2 2s. to £7 7s. each. Passing along Chancery Lane I have a dozen windows in Messrs. Blundell Brothers' premises, which let at from 30 guineas to 60 guineas. The price of seats on the roof varies from £2 2s. to £3 3s., while the entrance porch with the plat-

form and five chairs will let for 30 guineas. But I see I have omitted mentioning the very important stand of Smith and Son, at the corner of Wellington Street, Strand, beside the Gaiety Theatre, where I have 129 seats on the ground floor, varying in price from £2 2s. to £7 7s. I have let a window in Scovell Road, Borough Road, to a lady of title at seventy guineas. I have four other windows at forty-five guineas each, and 200 seats on the ground floor varying from £1 1s. to £5 5s., but my largest site is the Borough Polytechnic Institute. Here I am putting up grand stands, with awnings, that will accommodate, together with the rooms, over 2,000 persons. The Governors of the Institute have left all the arrangements in my hands, and propose my taking the whole responsi-



The Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

(By the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan, from Green's "History Illustrated.")

bility in return for a certain proportion of the proceeds, the whole of the profits arising from the letting of seats and windows to be devoted to the erection of new workshops and to the building of a Domestic Economy School for girls. From no point on the route can the royal pageant on the second day be seen with greater ease and comfort. The building is splendidly fitted up, the rooms are large and airy, and the situation is a wide and important thoroughfare, while there are plenty of cloak-rooms and retiring-rooms. Breakfast will be provided at a charge of 3s. 6d. and luncheon at a charge of 4s. 6d., but these meals must be ordered on booking seats. At the time of the Jubilee the Borough Polytechnic was able to make a profit of £3,000 on the letting of seats. One of the great advantages of the Polytechnic is that there are smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, and reading-rooms, which may be used during the interval in which





View of the Diamond Jubilee Naval Review from Southsea.

people are waiting for the procession to arrive. It is not surprising, therefore, that although the prices run as high as £10 10s. per seat for the eight rows of the grand stand, the seats are being rapidly taken up. The seats on the roof, which command a splendid panoramic view, run from £2 2s. to £3 3s. per seat. There are forty-seven rooms of varying sizes, the prices of which are running from 75 guineas to 200 guineas per room. Altogether I expect that I shall have booked before the Coronation Day from 10,000 to 14,000 seats along the line of route at prices varying from a minimum of a couple of guineas to a maximum of 25 guineas per seat. Averaging them at even 5 guineas a seat, this would amount to a turn-over of £50,000 for the accommodation of 10,000 persons."

"But if it does not come off, or if anything goes wrong?"

"My contracts are very simple. In case of a postponement of the Coronation procession, from a national calamity or from any other cause whatever, the money paid will be credited to the price of a place for the procession whenever it does take place. If the procession is entirely abandoned, the money will be returned less 10 per cent. to cover cost of plans, advertising, erection of stalls, and other expenses, less the due proportions of any sums paid as deposits or expended in the erection of seats. I would like to explain to you," said Dr. Lunn, "that with a few exceptions it was absolutely necessary for me to undertake the whole responsibility of the premises. I am not in the line of the speculators who lost so much money at the Jubilee. In almost every case my arrangement with the tenants and proprietors of premises along the line of route is of a co-operative nature. That is to say, I undertake the whole responsibility of providing seats and selling tickets, advertising, etc., in return for a specified proportion of the receipts. They fix their own prices. I merely advise as to the rates to be charged for most of the premises which I have taken. The proprietor or tenant of a house on the line of route comes to me and says, 'Dr. Lunn, I want to let my windows to those who wish to see the procession for so much.' If the price does not seem to me exorbitant, and there is no other objection to the arrangement, I undertake the contract. I sell the tickets for the seats, and he pays me

my proportion of the total turnover after all expenses are paid. In this way I am relieved of the responsibility of fixing prices, and no one can saddle upon me the odium of endeavouring to act as an extortionate middleman. I have merely the humble rôle of a commission agent. As for the stands which I am putting up, they will be constructed by the firm of Holloway Brothers, whose reputation is sufficient to answer for their stability, security, and convenience.

"In addition to the arrangements already made with the Army and Navy Stores and the Civil Service Stores for the booking of places at the Coronation, I have sent my brother to America, where bookings are being made at the office of the *American Review of Reviews* in Astor Place. I have also entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the District Messenger Co., by which fifteen of their offices become practically my offices, for all purposes of Continental travel, and their army of nearly a thousand boys will carry my booking forms and take bookings for Coronation seats and Naval Review berths. As they have a complete telephonic system all over London, this arrangement enables me to come closer than ever into touch with the public."

"Then taking it altogether, Dr. Lunn, I reckon it is about the biggest business you have ever been in?"

"Yes," said Dr. Lunn. "I think I may fairly say that I have risen to the magnitude of the occasion. There has never been any ceremonial, spectacle, pageant, or historic event that made so strong an appeal to the public. We are still three months from the Coronation Day, but our bookings are such as I have already described to you. Foreign, Colonial, and American visitors are not yet to hand. Our bookings are almost limited to those among our own clients. I have still to cope with the vast unregulated, unorganised rushing crowd that turns up at the last moment. But, so far as we are concerned, we have made preparations in advance, and those who have availed themselves of the arrangements made betimes will have every reason to see the unique spectacle of our time with comfort and ease."

"Then what about speculation in your tickets?"

"That I cannot help. You see," said Dr. Lunn, "if people choose to book seats I cannot insist that they shall not be transferable."





# LEARNING A LESSON FROM NATURE.

## A GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER'S DISCOVERY.



Dr. Nordtmeyer

**B**ETWEEN Hamburg and Hanover, and in the least known and most deserted part of Northern Germany, is a region known as the Lüneburger-heide. As its name indicates, it is a great heath, and beyond heath and sheep and cattle, it has little worthy of notice. And so little known was it until recently that a hundred years ago a famous French geographer wrote: "*Il en y a un peuple sauvage nommé Heidschnucke.*" He had heard

so much of the *Heidschnuck* that he concluded that was the name of the tribe that habited this unknown world. In reality it was the name of the sheep. But he was quite right in regarding the sheep as the most important part of the inhabitants, for sheep and cattle and the biggest deer in all North Germany outnumber the human inhabitants a hundredfold. It is an elevated region, covered everywhere with heather three feet high, millions of flowers, yellow genesta and juniper trees as the oldest inhabitants. When you look around you see not a human soul. Only columns of smoke somewhere on the horizon, the face of a black sheep staring over a ridge, then another face, then another, and you discover the "*peuple sauvage.*" Down the sides of the hills tumble muddy and turbid streams, but in certain places are to be seen deep pits containing water of an incomparable blueness and limpidity.

In addition to sheep and juniper trees, this deserted region has a spirit. It is an incomprehensible spirit, for it is both malignant and benevolent; it is so malignant as to help to blow men to pieces; so benevolent as to save their lives; so tangible that you can handle it red hot, so subtle as to seize invisible bodies and imprison them for ever. Its name is Kieselguhr. It blows men into pieces in dynamite; it can be made into fireproof bricks which retain heat so long that they can be safely handled when red hot on one side; and it shows its benevolence in catching the microbes which injure human beings, and thus saves many from disease and death. It was not always put to this last purpose. But the story of how it came to be thus adapted to human use is an interesting one.

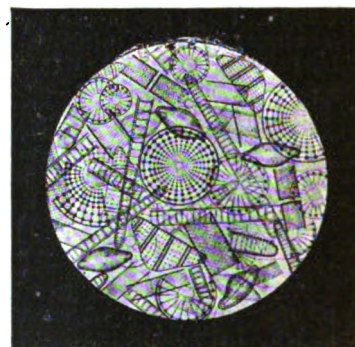
### HOW THE LESSON WAS LEARNED.

Some ten years ago a German schoolmaster and doctor was spending his holidays in the Lüneburgerheide. He walked over the heath; and if he found the sheep and junipers interesting, he must have been profoundly bored by the absence of human life. Only once in his walk did he come across human beings. There were two of them, children both. They were bending over one of those marvellous deep-blue pits of limpid water which are

found only in this part of the Lüneburgerheide. The schoolmaster stopped; he also looked into the pool. He had been struck all day by the muddiness and turbidity of the brooks and freshets. But the water in the quarry-pit, though twenty feet, was clearer than the clearest crystal. It had a blueness and limpidity which he had never seen anywhere else, rivalling the deep ultramarine of the Italian lakes, rivalling even the famous *Meerungen*, the marvellous "sea-eyes" of the Central Carpathians. Contrasted with all the quarries he had ever seen it was amazing. If the schoolmaster had been an Englishman he would have been contented with saying it was d—d funny, and pursuing his path. But being a German he was not only struck by its strangeness, but wanted also to know the reason why. He reflected for a moment, recalled the geological configuration of the country, and solved the problem. Underneath the heath, everywhere around him, the land was formed of Kieselguhr. Now Kieselguhr, he knew, was a very porous substance. The water, therefore, he concluded had come through this stratum, had been filtered on its way, and had emerged from its filter like melted snow.

But if Nature makes such admirable filters, reasoned the schoolmaster, why shouldn't man? He set about inquiring, and discovered that while there were many admirable filters in the world, there were none that

could be compared with this. Filters had hitherto been made of either carbon or porcelain. But though carbon worked well, it did not filter the water thoroughly; the pores were too big and the microbes too small. Porcelain, on the other hand, stopped the germs, but stopped the water also, or let it run through so slowly as to be useless. But of course the schoolmaster—whose name, I should say, was Dr. Nordtmeyer—was not at first sure that Kieselguhr would stop the germs as well as let the water through. That he found out by experiment. He made a number of Kieselguhr bricks, baked them, and from them cut hollow cylinders, which he took to the Breslau Hygienic Institute, and after experiment proved that the Kieselguhr was perfectly germ-proof, as well as sufficiently porous for the water to pass through. But he was not satisfied with this. He continued his experiments up to three years ago, and then discovered that the addition to the Kieselguhr of a small admixture of asbestos made the most perfect filtering medium. The asbestos gave the necessary element of grittiness which is needed to catch



Filter Medium Magnified Eight Hundred Times.

the bacilli. For this filtering medium, therefore, discovered by accident and perfected by research, he took out patents. Thus a new industry was given to the world, and the oft-told lesson repeated that you cannot beat Nature, for Nature alone of all experimenters preceded Dr. Nordtmeyer in the use of Kieselguhr for filters.

#### HOW THE LESSON WAS APPLIED.

Dr. Nordtmeyer did not throw up his schoolmaster's profession at once. He wanted first to be satisfied that Kieselguhr filters would be commercially profitable as well as scientifically perfect. So he handed the patents to his brother-in-law, Mr. Berkefeld, who was already engaged in the manufacture of Kieselguhr bricks. The new filters immediately caught on; Dr. Nordtmeyer threw himself heart and soul into the business, and it soon became one of the most important in the world. With the exception of the filtering medium, there was no secret in the Nordtmeyer-Berkefeld filters, and Dr. Nordtmeyer therefore restricted himself to turning out Kieselguhr cylinders, and buying the metal and earthenware parts from the best manufacturers. The medium, that is the cylinder, is the essential part of the filter. The Kieselguhr comes from the quarry in a fragmentary state, and can be crumbled to powder in the hand. In this state it is mixed with asbestos, and formed into cylinders by pressure without the admixture of any adhesive. In all the Nordtmeyer-Berkefeld filters the principle is the same. The water runs in at the bottom and percolates through the hollow cylinder which fills the body of the instrument, being forced by pressure out at the top, whence it flows through a metal pipe. In the travelling filters which are used, when

no pressure of water can be obtained, the water is forced in and out by a piston. Every drop of water must be absorbed in the Kieselguhr before it gets to the outlet pipe.

#### ITS USE IN THREE WARS.

The merits of the Kieselguhr filters were soon recognised. The German Government immediately adopted them for the use of the German troops in China. At his office, 73A, Queen Victoria Street, Dr. Nordtmeyer showed me one of these much-travelled filters. It was in a plain wooden box about two feet long, with leather handles outside, and a stuffed pad on the outside to prevent the chafing of the bearer's shoulders. In this was contained the painted metal filter, and opening it, Dr. Nordtmeyer extracted the magic cylinder, a porous chalky-white substance which looks as if it would crumble at the touch. The chalky-white colour is the mark of a genuine Kieselguhr-asbestos filter. The German Army surgeons declared that they had now the best filter ever invented. The Italian Government followed suit, and bought filters for the army. The United States Army used it in Cuba. The Tsar bought Kieselguhr filters for his palace, and when his Chamberlains at Skierniewice ordered filters of another type, he put his foot down and declared that he would have Nordtmeyer filters or nothing. But Dr. Nordtmeyer's greatest triumph was achieved in this country. The British War Office ordered thousands of his filters: and sent last year to South Africa no less than 20,000 cylinders for the use of the troops. The model adopted by the War Office is larger than that used by the Germans in China. It

stands upon a tripod about two feet high, and has in addition to the ordinary filter-chamber a mysterious bulb, standing upward like a reversed pear. This bulb, which is filled with air only, plays an important part in the working of the filter. As the water is pumped into the filter, the excess is pressed upward into the bulb, and when the pump-handle is idle between each stroke the compressed air in the bulb forces out this excess water into the filter. By this ingenious appliance a continuous flow of water into and out of the filter chamber is ensured, and the stream from the outlet pipe flows regularly and smoothly without any of the abrupt, interrupted gushing of an ordinary pump. But this Dr. Nordtmeyer cannot claim as his invention. It is used in all complex filters, and indeed in many other mechanical appliances. It is the Kieselguhr which is the essential part; the metal parts are merely accessory.



Traveller's  
Filter  
(with  
Piston).

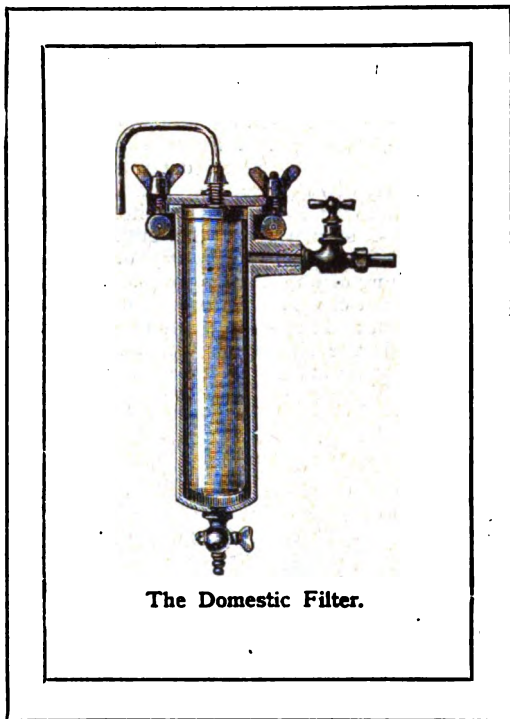


A Chinese Coolie Carrying a Filter.

#### THE USES OF FILTERS.

Not that all the Nordtmeyer-Berkefeld filters are made of metal. They are made of everything—of earthenware, of china, of glass, of copper, of nickel. In the glass filters the actual process of filtration through the Kieselguhr may be seen, and to prove its efficacy Dr. Nordtmeyer shows one fed with a stream of deep ultramarine water, which emerges from the Kieselguhr in a colourless crystal drip. Some of his filters are small, not a foot long, and can be fixed to an ordinary household tap. Others are made of coloured tiles and resemble painted chimney-pots. Then there are the army filters resembling great spiders, standing on legs out of all proportion to their bodies; there are filters the shape of tubs, made of painted steel or gleaming copper (these are for brewers and mineral-water manufacturers); and, finally, there are filters for manufacturers of photographic materials. "In no trade," says the doctor, "is pure water more indispensable." The faintest impurity in the water means a spot of "blind matter" on the film, and





The Domestic Filter.

that may mean a ruined negative. The larger filters are about two feet in diameter. But how, it may be asked, can a cylinder of these dimensions be made of crumbling Kieselguhr without any adhesive? The reply is that they are not made. The vast tubs do not contain one large cylinder, but a multitude of small ones, each fed by its own supply pipe, and each with its own outlet pipe, which at the top joins the general outlet. Filters, in fact, are made with one cylinder, with five cylinders, with nine, fifteen, twenty-seven, and thirty-nine cylinders, all concentrically arranged, and each contributing to the general purification. But Dr. Nordtmeyer is not satisfied with this. He not only makes cylinders for his own filters, but supplies them at a standard size for the Pasteur and other Institutes. The Kieselguhr is, in short, the essential, and it does not matter very much what kind of casing it wears.

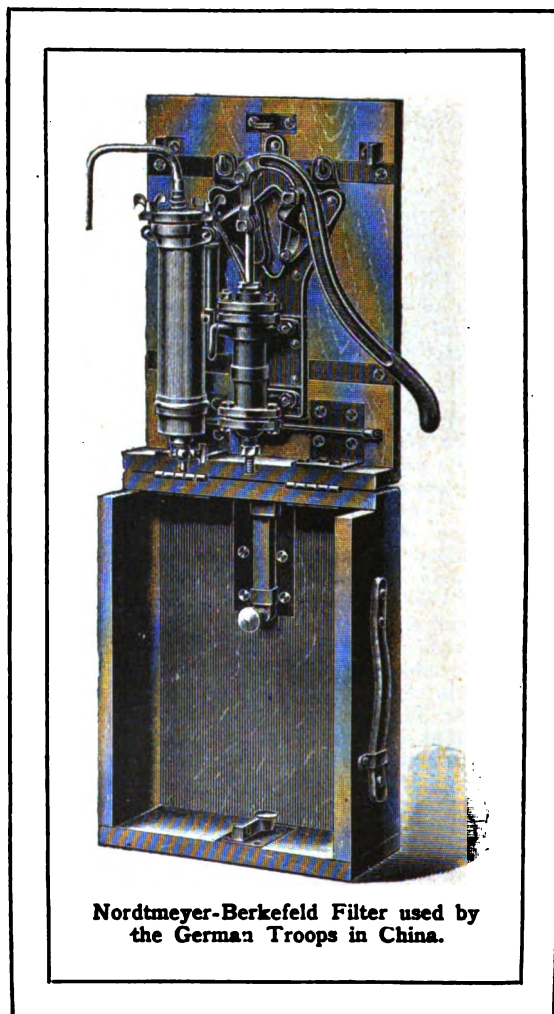
#### WHAT LONDON SHOULD DO.

Of filters for travellers Dr. Nordtmeyer makes a speciality. For the germ-ridden tropics, indeed, as Colonel Willcocks said after his experiences in Africa, "the Berkefeld is the best portable filter." It catches a million diseases in its subtle fingers, and lets not a single bacillus pass. For this good reason, too, it is used in many of the London hospitals. In the colonies it is becoming recognised as the only filtering medium, and to India, Africa, and Australia Dr. Nordtmeyer sends every year thousands of his mysterious cylinders. He recently offered, he told me, to supply filters sufficient to purify the whole water supply of Hamburg city for six millions of marks. That led to the eternal question—the London water supply. I asked the doctor what was his opinion of London water. He replied that he thought that it was imperfectly filtered. "If you want to prove it," he continued, "you have

merely to take a piece of clean glass, put it under the tap, and hold it wet in the sunlight against a black hat or a piece of dark cloth. If you use London water you will see that the glass is covered with tiny specks. Those specks are impurities which would be removed by efficient filtering. In fact, your water supply is by no means what it ought to be."

#### THE GROWTH OF THE FIRM.

On the wings of the mysterious Kieselguhr the firm of Nordtmeyer, Berkefeld and Co. has now been wafted all over the world. In Europe they are to be found everywhere from St. Petersburg to Rome, and from Madrid to Moscow. Vicariously, in the person of a Kieselguhr filter, they are now exploring the Polar regions, and no doubt the day will come when the Esquimaux, melting chips from his icebergs, will pass the product through a Kieselguhr cylinder, and catch those specks of meteoric iron which astronomers tell us drop in invisible hail all over the face of the earth. On January 1st, to return to prose, Dr. Nordtmeyer opened an office and show-room in Queen Victoria Street. "Before that," said the doctor,



Nordtmeyer-Berkefeld Filter used by the German Troops in China.

"we had only an agency." In Berlin his firm has several establishments. There is one in Paris, one in Rome, one in St. Petersburg, one in Moscow, one in New York, and one even in Rosario. All these are head offices. As for agencies, they are as numberless as the microbes which the filters hunt. But whence do the wonderful cylinders come? They come from the middle of Kieselguhr-land, from the little town of Celle in the Lüneburgerheide. There the doctor has his quarries and his factory. But Celle, he says, is a small place, and is outnumbered easily by the encircling sheep. Beyond sheep and the immemorial junipers, it boasts nothing except that its workmen and peasants are the honestest in Germany. "They ought to be the cleanest, also," I added, "if they spend their whole lives in annihilating dirt."

#### THE MYSTERIOUS KIESELGUHR.

But what is this mysterious Kieselguhr, which can be held red-hot, which hunts germs on horseback, which helps to blow men to pieces? Where is it found? "It is found in many places," says the doctor, "in Germany, in North America, in Norway." But only on the Lüneburgerheide is it found pure, fine, and without admixture of sand or mud. It lies there—over a small patch of a hundred acres—to the depth of from thirty to fifty feet. Underneath it is a stratum of sand, above only the yellow genesta and the blackfaced sheep. It is one of the most porous substances in the world. Hence it has been used for making explosives, for as it absorbs as much fluid as seventy-five per cent. of its weight, it is

an admirable receptacle for nitro-glycerine. The deep pits on the heath, with their cerulean crystal, were the quarries from which it had been taken by dynamite manufacturers. "But it is not used so much for explosives now," adds the doctor. "It is a reforming spirit, and having killed, say, fifty thousand men, it is going to redeem its crimes by saving the lives of

millions." It is used also for another purpose—that is, for packing steam-pipes and making fireproof bricks. Here it is not its porousness, but its non-conductivity, which is valued. You can heat a Kieselguhr brick to the point of redness at one end and hold the other end in your hand without danger of burning. It is indeed a mysterious spirit. "But what is it?" I persisted. The doctor put on the air of a professor from Jena. "It is infusorial earth, Diatomæ, the skeletons of fresh-water algæ," he said. "They have lain there many millions of years, and perhaps if they had had an efficient filter they would be alive to-day. But now they are only Kieselguhr, the sepulchre of a vanished world."

And Dr. Nordtmeier dropped his professorial air and remarked that if we followed Nature in other

things as well as filters it would be a much better world.

"But business is business," he concluded. "It is," I remarked. But I could see that the doctor was not thinking of business, but of an endless stretch of heathered moorland in Northern Germany, with blackfaced sheep looking over the ridges, a clump of yellow genesta, and Hans and Gretchen looking into a quarry-pit and wondering at the blueness of the water.



Soldiers in South Africa using a Filter fitted with the Nordtmeier-Berkefeld Kieselguhr Cylinder.





# MODERN JERUSALEM

SCALE OF FEET

0 500 1000

(12) (13) Indicate Stereograph Numbers.  
Areas of dotted lines indicate points from which the scene was photographed.  
Dotted lines indicate the Stereograph Number without which the scene is confined, as indicated by the Stereograph Number on one side with a line pointing to the other.



# METHODS AND BENEFITS OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

## HOW AMERICAN STUDENTS MAKE THEIR WAY.

A FEW weeks ago I told the story of a Canadian invader trying to raise money for a university course by selling stereoscopic photographs in Great Britain. In another part of this issue appear illustrations of Prince Henry's visit to America taken from stereographs by a well-known New York firm which has been established in England some twelve years. Their army of salesmen during the summer months numbers about four thousand, the large proportion of whom are teachers and students from American and Canadian colleges.

One of them, Mr. H. D. Girdwood, of the University of Chicago, is taking a graduate course in London University and makes his home at Toynbee Hall, where he is an active, energetic worker. Coming without means, he has been in England nearly two years now, and besides sending money home to help keep a sister in college, he has visited France and Italy, spending several months in each country as a sightseer. His manager told me that Mr. Girdwood's earnings as a canvasser on commission in the last ten months, during two of which he was prevented from working by illness, have amounted to a little better than four hundred pounds. Only last week he completed the sale of a stereoscopic library for sixty-five guineas. This would not mean much were it not for the fact that he has all the time been hard at his studies, besides collecting material for a book on English Trusts, soon to be published.

"So your star man at taking orders is a maker of books," I said. I was told that it was Mr. Girdwood's laudable ambition to spend the early part of the following winter in Egypt, after which he expected to put in some eighteen months in a German university. On returning to his own country he expects to fill a chair in political science at one of the American institutions of higher learning. Every penny he needs to carry out these plans he makes from the sale of stereoscopic photographs.

I found upon further query that this enterprising example of commercial instinct, combined with a passion for study and travel, was born in Canada, the son of a clergyman. Like many other young Canadians of the better sort he had found more and better openings in the States. I expressed a desire to meet such an embodiment of American pluck and self-reliance, whom I found to be as enthusiastic about his firm and its work as the manager had been about him.

### A TALK WITH MR. GIRDWOOD.

"Did it ever occur to you," said Mr. Girdwood in his brisk American way, "that there exists in the English pub mind already a photographic Mycenæ?"

"I should hardly expect that to be possible," I answered, "since photography has been known such a little while. What do you mean?"

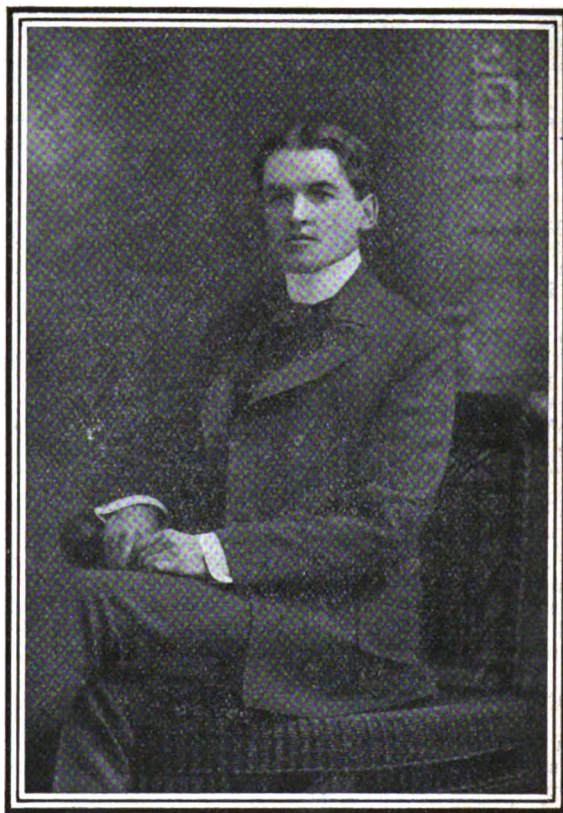
"I mean that most people in England look upon the climax of achievement with the camera-stereoscopic photography as useful only for amusement and recreation but not to be taken seriously, and that purely because they don't appreciate what can be made of it. In other words, not one thinking man in twenty knows how marvellous windows to the world can be made of the microscope he brought round one's arm-chair in the library. It travelling can be done at home."

Noting my perplexity, without letting me inquire how he was going to transform the silvery six ounces of glass and aluminium he held in his hand into a Pullman train, or even a magic travelling carpet like Aladdin's, he continued.

"Look at that telephone, and tell me what Wellington would have called it if he had seen it for the first time."

"A German knapsack," I ventured.

"Anything but a talking machine, you may be sure," he smiled. "Very well, that telephone brings Tom Smith's voice, spoken in Edinburgh, to my ear in this office



Mr. H. D. Girdwood.

with the tone, quality, and character peculiar to Tom's sound wave apparatus. Is it any more of a miracle if this little contrivance I will call a looking machine, worth five shillings and sixpence at retail, transforms the twin images on this bit of pasteboard called a stereograph into real space before my eyes when I look through the lenses as through an open window?"

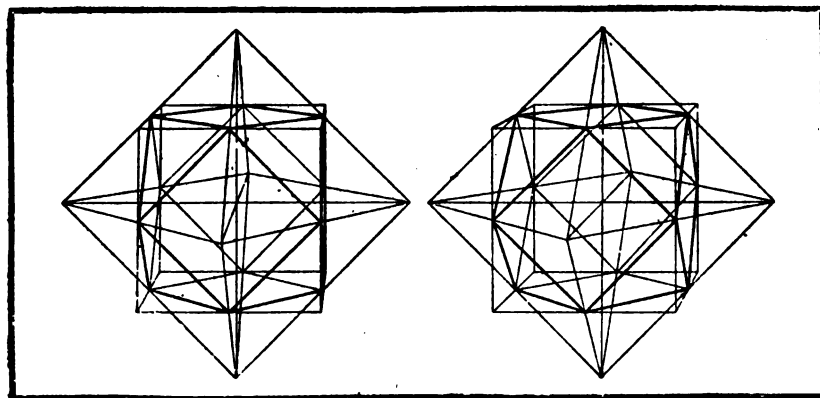
I admitted that the telephone was no miracle but that I was not quite clear how the two photographs, apparently so much alike, should look altogether different in the stereoscope. Instead of two photographs of a street in miniature before me I apparently had in the instrument a busy thoroughfare with real life-size figures and



objects in proper relief; besides width and height there was the added dimension depth.

"What is the secret?" I asked.

"Simple enough, and yet a really remarkable wonder,"



Left Lens or Eye Image.

Right Lens or Eye Image.

he said. "Sir Charles Wheatstone made up his mind almost seventy years ago that there was some good reason why most things that see have two eyes instead of one. These two eyes are just far enough apart so that the image on the retina of one is slightly different from the image on the retina of the other. Try holding your right hand edgewise straight in front of you, looking at it first with the right and then with the left eye. With the right eye you see more of the back and with the left more of the palm of your hand, don't you? Now open both eyes, and these two images are fused into one. If you will look at this pair of drawings in the stereoscope the tangle of lines of the two becomes fused into one in the same way."

"Which looks like a wire frame for a cube," I said, studying the diagram in the instrument.

"Now, if twin photographs be taken in a binocular camera, the lenses of which are separated from each other as the two eyes are, the negatives will have on them the images that correspond to the retinal images on the two eyes. Print these images on your photograph, put them together in the right way with a stereoscope, and you have the rods and cones of your two eyes energised as they would be if you were looking at the objects photographed from the point where the camera stood. You must see what it saw."

"I realise that you do," I answered, "but you said you were going to give me a substitute for travel. You can produce only little bits in this way."

"Quite so. Tom Moore was right when he said we should 'take this world as some wide scene' in which there are 'bright spots where we would love to stay.' Select these bright spots and you have done exactly what the tourist does with his guide book and map. Let me explain to you our ingenious stereoscopic map system locating each successive standpoint. At the apex of the

V in each case, as indicated by this map of Jerusalem, for example, is the place where the camera looked for you with both eyes open, and the spreading arms of the V show you what is included and how far you can see in

the stereograph. Take No. 12, for instance; find the page in Dr. Hurlbut's guide to Palestine, 'Travelling in the Holy Land,' where this particular view point is described, and he will tell you that you are looking over the ancient capital of the Jews from the West, and that away in the distance, outside the wall, is the Garden of Gethsemane. With the twenty-seven stereographs of the city taken in order you go about with your guide until you feel as much at home in the old town as though you had been there. When you get to No. 18 you find yourself on one of the foot hills below the Mount of Olives looking back at the city from the East to the place where you stood when looking at No. 12.

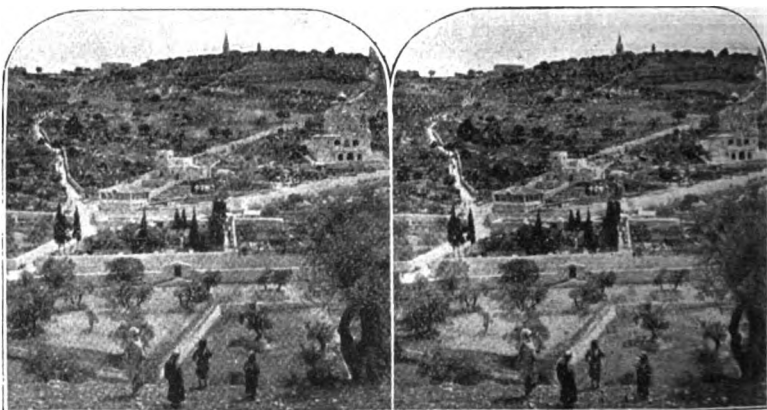
One hundred such stereoscopic scenes located on the map in this way and described comprises a comprehensive Underwood Tour through Palestine."

"And does your firm undertake to cover other countries in the same way?" I asked.

"Books and maps for several of their Tours are already with the printer, and it is the purpose of Underwood and Underwood to fit up all of them as fast as the work can be done. 'Russia Through the Stereoscope,' by M. S. Emery, author of 'How to Enjoy Pictures,' will be ready for issue early next month; and it will be followed by 'Italy Through the Stereoscope,' by Dr. D. J. Ellison, editor of our magazine, 'The Stereoscopic Photograph.'"

"And your enterprising firm publishes a magazine?"

"Yes, sir, devoted exclusively to stereoscopic photography, the only one of its kind in existence. It boasts of subscribers in every European country as well as



Garden of Gethsemane and Mount of Olives.

China, Japan, India, Siberia, Australia, Mexico, Hawaii, and some of the South American countries. Among its English contributors are such men as Thomas A.

Bedding, F.R.P.S., editor of the *British Journal of Photography*."

After looking through this publication mentioned by the *Post* as "a highly artistic production," by the *Daily News* as able to "interest youngsters of all ages from six to ninety," but best summed up as "a capital illustrated quarterly magazine devoted to popularising stereoscopic photographs with the public," I asked—

"Do your salesmen act as subscription agents?"

"Certainly."

"That is really remarkable. How is it," I questioned, "that your firm has such a tremendous organisation, and does so many things to develop its business not undertaken by others?"

"Underwood and Underwood have from the beginning been the pioneers in developing an interest in stereoscopic photography along educational lines. They began as newspaper men in a Western town of the United States some twenty years ago, and have been steadily gaining ground in the United Kingdom ever since coming to this country twelve years ago. As an undergraduate I made money to pay school expenses selling views for another firm, but changed to this one because its business is established on a broader basis. Besides, they are nearly always first in getting out timely subjects, having won great credit for themselves by their series taken at the front in South Africa. To quote the *Times*, they 'enable one to realise what a firing-line looks like at close quarters.' General Sir George White pronounces them 'most interesting, and bring back vividly many of the persons and incidents best known.' By means of these photographs and the Underwood Tours, my partner, Mr. H. I. Hart, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and a student of law, and myself have been able to interview and entertain a great many well-known London people, including Major-General Sir Arthur Paget, H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Westminster, and others."

#### THE FIRM'S RECORD.

After Mr. Girdwood had gone I looked up the record of Messrs. Underwood and Underwood, the men who had transferred their allegiance from Gothenberg, the inventor of the printing press, to Wheatstone, Brewster, and Holmes, the inventors of the stereoscope. I found that their staff of photographers resembles nothing so much as the staff of a great news-gathering establishment in its general plan of work. To quote *Leslie's Weekly*, New York:—"This firm for a number of years have been sending their stereoscopic artists to the very ends of the earth to obtain true impressions of every great event, and to bring home to the people of this and other countries the historical and picturesque from all lands." Mr. H. A. Strohmeyer, the vice-president of the company, has made a stereoscopic record of the late President McKinley, having been invited on the different occasions when the President was travelling to accompany the Presidential train as the official stereoscopic photographer. By the American Government officials he was invited to make the tour with Prince Henry's special train, and was the only stereoscopic photographer aboard. Why isn't there an English firm to do the same work for His Majesty? The series obtained of the late President has a historical value bound to increase with time. It forms an indelible record cheap enough to be in every public-library and in the majority of houses.

By the photos of the war in South Africa this firm secured a splendid series of the war in China, in the Philippines, and also in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. The results of their work are so appreciated by the

American Government that a complete series has been provided for the Military Academy at West Point and for the Library of Congress at Washington. The Tours are being quite generally introduced into schools throughout the country. What better device could be imagined for stimulating the interest of the young in other countries besides their own?

This indefatigable firm, inspired with a journalistic pluck and keen sense of the public pulse, let no obstacles stand in the way of their success. Two years ago they were buying their stereoscopes of the manufacturer who still supplies other stereograph makers with whom they compete. They asked this manufacturer for an improved instrument of aluminium in place of the clumsy wooden one in vogue. On his refusing to make it they built their own factory and turned out their beautiful Twentieth Cen-



[Photograph by]

Mr. H. I. Hart.

[A. and G. Taylor.]

tury instrument, which is lighter, and sells for less money than the aluminium stereoscope they have finally forced their former maker to adopt.

The magnitude of their business may perhaps be better understood when I tell you that they have, besides their stereoscope factory at Westwood, New Jersey, three plants where stereographs are made. From these enormous stocks of glass printing machines located respectively in Washington, D.C., Arlington, New Jersey, and Littleton, New Hampshire, are produced the magic pasteboards. Their main offices in America are in New York, Ottawa, Kansas, and San Francisco, Canada being supplied from Toronto. The London warehouse at 3, Heddon Street, Regent Street, by the New Gallery, furnishes goods to the various branches on the Continent as well as local and colonial trade. The whole establishment is organised as an incorporated company.

# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

- Ainslee's Magazine.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cts. March.  
Hunting Big Game. Illus. A. Sangree.  
Results of Psychical Research. Rev. M. J. Savage.  
Canada from Sea to Sea. Illus. H. Whitaker.  
On the Grand Banks. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
- Anglo-American.**—59, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. March.  
Internal Expansion. Illus. W. MacLeod Raine.  
The Economic Position of Banking Capital. E. E. Gellender.  
The Royal Anti-Catholic Declaration and Anglo-Saxon Union. R. Stein.  
The Development of Central Canada. Illus. A. B.  
The United States Consular Service. E. Maxey.  
A Canadian View of Annexation. S. J. MacKnight.  
Lakewood. Illus. W. R. Bradshaw.  
Thomas Carlyle. Contd. E. Ridley.
- Antiquary.**—STOCK. 6d. April.  
Antiquities of Brough, East Yorkshire. Illus. Concl. T. Sheppard.  
Scalds and Troubadours; a Voyage from the Orkney Islands to Palestine, anno 1152. J. G. Fotheringham.  
Thatched Cottages. Illus. Concl. Rev. C. H. E. White.
- Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. March.  
Experiments in Colonial Government. Felix L. Oswald.  
Cuba v. the United States:  
The Question of Reciprocity. F. B. Thurber.  
A Plea for Justice. L. V. de Abad.  
Survival of the Fittest in the Coming Age. Rev. F. D. Bentley.  
The Problem of Immigration:  
The Argument for Suspension. John Chetwood.  
Chinese Exclusion. Rev. Robert C. Bryant.  
Labour's Rights and Wrongs. William S. Waudby.  
The Ostrich in the New World. B. O. Flower.  
Literature and Democracy. Joseph Dana Miller.  
American Supremacy. A. B. Deahofe.  
Marriage and Dress. Henry Waldorf Francis.  
Why the Public should own and control the Telephones; Interview with Prof. Frank Parsons.
- Art Journal.**—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. April.  
Etching:—The Houses of Parliament by A. Brunet-Debaines.  
French Pictures in the Wallace Collection. Illus. Claude Phillips.  
Kate Greenaway. Contd. Illus. Austin Dobson.  
Rothiemurchus. Contd. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.  
John Chandler Bancroft; an Artist in Woodwork. Illus. Thomas Armstrong.  
Poster and Advertisement Design. Illus. Audley Mackworth.  
New Work by Auguste Rodin. Illus. Charles Quentin.
- Art Journal Easter Annual.**—H. VIRTUE. 2s. 6d.  
Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Illus. Miss Helen M. Madox Rossetti.  
Plates after Rossetti:—"Paolo and Francesca," "The Beloved," and "A Christmas Carol."
- Art Record.**—144, FLEET STREET. 4d. March 8.  
A New Brotherhood. Illus. Hugh Stokes.  
The Evolution of Costume. Contd. Illus. H. Norris.  
Jacob Ochterveldt. Illus. H. S.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. April.  
The Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1901. Continued.  
The Post Office Savings Bank Problem.
- Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. April.  
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.  
Light and Shade in Ireland.  
Dogs I have known and loved.  
A New Reading of the Gowrie Mystery. A. Lang.  
Failures in Florida.  
The German and the Pole.  
Prospecting in British New Guinea.  
At the Play in Burma. J. A. M. Gyi.  
Musings without Method. Contd.  
Mr. Brodrick and Army Reform.
- Bookman.**—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. March.  
Thomas Nast and His Cartoons. Illus. A. B. Maurice.  
The New York Morning Newspapers. Illus. Contd. H. Hapgood and A. B. Maurice.  
Jane Austen and Her Country. Illus. Dr. R. Garnett.  
A National Library for the United States. Illus. H. Putnam.
- Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. March.  
The Indian Juggernaut. Illus. Helen F. M. Lewis.  
The Bayreuth Festival. Illus. Nonie Powell.  
Cy. Warman. Illus. F. C.  
Hockey. Illus. A. H. Beaton.
- John Bull in His Shop. A. R. Carman.  
Commercial Education. Prof. J. Cox.  
The Future of the Territories; Symposium.
- Captain.**—NEWNES. 6d. April.  
The Boyhood of the Prince of Wales. Illus. Marie Belloc-Lowndes.
- Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL. 6d. April.  
Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema. Illus. R. de Cordova.  
By the Orient Express. Illus. D. T. Timins.  
Notable Gardens in Town. Illus. A. W. Myers.  
Old Time Detection. Illus. Major A. Griffiths.  
Rockets and All about Them. Illus. Rev. J. M. Bacon.  
Silver. Illus. E. Clarke.  
St. George's Day. Illus. R. Davey.
- Cassier's Magazine.**—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. April.  
Electricity in Greece. Illus. Frank W. Jackson.  
Municipal Trading in America. Robert P. Porter.  
Electrical Energy Direct from Coal. Illus. J. Wright.  
Battleships of the United States Navy. Illus. H. G. Gillmor.  
The Work of the Engineer. James Mansergh.  
Electric Storage Batteries. Illus. Arvid Reuterdaahl.  
Waste Heat Engines. Illus. George H. Barrus.  
Healthfulness of Gas-Lighting. Edward A. Harman.  
Education for the Machine Trades. S. M. Vaulchain.  
The Employers' Federation Agreement. Glasgow Correspondent.
- Catholic World.**—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. March.  
Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy. With Portrait. J. Murphy.  
Aloha Hawaii. Illus. Rev. T. P. McLoughlin.  
Perjury is on the Increase. Hon. L. P. Caillouet.  
The Weavers of the Philippines. G. E. Walsh.  
La Trappe; the House of Silence. Illus.  
Father Hogan and the Intellectual Apostolate. Rev. W. L. Sullivan.  
Opportunities for the Convent Graduate. Lilian J. Barry.
- Caxton Magazine.**—BLADES. 1s. March 15.  
Lord Glensack. Illus. J. C. Wollan.  
Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France. Illus. A. W. Pollard.  
The Washington Star Office. Illus. F. A. McKenzie.
- Chambers's Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. April.  
Bones and Their By-Products.  
The Oil Rivers in West Africa. R. Thirk.  
More Recollections of Sir Walter Scott. Illus.  
Rev. John Rutherford of Yarrow. Rev. J. Sharpe.  
The Practical Side of Commercial Education.  
London's Great Landlords.
- Chautauquan.**—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. March.  
Germany and Her Polish Subjects. American Journalist.  
Antique and Modern French Lace. Illus. Ada Sterling.  
The United States of Brazil. E. A. Start.  
Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. Contd. E. E. Sparks.  
The Land of Luther. Illus. L. Hulley.  
Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." R. W. Deering.
- Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. April.  
The Progress of Dogma and the Churches in the Mission Field. F. B.
- Contemporary Review.**—COLUMBUS CO. 2s. 6d. April.  
The Commercial Needs of the Empire. E. J. Dillon.  
Life in Roumania. Contd. Helene Vacaresco.  
The Abbé Loisy and the Roman Biblical Commission. A. West.  
The New Licensing Bill. T. Holmes.  
How I governed Buffalkraal. X.  
Non-Episcopal Churches. V. Bartlet.  
The Indians and the Empire. Dewan.  
The Economic Crisis in Germany. H. M. Hodgson.  
The Standard of Orthodoxy in the Anglican Church. J. Gamble.  
The Liberal League. C. Douglas.  
The Liberal Imbroglio. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
- Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. April.  
Alms for Oblivion. Contd. R. Garnett.  
In Praise of Birds. E. V. B.  
A Londoner's Log-book. Contd.  
Madame de Maintenon. Viscount St. Cyres.  
A Few Conversationalists.  
Provincial Letter; From Bath. Urbanus Sylvan.
- Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. March.  
Motherhood. Illus. Lavinia Hart.  
Costuming the Modern Play. Illus. R. Phillips.  
Ex-President Harrison. Illus. W. A. White.  
The Great Southern Exposition at Charleston. Illus. J. B. Townsend.  
Cassava; a New Agricultural Possibility. Illus. C. Packard.  
The New Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy. G. P. Serviss.  
The Story of Theodore Roosevelt's Life. Illus. Julian Ralph.

**Country.**—DENT. 6d. April.

English Cottages. Illus.  
 Elstow and John Bunyan. Illus. Rev. A. J. Foster.  
 Bitton; the Garden of Canon Ellacombe. Illus.

**County Monthly.**—STOCK. 4d. April.

Rev. E. M. Reynolds. G. A. Forthgill.  
 Halliwell Sutcliffe; Interview.  
 The Cleveland Hunt. J. F. Blakeborough.

**Critic.**—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. March.

The German Reviews. Illus. W. von Schirbrand.  
 Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett at Home. Illus. Charlotte Harwood.  
 Ecce Ibsen! Illus. C. Brinton.  
 François Villon. Illus. A. I. du P. Coleman.

**Critical Review.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. 6d. March 15.  
 Critical Opinion on the Book of Daniel. Rev. J. A. Selbie.  
 Ruiny's "The Ancient Catholic Church." Prof. H. Cowan.

**Economic Journal.**—MACMILLAN. 5s. March 15.

The Printing Trades and the Crisis in British Industry. G. B. Dibblee.  
 The New German Tariff. W. H. Dawson.  
 The Effects of War Loans upon Trade and Prices. J. C. Macdonald.  
 The Present Ideals of Co-operation. X.  
 A Study in Women's Wages. Helen Bosanquet.

**Educational Review.**—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK AGENCY. 1s. 8d. March.  
 Relation of the National Library to Historical Research. H. Putnam.  
 Temperance—Teaching and Recent Legislation in Connecticut. W. B. Ferguson.  
 The American and the English Public Elementary School. H. T. Mark.  
 The Private School in American Life. G. C. Edwards.  
 Industrial and Technical Training in Popular Education. H. S. Pritchett.

**Empire Review.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. April.

Forty Years of Sugar Bounties; and After. Lord Pirbright.  
 The Oxford and Cambridge Sports. Lord Alverstone.  
 The Remount Department from Wirthu. Col. St. Quintin.  
 A Central Authority for South Africa. W. B. Worsfold.  
 Spion Kop; With "Thornycroft's." B. Garland Matthews.  
 Tasmania as a Manufacturing Centre. R. E. Macnaghtens.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—UNWIN. 6d. April.

Dutch and Flemish Artists in the Museo del Prado. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.  
 Morocco and the Moors. Illus. F. J. Pike.  
 Do We really know Dr. Johnson? A. Birrell.  
 Japanese Love Songs. Illus. O. Edwards.

**Etude.**—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. March.  
 Harold Bauer; Interview. With Portrait. Wm. Armstrong.

**Everybody's Magazine.**—25, JERMYN STREET. 10 cts. March.

Wild Beasts behind the Bars. Illus. C. Bryson Taylor.  
 Eugene Field as a Western Journalist. With Portrait. A. Chapman.  
 Grebes and Loons. Illus. H. K. Job.  
 The Long-Talking Telephone. E. P. Lyle, jun.

**Fellden's Magazine.**—TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. April.

Improvements in the Manufacture of Cereal Food. Illus. J. A. Gardner.  
 The History of the Water-tube Boiler Controversy. Illus. Contd. Expert.  
 Machinery in the Tea Industry. Illus. H. J. K. Green.  
 The Load of a Locomotive. R. G. Sharp.  
 The Nicaragua Canal Project. Illus. J. G. Leigh.

**Folk-Lore.**—DAVID NUTT. 5s. March 25.

Presidential Address. E. W. Brabrook.  
 More Folk-Lore from the Hebrides. Miss A. Goodrich-Freer.  
 Unlucky Children. H. A. Rose.

**Fortnightly Review.**—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. April.

America and the Alliance. Sydney Brooks.  
 Japan's Imperial Policy. Stafford Ransome.  
 The Old Liberalism and the New Aristocracy. Student of Public Affairs.  
 Mr. Benjamin Kidd's "Western Civilisation." John Beattie Crozier.  
 Concerning the Value of an Old Work of Art. Robert C. Witt.  
 Is Anglomania in Germany on the Decline? J. L. Bashford.  
 Art and Free Will. C. F. Keary.  
 Sugar and the Convention. Benjamin Taylor.  
 Industrial Trusts and National Prosperity. J. B. C. Kershaw.  
 Modern Social Drama as influenced by the Modern Novel. W. L. Courtney.  
 Morocco and the European Powers. Donald Mackenzie.  
 The Militia Ballot. Capt. W. E. Cairnes.  
 The Transformations of the Scottish Temperament. William Wallace.  
 Tuberculosis and Public Action. Alfred Hillier.  
 Poetic Drama and its Prospects on the Stage. Dr. Todhunter.

**Forum.**—GAY AND BIRD. 35 cts. March.

The Issues of the Interstate Commerce Commission. W. D. Hines.  
 Some Remarkable Russian Engineering Projects. R. E. C. Long.  
 The Duties of a Minister to China. C. Denby.  
 The True Functions of a Great University. G. T. Ladd.  
 Employers' Liability in the United States. Prof. A. A. Bruce.  
 Why the Chinese should be excluded. T. Beale.  
 Why the Chinese should be admitted. R. Hutcheson.  
 German Industrial Corporations and the Forcing of Markets. W. Berdrow.  
 The Merit System in Porto Rico. Prof. J. H. Hollander.  
 Ambassadors of Trade. J. G. Whiteley.  
 The Primary Election Movement. A. Watkins.  
 The Consolidation of Schools. C. E. Blake.  
 Fire and the Forest Reserves. C. S. Newhall.  
 Educational Value of World's Fairs. W. O. Partridge.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. April.

Bells. Barbara Clay Finch.  
 The Zirkians: Russian Gipsies. E. W. Lowry.  
 The Sonnet from Milton to Wordsworth. J. M. Attenborough.  
 British Beetles in Masquerade. J. Isabell.  
 Friendship. J. Hudson.  
 John Clare. R. Oswald.  
 The Vanished Manor of Brettesgrave. I. G. Sieveking.  
 Thoreau. S. E. Saville.

**Geographical Journal.**—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. March 15.

From Shanghai to Bhamo. R. L. Jack.  
 The Formation of the Maldives. J. Stanley Gardiner.  
 The Importance of Geography in Education. J. Bryce.  
 Inter-Oceanic Communication on the Western Continent. Col. G. E. Church.  
 Oceanographical Research in the Atlantic. H. R. Mill.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.

Tea Gardens and Temple Gardens in Japan. Illus. D. Sladen.  
 The Coronation of Queen Victoria. Mary E. Palgrave.  
 Leonard Borwick. With Portrait. Mabel K. Woods.  
 The Cedar of Lebanon. Illus. Mrs. E. Brightwen.

**Girl's Realm.**—NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. April.

A Play given by the Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway.  
 Illus. Helmet Stag Archer.  
 The Dolls' Hospital. Illus. J. E. Doyle.  
 Girls That Essex is proud of. Illus. J. O. Thompson.  
 Hastings and St. Leonards College. Illus. Christina G. Whyte.  
 Some Favourites at the Zoo. Illus. G. A. Wade.

**Good Words.**—ISBISTER. 6d. April.

Ruskin's Iliria. Illus. W. G. Collingwood.  
 Animal Plants and Seaweeds. Illus. J. J. Ward.  
 The Scotch Regalia. Illus. Rev. J. H. T. Perkins.  
 The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. Contd. F. D. How.  
 Browning's Treatment of Nature. Contd. Stopford A. Brooke.

**Great Thoughts.**—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. April.

Memories of Concord. Illus.  
 W. B. Yeats. With Portrait.  
 Henry Kingsley. With Portrait. G. Lee.  
 Zionism; Interview with Israel Zangwill. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.  
 Fleet Street Memories. Illus.  
 Henri-Frédéric Amiel. With Portrait. Rev. T. A. Seed.  
 Toynbee Hall; Interview with Canon Barnett. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

**Harmsworth Magazine.**—HARMSWORTH. 3d. March 10.

What would I like to be? Symposium.  
 The Romance of Collecting. Illus. Editor of the *Connoisseur*.  
 Railway Engines in Holiday Dress. Illus. H. J. Shepstone.  
 Nature as an Architect. Illus. F. T. Manning.  
 What we know about Mars. Illus. J. O. Lockyer.  
 With the Swans in March. Illus. F. Z. S.  
 One Day with Edison. Illus. W. B. Northrop.  
 An Easter Lily Farm. Illus. O. Norton.

**Harvard Graduates' Magazine.**—517, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 53, STATE STREET, BOSTON. 75 cts. March.

William Wetmore Story. C. E. Norton.  
 Graduate Testimony on the Elective System. P. H. Hanus.  
 Joseph Henry Thayer. With Portrait. C. H. Toy.  
 War Roll, 1861-1865. F. H. Brown.

**House.**—UNWIN. 6d. April.

Mentmore; the Home of Lord Rosebery. Illus.

**International Monthly.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 1s. March.

The Military Rule of Obedience. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
 Giosuè Carducci. Dr. R. Garnett.  
 Contemporary French Philosophy. A. Fouillée.  
 Decay of the Belief in the Devil. F. C. Conybeare.  
 Fairy Law and Primitive Religion. W. W. Newell.  
 Native American Culture; Its Independent Evolution. A. H. Keane.  
 Our Work in the Philippines. C. A. Conant.

**Italian Review.**—30, PIAZZA DELLE TERME, ROME. 2s. April.

Adelaide Ristori. With Portrait. E. Boutet.  
 Italian Industries. Editor.  
 The Situation in Italy. E. de Marinis.  
 A. Venturi. With Portrait. A. Colasanti.  
 Verdi's Rooms in Milan. Fanny Zampini Salazar.  
 The Wide Culture of Margherita of Savoy. O. Roux.  
 A Sequestered Spot near Biella. Illus. E. Sella.  
 To New York in Italian Steamers. Illus. Seabird.  
 The Orthopædic Institute of Naples. Illus. Dr. Veritas.

**Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.**—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. March 15.

British Columbia of To-day. J. H. Turner.

**Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.**—J. J. KELIHER. 2s. March 15.

The Spontaneous Combustion of Coal on Board Ship. Commander W. F. Caborne.  
 Continental *versus* South African Tactics. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.  
**Juridical Review.**—GREEN AND SONS, EDINBURGH. 3s. 6d. March.  
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Illus. W. K. Dickson.  
 The Relationship of the Law of France to the Law of Scotland. Prof. F. P. Walton.  
 The Scottish King's Household. Contd. Miss Mary Bateson.  
 The Economics of Crime. Lieut.-Col. M. Hardy.  
 Bogus Clubs and the Licensing Laws. A. Mitchell.  
 The Imprisonment of Workmen for Breach of Contract. F. A. Umpherston.



**Knowledge.**—36, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. April.  
 The Nobodies; a Seafaring Family. Illus. Rev. T. R. R. Seebing.  
 Vegetable Mimicry and Homomorphism. Illus. Rev. A. S. Wilson.  
 The March of the Planets. Illus. E. Walter Maunders.  
 Recent Observations of Mars. Illus. E. M. Antoniadi.  
 Archangel, a Wonderful Monastery, and the Effects of Vodka. Illus.  
 H. F. Witherby.

**Lady's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. March 10.  
 The Queen as a Mother. Illus. Miss Mary Spencer Warren.

**Lady's Realm.**—HUTCHINSON. 6d. April.  
 Pope Leo XIII. at the Vatican. Illus. A. de Burgh.  
 Some Brilliant London Seasons. Illus. One Who has the Entrée.  
 London Cooking-Schools. Illus. A. Kenealy.  
 Easter at the Courts of Europe. Illus. Countess von Bothmer.  
 The Dogs' Paradise in Paris. Illus. E. Almaz.

**Leisure Hour.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.  
 Life on the London Press. Active Journalist.  
 A Brush with the Natives in Australia. Illus. A. Macdonald.  
 Lord Macaulay and Rothley Temple. Illus. T. Carter.  
 The Eclipse in Mauritius. Illus. Mrs. W. Maunders.  
 St. Kilda; Its Birds and Its People. C. Dixon.

**Lippincott's Magazine.**—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. March.  
 The Elizabethan Theatre. Illus. Prof. F. E. Schilling.  
 The Isthmian Canal from the Beginning. C. Morris.  
 A Playmate of Patti's. Augusta de Bubna.  
 Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Palmerston; Two "Grandes Dames" Buried in  
 Westminster Abbey. Mrs. E. T. Murray-Smith.  
 A Flemish Home of the Trappist Monks. J. B. Osborne.

**London Quarterly Review.**—C. H. KELLY. 2s. 6d. April.  
 Prof. Max Müller's Theory of the Divine Predicate. Prof. J. Orr.  
 Margaret Baxter; a Puritan's Wife. Mrs. C. Parsons.  
 The Antiquity of Man in Great Britain. D. G. Whitley.  
 The Renaissance of Calvinism:  
 A Reply by Prof. J. A. Best.  
 A Rejoinder by F. Platt.  
 The Present Condition of Judaism in England. A. H. Japp.  
 What is Moral Utility? C. C. Dove.  
 The Challenges of Anthropology. J. H. Moulton.  
 Christianity in India. H. Gulliford.  
 Five Types of the Renaissance. J. Telford.

**McClure's Magazine.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10cts. March.  
 Prof. Loeb's Researches and Discoveries. Illus. C. Snyder.  
 The Trial of Aaron Burr. Illus. Ida M. Tarbell.  
 Mr. Henry Bergh. Illus. Clara Morris.  
 The Canada Lynx. Illus. W. D. Hulbert.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. April.  
 St. Lucia, 1778. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.  
 Art and Life. L. F. Day.  
 Novels with a Moral. B. N. Langdon-Davies.  
 Slaves of the Oar.

**Magazine of Art.**—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. April.  
 Frontispiece:—"Off Valparaiso" after Thomas Somerscales.  
 Thomas Somerscales. Illus. A. B. Daryll.  
 Robert Seymour. Illus. G. S. Layard.  
 Exhibition of British Monarchs at the New Gallery. Illus.  
 Miss Eleanor Fortescue Brickdale. Illus. Marion Hepworth Dixon.  
 Prof. von Herkimer's Centrepiece. Illus.  
 The School of Art-Woodcarving. Illus.  
 T. Sidney Cooper. Illus.

**Metaphysical Magazine.**—53, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 9d. March.  
 Tolstoy's Objections to Socialism. J. Bernstein.  
 The Mysteries of Life. Mohammed Sarfaraz Husain.  
 Materialism. E. A. Skilton.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. March.  
 The New California. Illus. S. M. Williams.  
 American Authors Abroad. G. W. Smalley.  
 The Strong Men of Italy. Illus. W. J. D. Croke.  
 The Secret of Our Naval Strength. Illus. L. L. Driggs.

**National Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. April.  
 Preparation for War. Spenser Wilkinson.  
 Suggestions towards an Imperial Tariff. Sir Vincent Caillard.  
 The German Army in France. T. Miller Maguire.  
 James Spedding. Leslie Stephen.  
 The Garden Beautiful. W. Robinson.  
 Roads from Rome. J. McCabe.  
 Charles Lyttelton; an Eighteenth Century Bishop. Hon. Maud Lyttelton.  
 The Crisis in British Industry. Hugh Bell.  
 Vicissitudes of the Hero in Drama. W. L. Courtney.  
 One Fleet, One Flag—A Protest. Rear-Adm. Sir James Bruce.  
 The Reconstruction of South Africa—Land Settlement.  
 Greater Britain—South Africa.

**New England Magazine.**—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 6d. March.  
 Mrs. Howe as Poet, Lecturer, and Club-woman. Illus. G. W. Cooke.  
 America's First Painters. Illus. R. R. Wilson.  
 Old Blue Plates. Illus. A. T. Spalding.  
 The Genesis of Strand and Oil. W. M. Clemens.  
 Rev. Samuel Cook and Monotony Paragonage. Illus. A. E. Brown.  
 Birds of New England. Illus. A. H. Higginson.  
 A Century of Choral Singing in New England. H. C. Lahee.

**New Liberal Review.**—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. April.  
 The Liberal League. An M.P.  
 Humour as an Element of Success. Justin McCarthy.  
 Universities and Science. Prof. F. Frankland.

The Compleat Member. R. Farquharson.  
 Heroines of Fiction. A. Lawrence.  
 Taxes That gall. H. Morgan-Browne.  
 Some Interesting Coalitions. H. Spender.  
 The Coxswain. L. Portman.  
 T. Delcassé; France's Minister for Foreign Affairs. G. A. Raper.  
 Marine Motors. A. Yachtsman.

**Nineteenth Century.**—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. April.  
 The King's "Declaration" and the Catholics of the Empire. Miss Agnes Lambert.

The Renewed Struggle for the Schools. Archdeacon Fletcher.  
 The Condition of the Naval Reserve. W. Laird Clowes.  
 The New Whigs and the Old. Lloyd Sanders.  
 Literature and the Theatre. F. Wedmore.  
 The Hobson-Jobson. Miss A. Goodrich-Freer.  
 The Case against Hospital Nurses. Miss M. F. Johnston.  
 Colour-Blindness. F. W. Edridge-Green.  
 Prof. Ward and Prof. Münsterberg; the Latest Shipwreck of Metaphysics.  
 W. H. Mallock.

Ordination of Priests in the Church of England. F. Verney.  
 Freemasonry in France. G. A. Roper.  
 Where are the Village Gentry? Lieut.-Col. Pedder.  
 Crossing the River. Mrs. Popham.  
 The Literature of the Australian Commonwealth. P. F. Rowland.  
 The Needs of South Africa:

- (1) Capital and Population. J. W. Cross.
- (2) Female Emigration. Hon. Mrs. E. Cecil.

**North American Review.**—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. March.  
 Germany's Political Turning-Point. W. von Schierbrand.  
 International Arbitration and the Pan-American Conference. H. Taylor.  
 Muscovite Designs on Manchuria. L. Miner.  
 The Banking and Treasury System of the United States. J. H. Walker.  
 Some Neglected Naval Lessons of the War. A Friend of the Navy.  
 The Quality of Emotion in Modern Art. C. Phillips.  
 Chinese Exclusion in Australia. H. H. Lusk.  
 The Tuberculosis Problem in the United States. Dr. S. A. Knopf.  
 Constitutional Powers of the Senate. W. H. Moody.  
 The Question of the Theatre. B. Matthews.  
 The Philippines after an Earthquake. S. Bonsal.  
 Public Debts of the British Possessions. H. Cox.

**Open Court.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. March.  
 The Taxation Question. Judge A. N. Waterman.

Our Custom House. Dr. P. Carus.  
 The Fylfot and Swastika. Illus. Dr. P. Carus.  
 Wu Tao Tze's Nirvana Picture. Dr. P. Carus.  
 The Origins of Mithraism. Prof. F. Cumont.  
 Open Inspiration *versus* a Closed Canon and Infallible Bible. Prof. C. W. Pearson.

**Outing.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. March.  
 The Indian Hunter of the Far North-West. Illus. T. Adney.  
 The Webbed Feet of the North. Illus. L. Hubbard, Jr.  
 In the Haunts of the Hare. Illus. E. Sandys.  
 The French and Italian Schools of Fence. Illus. Col. A. Lynch.  
 Indian Blanketry. Illus. G. W. James.  
 The Paris Automobile Show. Illus. W. E. Warden.  
 Some Commonly Misunderstood Birds. Illus. L. T. Sprague.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. April.  
 British Statesmen through American Glasses. With Portraits.  
 The Tour of Kangchenjunga. Illus. D. W. Freshfield.  
 Plants That walk. Illus. E. Step.  
 Francis Bacon's Bi-Literal Cypher. J. Holt Schooling.  
 The Panama Canal. Illus. J. G. Leigh.  
 Homer at "Her Majesty's." Illus. C. F. Leary.  
 Alphonso XIII. Illus. A. E. H. Bramerton.  
 Real Conversation with Mr. William Heinemann. W. Archer.  
 Coronation Velvets and Satins. Illus. Mary Howarth.  
 Victor Hugo. Illus. G. K. Chesterton.  
 The Human Electroscope. With Diagrams. F. Legge.

**Pearson's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. April.  
 A Mammoth Pigeon Ranch. Illus. E. H. Rydall.  
 Our Descent from Monkeys. Illus. S. S. Buckman.  
 Queer Things found in Stone. Illus. Dr. C. Brown.  
 Burton; a City of Beer. Illus. M. Woodward.  
 The Unfolding of the Leaves. Illus. G. Clarke Nuttall.  
 Lord Kitchener; the Man of the Hour. Illus. T. W. Williams.  
 The Harmonograph. Illus. A. Williams.  
 Sporting and Athletic Girls. Illus. B. F. Robinson.

**Philosophical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. March.  
 The Evolutionary Method as applied to Morality. Prof. J. Dewey.  
 The Relation of the Individual to the Social Value Series. Prof. W. M. Urban.

The Common Sense View of Reality. Prof. S. S. Col. in.

**Playgoer.**—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. March 15.  
 The King as a Playgoer. Illus. R. E. Blair.  
 Playgoing in Berlin. Illus. C. Amys.  
 "Arizona" at the Adelphi. Illus. T. H. Lewis.  
 The Influence of the Playhouse on Modern Life. J. S. Little.  
 A National Theatre. Illus. H. S. Ward.

**Positivist Review.**—WM. REEVES. 3d. April.  
 The Functions of the Brain. Contd. J. H. Bridges.  
 The Irish Outlook. E. S. Beesly.  
 The Republican Ideal. F. W. Bockett.

**Psychological Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. March.  
Recent Logical Inquiries and Their Psychological Bearings. Prof. J. Royce.  
The Insufficiency of Materialism. G. S. Fullerton.

**Quiver.**—CASSELL. 6d. April.  
The Spiritual Teaching of Handel's "Messiah." Illus. Rev. W. H. Bliss.  
Amongst the Manx Fishermen. Illus. Archdeacon Madden.  
A Century of Englishwomen's Work. Illus. D. L. Woolmer.  
The Covenanters of Scotland. Illus. Contd. E. Bruce Low.  
Gambling; a Terrible Danger. Illus. F. M. Holmes.

**Railway Magazine.**—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. April.  
Mr. John George Robinson; Interview. Illus.  
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-  
Marten.  
Record Royal Railway Runs. Illus. Brunel Redivivus.  
The World's Progress in Electric Traction. Illus. Contd. D. N.  
Dunlop.  
The Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. Illus. A. Vale.  
The South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway. Illus. Contd. F. J.  
Husband.

The Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway. Illus. H. Fayle.  
Travel Statistics. Illus. H. Macfarlane.  
Bridges on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Illus. L. Lodian.  
**Reliquary.**—BEMROSE. 2s. 6d. April.  
The Forest of the Broyle and the Parks of Ringmer. Illus. W. H. Legge.  
The Hut Circles on Dartmoor. Illus. R. Burnand.  
Some Types of Cornish Fonts. Illus. A. C. Fryer.  
The Queen Anne's Farthing. G. F. Hill.  
Sculptured Norman Tympana in Cornwall. Illus. A. G. Langdon.

**Review of Reviews.**—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.  
Educating the Deaf-Blind. Illus. Ruth Everett.  
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance from the Japanese Point of View. T.  
Iyemaga.  
The United States Steel Corporation; a New Factor in Lake Shipping.  
G. H. Cushing.  
Can Rural Forces be federated? K. L. Butterfield.

**Review of Reviews.**—MELBOURNE. 9d. Jan.  
How We lost the Second Test Match. A. C. MacLaren.  
Vice-Admiral Penrose FitzGerald and H. F. Wyatt.  
The Commonwealth and the Rivers. P. McM. Glynn.  
Bishop Gore. With Portrait.  
Alfred Nobel. With Portrait.

**Royal Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. April.  
Commanded to Court. Illus. A. W. Myers.  
Faces in Plaster. Illus. H. J. Holmes.  
Pole Performances. Illus. H. L. Adam.  
A Caterpillar Farm. Illus. W. M. Webb.  
Wheelbarrow Railways. Illus. J. Clark.  
Politicians and Their Fads. Illus. L. Black.

**Scottish Art and Letters.**—153, WEST NILE ST., GLASGOW. April.  
A Postscript on Burns. Wm. Wallace.  
John Home. With Portrait. Hon. A. G. Sinclair.  
Philistinism. Benjamin Swift.  
The Art of Music in Scotland. Prof. F. Niecks.  
Cupar Abbey and Its Influence. Illus. Dr. J. G. M'Pherson.  
James E. Christie. Illus. A. Fraser-Lovat.  
Life Lessons from "Julius Caesar." Rev. J. Forrest.  
Alexander Smith. Illus. Agnes Marchbank.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d.  
March 15.  
The Importance of Geography in Education. J. Bryce.  
Geography in the University. A. J. Herberson.  
A Botanical Survey of Scotland. W. G. Smith.  
A Plea for a National Institute of Geography. J. G. Bartholemew.

**Strand Magazine.**—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. April.  
Making a Policeman. Illus. H. J. Holmes.  
The Humorous Artists of America. Illus. Contd. T. E. Curtis.  
Teams That have won the Football Association Cup. Illus. C. B. Fry.  
Sailing on Land. Illus. J. L. von Blon.

**Sunday at Home.**—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.  
Canon Fleming at St. Michael's, Chester Square. Illus.  
Preachers in the House of Commons. With Portraits. T. C. Collings.

The Bible and the Recent Troubles at Athens. Correspondent.  
Heavenward. Illus. Rev. J. M. Bacon.

**Sunday Magazine.**—ISBISTER. 6d. April.  
Col. Paschkoff; a Russian Religious Reformer. Illus. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

**Sunday Strand.**—NEWNES. 6d. April.  
Easter Flowers. Illus. F. A. Jones.  
The Livingstonia Mission. Illus. A. Gammie.  
Easter Customs in the Twentieth Century. Illus. J. A. Kay.  
A Working Lads' Club. Illus. Our Own Charity Commissioner.

**Temple Bar.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. April.  
Trade Unions and National Welfare. A. Montefiore-Brice.  
Sir Harry Smith. H. A. Bryden.  
Life at a Women's University Settlement. V. C. H.  
The Love of Antigone. Mary B. Whiting.

**Temple Magazine.**—6, TUDOR STREET. 6d. April.  
Cumbered with Much Service. Illus. Seebie Aitch.  
The Peculiar People. Illus.  
The Mechanics of Religious Work. Illus.

**Theosophical Review.**—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. March 15.  
The Life of a Crystal. J. Stirling.  
Rama Krishna; an Eastern Saint of To-day. E. Hammond.  
Green's "Spiritual Philosophy." G. A. Gaskell.  
Black Magic in Ceylon. Mrs. Corner-Ohlms.  
Meister Eckhart. B. Keightley.  
The Forgiveness of Sins. H. L. Congdon.  
The Ploughing of the Furrows. G. R. S. Mead.

**Westminster Review.**—JOHNSON. 2s. 6d. April.  
Representation—Federation—Referendum. L. Stockton.  
Gladstone's Foreign Policy. M. D. O'Brien.  
Chamberlain and Rosebery. F. A. White.  
A National Crisis. Harry Hodgson.  
The State of Ireland stated by "Mac."  
The King's Sanatoria. J. A. Gibson.  
Marriage; a Just and Honourable Partnership. H. M'Ilquham.  
The Love of Death. Dora M. Jones.  
Ajaccio. R. W. W. Cryan.

**Wide World Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. April.  
The Great Boer War. Ills. Contd. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.  
Life in the Congo Free State. Illus. Capt. G. Burrows.  
Snap-Shots in the Faroe Islands. Illus. Mrs. L. F. K. von Thiele.  
Some American Easter Customs. Illus. E. L. Gilliams.  
The Oasis of Roses in the Fayoum. Illus. J. Ward.

**Woman at Home.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. April.  
Mr. Balfour in the Fourth Party. Illus. Contd. Miss Jane T. Stoddart.  
Some Coronation Guests. Illus. Marie A. Belloc.

**World's Work.**—DOUBLEDAY, PAGE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. March.  
The Wonders of the American Desert. Illus. R. T. Hill.  
A Night's Work of an Astronomer. Illus. Dr. T. J. J. See.  
A New Indian Policy. W. A. Jones.  
The War Room at the White House. W. Fawcett.  
Arctic Cliff-Dwellers. Illus. R. N. Hawley.  
Dr. Maxwell; the Head of Four Hundred Schools. With Portrait. A Man  
Who knows Him.  
To utilise the Earth's Interior Heat. T. Waters.  
The Untiking of American Society. F. Emory.  
The Frontier in Sculpture. Illus. A. Goodrich.  
The German Emperor as He is. W. von Schierbrand.  
J. C. van Marken: the Factory for All; All for the Factory. Illus. W. H.  
Tolman.

James B. Dill. With Portrait. W. J. Boies.  
The Real Southern Question. E. C. Branson.

**Young Man.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. April.  
A Life in a Library; Interview with Dr. R. Garnett. With Portrait.  
A Stroll round Salt Lake City. Illus. N. Alliston.  
Henry Broadhurst; Interview. With Portrait.  
Liquid Air. Frank Ballard.

**Young Woman.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. April.  
On Photographing Cats; a Chat with Mr. E. Landor. Illus. E. J.  
An Italian Holiday. Illus. Contd. E. Thorne.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Deutsche Revue.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.  
6 Mks. per qr. March.

Moltke on Gen. Bonnal's "Sadova."  
Gen. and Adm. Albrecht von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.  
Reminiscences. Contd. Freiherr von Loc.  
French Esprit. L. Claretie.  
Ministers of Education and Their Influence on the People. Prof. H. Schiller.  
What the Bees teach Us about Heredity. Prof. J. W. Spengel.  
Victor Hugo Anecdotes. Dr. Cabanès.  
Chopin. Concl. Johanna Kinkel.  
Religious Hatred and Real Tolerance. Concl. Prof. A. Kamphausen.  
**Deutsche Rundschau.**—GEBR. PARTER, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. March.  
Wilhelm Müller's Unpublished Diary and Letters. J. T. Hatfield.  
The Prussian State Service. Concl. G. Cohn.  
Victor Hugo. H. von Hofmannsthal.  
Herder and Duchess Louise. Concl. Eleonore von Bojanowski.  
Franz Xaver Kraus.  
Frederick the Great and Duchess Frederike Elisabeth of Württemberg. R.  
Fester.

**Kunstgewerbeblatt.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. March.  
Stained Glass. Illus. J. Leisching.

**Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.**—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG.  
1 Mk. 25 Pf. March.

Frederick William IV. and Manteuffel. Contd. C. von Zepelin.  
Prussia and the Catholic Church. Dr. Rieks.  
Orastes in Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris" and in the Greek Tragedies  
Prof. O. Kanig.

**Nord und Süd.**—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks.  
March.

Julius Cæsar. With Portrait. H. L.  
Modern Communications in War. E. Miller.  
Capital Punishment. Duel. War. Optimist.  
India's Need and Russia's Aims. Karl Blind.  
The German Parliament, 1848-9. Concl. R. von Mohl.  
The French Lyric in the Nineteenth Century. P. Bornstein.

**Sozialistische Monatshefte.**—LÜTZOWSTR. 85A, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Mar.  
Imagination or Reality? Jean Jaures.  
Neutrality of Societies. A. von Elm.  
The German Workman, Past and Present. E. Bernste'n.  
Labour Bureaux. R. Schmidt.

**Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.**—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN.  
to Mk. 80 Pf. per ann. March.

Recent Works on Mary Stuart. O. Pfiff.  
Early Christian Names. Concl. C. A. Kneller.  
The Ideal of Virtue in the Platonic Apology of Socrates. J. Stiglmayr.  
Chateaubriand's Apology for Christianity. Concl. A. Baumgartner.  
The Sistine Chapel. J. Hilgers.

**Ueber Land und Meer.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT,  
STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 8.  
Schönberg. Illus. G. Meinecke.  
Victor Hugo. Illus. L. Holthof.

Telephones. Illus. O. Jentsch.  
The Bagdad Railway. Illus. P. Rohrbach.  
Marconi. O. Jentsch.

**Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG.  
26 Mk. per ann. March.

Paul Neuenborn. Illus. K. Mayr.  
The Aesthetic Training of Children. A. Seemann.  
Fresco by Ambrogio Lorenzetti in Siena. Illus. P. Schubring.  
Félicien Rops. Illus. R. Lothar.  
Ancient Greek Sculpture. Illus. W. Amelung.

**Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.**—BREITKOPF  
UND HAERTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mk. per ann. March.  
Choral Singing in the West Riding of Yorkshire. H. Thompson.  
F. Pedrell's "Los Pirineos." Suarez Bravo.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

**Annales de Géographie.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 4 fr. March.  
Toscanelli and Columbus. L. Gallols.  
The Orography of Scandinavia. Illus. A. G. Högbohm.  
The Elbe. Contd. B. Auerbach.  
Italy on the Red Sea. G. Saint-Yves.

**Annales des Sciences Politiques.**—FÉLIX ALCAN, PARIS. 3 fr. 50 c.  
March.

The Financial Work of the Consulate. R. Stourin.  
"Calchas" on an Anglo-Russian *Entente* v. an Anglo-German *Entente*.  
R. Henry.  
Prussia and the Poles. W. Beaumont.  
Belgium on the Congo. P. de Laveleye.

**Art du Théâtre.**—51, RUE DES ÉCOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c. Mar.  
"La Terre" on the Stage. Illus. R. de Saint-Arroman and C. Hugo.  
"Siegfried" at Paris. Portraits.

**Association Catholique.**—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs.  
March.

The Method of Work in Social Studies. E. Duthoit.  
Frédéric Ozanam. Contd. V. de Clercq.  
Women and the Social Movement. H. B.

**Bibliothèque Universelle.**—HACHETTE. 2 fr. 50 c. March.

France, 1871-1873. A. Bertrand.  
The Servant Question in the United States. G. Nestler Tricoche.  
The Conquest of the Air. C. Bührer.  
William Tell in Schiller's Drama. E. de Morsier.  
A Solution of the Social Problem. E. Tallichet.

**Correspondant.**—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c.  
March 10.

The Revolution of 1789 and the Present Time. R. Lavollée.  
The Fight against Consumption in Germany. L. Fiedler.  
Algeria and Tunis. Concl. Cte. C. de Bourbon.  
Sadness in the Literature of the 19th Century. Vte. B. de Montmorand.  
The Journal of Mgr. Dupanloup.

March 25.  
The Psychology of the Deputy. J. Delafosse.  
The Education of Women. A. Vandal.  
The Abbé de Broglie. R. P. Baudrillard.  
Assistance to Convalescents in Germany. L. Fiedler.

**Journal des Economistes.**—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 20 frs. per  
half-year. March.

Production and the Commerce of Labour. G. de Molinari.  
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. D. Bellet.

**Mercur de France.**—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ-ST.-GERMAIN, PARIS.  
2 frs. Mar.

Henri de Régnier. M. A. Leblond.

**Minerva.**—4, RUE LE GOFF, PARIS. 2 fr. March 1.

The History of Art in Education. A. Croiset.  
Victor Hugo. M. Pottecher.  
Mirabeau and Julie, 1780. D. Meunier.  
Falgüère. A. Pallier.  
The Franco-Italian *Rapprochement*. C. Loiseau.  
March 15.

Bonaparte in Egypt. A. Sorel.  
Mirabeau. Concl. D. Meunier.  
Mirabeau's Letters to Julie, 1780.  
Falgüère. Concl. A. Pallier.  
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Future Chino-Japanese Alliance.  
Gai-Ko.

**Monde Moderne.**—5, RUE ST. BENOLT, PARIS. 5 fr. 50 c. per quarter.  
March 1.

The Rhine from Mainz to Bonn. Illus. A. Quantin.  
The Preparatory Cavalry School. Illus. P. Kauffmann.  
Electric Incandescent Lamps. Illus. J. Boyer.

March 15.  
The Horse in Art. Illus. E. Bayard.  
Picturesque Blois. Illus. H. de Cardonne.  
A Museum of Toys. Illus. L. Chretien.  
Scheffel and "The Trumpeter of Säckingen." Illus. P. de Nay.

**Nouvelle Revue.**—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. March 1.  
Victor Hugo. G. Kahn.  
An Episode of the Last Papal Conclave. B. D'Agén.  
The Teaching of the Drama. A. E. Sorel.  
A Precursor of the Republic. P. Audebrand.  
Architectural and Warlike Peoples. R. Montclavel.

March 15.  
The Revision of the German Customs Duties. A. Raffalovich.  
The Anglo-Japanese Treaty. A. de Pourville.  
Financial Reasons for Franco-Italian Friendship. G. M. Fleming.  
American Co-operative Communities. L. Jadot.  
A Precursor of the Republic. Contd. P. Audebrand.  
From the Tower of Ivory to the Barcade. C. Maclair.

**Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.**—19, RUE BONAPARTE,  
PARIS. 75 c. March 1.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.  
The Bank of Algeria. J. Franconie.  
Francis Garnier and France in the Far East. C. Lemire.

March 15.  
A Natural Consequence of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.  
The Foreign Policy of Italy in 1901. L. Jadov.  
Education in Madagascar. J. Xior.

**Réforme Sociale.**—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. March 1.

Economic Societies and Small Industries. V. Brants.  
March 16.

Technical Schools for Girls at Paris. Duval-Arnould.  
The Collectivist Programme and the Next Elections. J. Cazajoux.

**La Revue.**—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. March 1.

The Last Word of Islam to Europe. Sheikh Abdul Hagk.  
Religious Tolerance. Count Tolstoy.  
Women and Votes in Belgium; Symposium.  
Literature and Politics in Spain. Emilia Pardo Bazan.  
The Heritage of Auguste Comte. Illus. L. de Busnes.  
French Poetry in 1901. A. Retté.  
The Mission of Italy. Marquise P. di Calboli.  
The Light That cures. Illus. Dr. Romme.  
March 15.

The Empire of the Seas. A. Duquet.  
The Psychology of Tears. C. Mélinand.  
Giovanni Pascoli. J. Dornis.  
What German Students dream of. E. Tissot.  
Auguste Comte. Concl. L. de Busnes.  
The Cure of Madness by Surgery. Dr. Cabanès.

**Revue de l'Art.**—28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 c. March.  
The Musée Carnavalet. Illus. J. de Boisjolin.  
Portraits of English Women. Contd. Illus. Henri Bouchot.  
Emile Gallé. Illus. L. de Fourcaud.  
The Legacies of Adolphe de Rothschild to the Louvre and the Cluny  
Museum. Illus. Contd. Gaston Migeon.  
Eugène Decisy. Illus. Henri Beraldi.  
The House of Condé and Art. Contd. Illus. Gustave Macon.  
Painting on Glass in Italy. Illus. Eugène Müntz.

**Revue Blanche.**—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 11 frs. per  
half-year. March.

Prof. J. Grasset on Biology. F. Le Dante.  
Victor Hugo. G. Kahn.  
Victor Hugo. Paul Chenay.  
Tolstoy and the Sex Question; Symposium.

March 15.  
The Swiss Military Assurance Law. H. Lasvignes.  
Ferdinand Brunetière. F. Le Dante.

**Revue Chrétienne.**—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.  
12 frs. 50 c. per ann. March.

Solidarity. A. Vidalot.  
The Grand Duke Paul and the Grand Duchess Marie Feodorowna and  
Their Sojourn in France in 1782. J. Viénot.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.**—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. March 1.  
The New Colonial Treaty. E. Grosclaude.  
Cardinal Richelieu as Premier. G. Hanotaux.  
Dante's Divine Comedy. L. Felix-Faure.  
A Tour in Japan. A. Bellessort.  
Victor Hugo's Literary Evolution. F. Brunetière.

March 15.  
Austria in Bosnia. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.  
Tacitus. G. Boissier.  
Queen Victoria in France (1843). E. Daudet.  
Passing by Muscat. P. Loti.  
A Byzantine Empress's Tomb. C. Schlumberger.  
The Art of Make-Up. A. de Saporta.

**Revue d'Economie Politique.**—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs. per ann. March.  
The Origin of Modern Capitalism in France. H. Hauser.  
The Co-operative Movement in Switzerland. C. Mutschler.

**Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.**—32, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. March.

The French Ethiopian Railway. With Map. G. Demanche.  
Russian Turkestan. Illus. H. Krafft.  
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance. J. Servigny.

**Revue Générale.**—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann. March.

The Problem of Education and the Reform of Secondary Education. C. Dejae.  
Victor Hugo. H. Davignon.  
Fouché and Bernadotte. Contd. H. Primbault.  
Literary Criticism in France in the Nineteenth Century. Concl. G. Doutrepont.

**Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 3 frs. March.

Sacrifice. J. J. Gourd.  
Art and the Inner Life. H. Delacroix.  
Penal Responsibility and Utilitarian Doctrine. A. Landry.  
H. Bergson and the New Metaphysics. P. L. Couchoud.  
The Idea and the Fact in Politics. D. Parodi.

**Revue du Monde Catholique.**—75, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. March 1.

Forty-Five Sorbonne Assemblies condemning the Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1682. Contd. C. Davin.

The University and the Catholics. R. Jeannel.  
Mgr. Paul Guérin.

March 15.  
Freethought and the Civil Code. Mgr. Justin Fèvre.  
Obedience and Power. R. P. Constant.  
Mgr. Paul Guérin. Contd.  
Mgr. Spalding. L. Toëssa.  
Captains in the Merchant Marine. M. Du Pond.

**Revue de Paris.**—UNWIN. 60 frs. per ann. March 1.  
Victor Hugo. F. Gregh.  
The Siege of Orleans. A. France.  
The Jubilee of Leo XIII. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.  
The Palace of King Mihos. E. Pottier.  
King Louis of Holland and Queen Hortense. G. d'Arjuzon.  
March 15.

Luck. M. Maeterlinck.  
The Birthday of the Duc de Bordeaux. De Reiset.  
Victor Hugo. F. Gregh.  
A Magician Martyr (1663). L. Batiffol.  
The Anglo-Japanese Treaty. V. Bérard.

**Revue Politique et Parlementaire.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 3 frs. March 10.

Justice in Taxation. E. d'Eichthal.  
Financial Autonomy and the Algerian Railways. M. Colin.  
The Canal du Nord. P. Léon.  
Industrial Museums. J. Fouqué.

**Revue Universelle.**—17, RUE MONTFARNASSE, PARIS. 75 c. March 1.

French Guinea; Symposium. Illus. March 15.  
The Victor Hugo Centenary. Illus. A. Bonneau.

**Revue Universitaire.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann. March.

The Teaching of English in French Lycées and Colleges, 1901. M. Coppinger.

The School Year in a German Gymnasium. Contd. H. Bornecque.  
The Education of Girls. H. Marion.

**Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.**—4, RUE DU FRONTISPICE, BRUSSELS. 1 fr. 50 c. March.

The Will of the People. M. Vauthier.  
Reform of Secondary Education in Germany. G. Cornil.

**Université Catholique.**—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per half-year. March.

Organs and Functions in Evolution. A. L. Donnadiet.  
M. Guizot's Letters. Abbé Delfour.  
Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcey.  
Dante. Contd. P. Fontaine.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

**Civiltà Cattolica.**—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 fr. per ann. March 1.

The Programme of Christian Democracy and the Holy See.  
Pius VII. and Murat.  
Studies in Patristic Learning.

March 15.  
Historical Criticism.  
The Holy See and Mary Queen of Scots.  
The Authenticity of the "Monita Secreta."  
Pius VI. and the Kingdom of Naples.

**Nuova Antologia.**—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per ann. March 1.

The Centenary of Victor Hugo. A. Fogazzaro.  
On the Eve of the Fall of the "Triplice." Prof. G. Basselotti.  
D'Amanzio's "Francesca da Rimini." T. del Lungo.  
The Walls of Bologna. R. Pantini.  
Fresh Letters by Lassalle. Prof. A. Loria.  
Divorce in Italy from a Catholic Standpoint. F. Crispolti.  
The Pyre of Siena Cathedral. M. Menotti.  
Lord Dufferin. D. Angeli.

March 16.  
Women's Education in the United States. Prof. A. Mosso.  
Julius Caesar. G. Ferrero.

Emil Zola and the Dissecting Table. Senator P. Mantegazza.  
Lynching in the United States. An Ex-Diplomat.  
Strikes, Arbitrations, and Leagues. E. Cavalieri.

**Rassegna Nazionale.**—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann. March 16.

Charles Albert. Contd. Senator G. di Revel.  
Royal Sovereignty. E. Monnos.  
Deserted Children and Foundling Hospitals. T. Minelli.  
The Origin of the Human Soul according to Rosmini. G. Morando.  
Our Original Programme. E. Quineviri.

**Riforma Sociale.**—ASA ROUX E VIA RENGO, TURIN. 12'50 frs. per ann. March 15.

The Modernity of G. Ortes. Prof. A. Loria.  
The Railway Problem in Italy. A. Cordanò.  
Agricultural Distress and Its Possible Remedy. Prof. E. Mase-Dari.

**Rivista Moderna.**—VIA MILANO 37, ROME. March 1.

The Double Crisis. XXX.  
For the Protection of Rome. L. Beltrami.  
Victor Hugo and Italian Melodrama. L. Italico.

**Vita Internazionale.**—MILAN. March 5.  
Victor Hugo. With Portrait. G. Calvi.  
War and Peace in the Nineteenth Century. E. T. Moneta.

## THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

**Ciudad de Dios.**—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per ann. March 5.

The Pontifical Jubilee.  
Final Causes in Science. Z. M. Nuñez.  
The Crisis in Morals. Benito R. Gonzalez.  
Cyclones. A. Rodriguez de Prada.  
Past and Present in Sideral Astronomy.

**España Moderna.**—CALLE DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID. 40 pesetas per ann. March.

The Religious Problem in Spain. Edmundo Gonzalez Blanco.  
History of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." A. Morel-Fatio.  
The Labour Question in Spain. P. Zancada.

**Nuestro Tiempo.**—FUENCARRAL 114, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann. No. 14.  
The Brd of Question. Count de San Bernardo.  
The Real Literature in the Spanish-American Fraternity. B. Sanin Cano.

The Territories of the Muni. Manuel Escalera.  
Local Organisation in England and Local Reform in Spain. A. Posada.

**Revista Contemporanea.**—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. March 15.

Spinoza. U. G. Serrano.  
Classicism and Utilitarianism in Education. E. Bullon y Fernandez.  
The Feast of St. Agueda in Segovia. G. M. Vergara.  
Bilbao. L. Pedreira.

**Revista Portuguesa.**—RUA NOVA DO ALMADA, 74, LISBON. 15 frs. per ann. No. 53.

The Portuguese Navy. Pedro Diniz.  
Studies in Emigration. A. J. D'Araujo.  
Delimitation of Portuguese Guinea. Jayme de Seusa.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

**Eise's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.**—LUZAC. 15. 8d. Mar.

D. Wiggers. Illus. S. F.  
An International Collection of Shoes. Illus. Lynceus.  
In the Land of the Khmers. Illus. J. A. N. Patijn.

**De Gids.**—LUZAC. 35. Mar.  
Legends of Couperus.  
French Symbols. Prof. A. G. van Hamel.  
In Quar at Les Iles du Frioul. G. Vissering.  
Dutch Literature. G. van Rossum.

**Vragen des Tijds.**—LUZAC. 15. 6d. March.

A Political Retrospect. J. A. van Gilse.  
The New Tariff Question. J. C. E. Slotemaker.  
Purification of Sewage and Waste Water. J. Herman Riemersma.

**Woord en Beeld.**—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per ann. March.  
Sonsbeek, near Arnheim. Illus. Rud. Feenstra.  
Dr. Bronsveld. With Portrait. P. J. Muller.  
Old Gelder Towns. Illus. F. Smit Kleine.



# TRAVEL AND RECREATION.\*

## THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.

OF the many enchanting districts in the Alps the Bavarian mountains are least known, and had it not been for the late King Ludwig II., who, with his eye for Nature's beauties, had selected them for his fantastic creations, travellers might to this day pass by these magnificent wooded hills, these lovely valleys, the many picturesque Alpine lakes. Even the Passion plays in Oberammergau were not able to popularise the country.

Those parts of Bavaria adjacent to Salzburg, viz., Berchtesgaden, the Königsee, etc., have always been more or less the goal of summer and spring visitors, and are justly classed in the highest rank of mountain resorts.

But Füssen, Hohenschwangau, Garmisch, Partenkirchen, etc., although they offer as many attractions and equally good hotel accommodation, and are easy of access, are still comparatively unknown amongst those who go abroad to seek recreation, pleasure and health.

From Munich runs a railway to Füssen, and thence it is only a short distance to Hohenschwangau, with its old castle of that name, and Neuschwanstein, the noble pile which Ludwig II. built, where he spent the last years of his life and where he was taken prisoner.

Hohenschwangau lies 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the Castle of Neuschwanstein is about 600 feet higher. Right at the foot of the hill, which is crowned by the palace, is the Hotel Schwansee, in every respect modern and first class. The Schwan Lake and Alpen Lake are near by.

### THE BRENNERBAD.

(Mineral Springs of the same quality as the renowned waters of Wildbad Gastein.)

On the summit of the Brenner. Railway Station. All trains stop at the Station Brennerbad. Beautifully situated in the midst of high mountains; surrounded by fine waterfalls; excellent, pure air; pine forests; fresh, cold spring water for drinking.

#### TYROL'S WILDBAD GASTEIN.

Remarkable cures have been effected in cases of long standing Rheumatism; Gout, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, etc.

This summer the magnificent new Brennerbad Hotel will be opened; it was built by the experienced Alpen Hotel builders who erected the renowned Kaarsee Hotel. The Hotel is in every way up to date, and the terms are moderate. Outdoor and Indoor amusements are well provided. Open from July 1st. For particulars, rooms, etc., address THE DIRECTOR, Grand Hotel, Brennerbad, or the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.



A View in Garmisch.

A very fine road leads from here to Reutte and the celebrated Fern Pass (in Tyrol) to Imst or Landeck, both stations of the Arlberg Railway, giving connections with Innsbruck and Bregenz on the Lake of Constance.

Another interesting road leads *viâ* Oberammergau to Garmisch and Partenkirchen (about six hours' drive). Another route to reach this well-favoured district is directly from Munich to Partenkirchen by rail.

Garmisch has long been known to German tourists, and is fully described in Baedeker's "Eastern Alps," but it is due to an English gentleman and his wife that attention to it has also been called in England. Villa Bader, the excellent English

pension at Garmisch, is already known to fame.

Garmisch is a village or small market town of 2,000 inhabitants (many more during the season), midway

## SPRING RESORTS IN SOUTHERN TYROL.

**MERAN.**—The best known and world-famed health resort. Perfect climate, dry and sunny; excellent hotels and pensions. Grand sport: place for races, lawn tennis, football, etc. Golf links will soon be established. Theatre, concerts, dances, etc. Reached by rail from Bozen.

**TRENT.**—Interesting ancient town, highly recommended hotel accommodation. Excursions into the Valsugana and the Etsch valley.

**RIVA.**—On the beautiful Lake of Garda. Semi-tropical climate: olives, oranges, etc., cultivated in the open air. Sailing, rowing, and fishing. Beautiful excursions. Reached from Mori on the Southern Railway by a local line through some of the most interesting scenery. Steamers from Riva Desengano and to Peschiera for Milan and Venice.

**BOZEN-GRIEN and ARCO.**

For particulars, address, "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

## The Spring and Early Summer in Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

**INNSBRUCK.** 50,000 inhabitants. Protestant, English, and Catholic services; English Chaplain in Residence. British Vice-Consulate. Educational Establishment of the highest order. Sunny and pleasant climate. Splendid Excursions. Situated in the junction of the Gisa, Brenner, and Arlberg Railways. Lovely neighbourhood. Iglu, one of the most charming summer resorts, half-an-hour from town. Railway facilities: or carriages to Landeck and Trafoi, the Fernpass, Stelvio, Lermoos, St. Anton, *via* Zirl or Landeck; to Partenkirchen, Garmisch, Hohenschwangau; enchanting scenery; to Bozen, the Mendel in the Brenner, the Brennerbad and Gossensass; to Franzensfeste and the Pustertal; to Toblach, with its ideal Sudbahn Hotel; to Windisch Matrei, with the neighbouring private Hotel, Castle Weissenstein.

For particulars write to LANDESVERBAND FÜR FREIZEITVERKEHR, Innsbruck, or the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

\* For Particulars, Advice, Terms, etc., address The Travel Editor, "The Review of Reviews," London.

**MORI-ARCO-RIVA**

On the Lake of Garda.

Travellers to and from Italy should not fail to make the tour over the local railway, which leads from Mori to the Lago di Garda, one of the loveliest lakes in Europe. The journey takes about an hour and a half, and the railway passes through extraordinarily beautiful scenery, of which the Lake of Loppio forms the centre. The variety of landscape is quite astonishing. Both Arco, with its old ruined castle, and Riva, picturesquely situated on the north side of the lake, are well worth a visit. Mori is a station on the Southern Railway, Brenner section, just below Rovereto. When breaking the journey to Italy here, the tour is continued by steamer on the lake of Garda, South to Desenzano, for Milan, or *via* Peschiera to Verona and Venice.

**WHERE TO STAY.**

**HOTEL MONTFORT, Bregenz.** On the Lake of Constance.  
**HOTEL GROBNER, Gossensass.** On the Brenner railway.  
**HOTEL SCHWANSEE, Hohenschwangan.** Castle of Neuschwanstein.  
**HOTEL TYROL, Innsbruck.** Open all the year.  
**HOTEL ZUR POST, Landeck.** Arlberg railway. Tourists' centre.  
**KURHAUS LEVICO.** Waters highly recommended for Rachitis, Scrofula, Neuralgia, etc.  
**HOTEL ARCHDUKE JOHN (Johann), Meran.** One of the most elegant hotels in Tyrol.  
**HOTEL MERANERHOF, Meran.** First-class. Fine gardens. Marble vestibule.  
**THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Munich.** First-class throughout. Finest situation. Highest patronage.  
**PALAST HOTEL LIDO, Riva.** On the beautiful Lake of Garda. First-class. Moderate charges. Best situation on the Lake.  
**RONCEGNO BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,** in the Valsugana. One hour from Trent. Summer resort of first order. Open May to October.  
**IMPERIAL HOTEL TRENTO, Trent.** One of the finest and best hotels in Southern Tyrol. Open all the year. Agreeable winter quarters.

between Innsbruck and Munich. It stands in the midst of a sunny, green plain about a mile wide and twelve miles long. On all sides rise wooded hills containing mountain lakes and streams.

Villa Bader is open for visitors from May 15th till October 1st. There are also other very good inns at the village and at Partenkirchen.

NOTE.—We intend in the May number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS to give a specially selected list of Tyrolean mountain resorts of high elevation, trusting that in that way we shall be able to facilitate the selection for intended visitors of such places which may especially suit their needs. Trafoi, Karersee, Mendel, St. Anton, Gossensass, Brennerbad, Achensee, Kitzbühel, the Valsugana, with gay Roncegno, Bregenz, Bludenz, Brand, etc., will all be fully described and particulars given.

**SPRING AND SUMMER TOURS TO THE AUSTRIAN ALPINE PROVINCES, AND THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.**

THE Tyrolean Correspondent of the *Review of Reviews* has made special arrangements with the authorities, administrations and hotel proprietors of the above Provinces, for the reception and entertainment of ladies and gentlemen who would form parties, during the ensuing year, for tours into the picturesque and interesting parts of Southern Europe.

The Correspondent does not intend arranging so-called personally conducted trips, but would be glad to become one of a party, and place his experience and knowledge of the country to the best advantage of such who would associate with him.

For particulars, address "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

**The Austrian Alps.****Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr in Tyrol.**

Address:—Central Bureau des Landesverbandes,  
 Meinhartstrasse 14, Innsbruck.

**Verein für Fremdenverkehr für Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein.**

Address—BUREAU FREMDENVERKEHR, BREGENZ;

**LANDESVERBAND FÜR FREMDENVERKEHR IN SALZBURG** for the Salzkammergut, Ischl, Gastein.

Or address for all, "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

THE above Associations, which have been officially established for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the travelling public, are always glad to render the best information respecting Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Lake of Constance, Liechtenstein and the Bavarian Highlands. They advise as to hotels, winter and summer resorts, mineral springs, etc., and also about journeys, mountain excursions, guides and expenses, etc., and forward pamphlet, terms, etc., free.

The following places and resorts, springs, etc., are especially recommended—**INNSBRUCK.** Excellent Hotels, sunshine, beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood.

**THE VALSUGANA,** reached from Trent by railway, with the renowned springs and health establishment, Roncegno.

**THE LAKE OF GARDA,** reached by a most picturesque mountain railway from Mori, below Trent.

**LANDECK,** on the Arlberg Railway. Mild winters, splendid hotel accommodation. Fine excursions.

**ST. ANTON,** on the Arlberg Railway. Excellent air cure establishment. Pure high mountain air and sunshine. First-class hotels.

**GOSENSASS,** on the Brenner. Ideal centre for mountaineering. Hotels faultless.

**SALZBURG.** Highly recommended for spring sojourn. First-class musical and theatrical entertainments. Excursions to Königsee and Gastein. Excellent hotels.

**BREGENZ.** Lovely town on the Lake of Constance. Fine hotels; sailing and rowing; excursions to the celebrated Bregenz Forest, Schroner, etc. Dornbirn, Bludenz, etc., are all interesting places, as is also Vaduz, the capital of little Liechtenstein.

**HOLIDAYS IN WALES.**

It is much to be wondered at that more people do not recognise the natural beauty and enjoyments obtainable at their very door, instead of seeking change abroad. And in point of scenery and distance Wales stands uniquely first. And in Wales there are few more beautiful spots than Pwllheli on Cardigan Bay. The name seems strange and far away to English ears; but, nevertheless, the eleven o'clock train from London will land the visitor in Pwllheli about five o'clock. Pwllheli is a most attractive place for those in search of health or rest, for lovers of grand scenery, for the sportsman, and for those with families; and as a winter and summer resort it has already earned the title, owing to the intelligent go-aheadness of the local authorities, of "The Pride of the Principality."

**Home-Land Travel.**

Within a few hours of London, Wild and Winsome Wales offers the holiday-seeker all the advantages of foreign travel.—Mountain air and sea breezes, with seven days' board-residence and Five Coaching Tours, provided at Pwllheli, on Cardigan Bay, for Fifty Shillings. First-class Hotel. Sixty-five Shillings. Unequalled bathing ground, plentiful fishing, boating in open bay or inland harbour, golf and all amusements. Geological and archaeological centre.

Full particulars from Town Clerk, Pwllheli; or, Travel Editor, REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

## The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

# JAPAN, OUR NEW ALLY.

By ALFRED STEAD.

WITH PREFACE BY MARQUIS ITO.

### Extracts from the Preface.

"It is with great pleasure that I hear of the publication in the near future of this work upon Japan by Mr. Alfred Stead. Having known him to be a man of strong convictions, keen and impartial in his judgments, and a man who has made, with remarkable intelligence, an extremely assiduous study on the spot of the subject he is going to treat, I cannot help believing that his work will reveal many truths about our country hitherto unknown, except to the initiated few.

\* \* \*

"Hoping as I do that the results will more than justify the expectations, I do not hesitate to write a short preface to Mr. Stead's work, and to give expression therein to my warmest wishes for the *unparalleled* success of the undertaking."



JAPAN,  
OUR NEW  
ALLY

ALFRED  
STEAD

Preface by  
Marquis ITO

T. FISHER UNWIN



### Early Newspaper Comments.

*W. L. Courteney in the  
Daily Telegraph:—*

"The book is a useful one, useful as a work of reference, as an accumulation of facts and figures, throwing light on the internal resources, the aspirations, the Imperial policy of the land of the chrysanthemum and the Mikado.

"An interesting and important book, published opportunely and deserving to be extensively read; we want to know what our new allies are like, and Mr. Stead helps us in large measure to understand."

*The Daily News:—*

"From the point of view of authority and of the unimpeachable excellence of the author's sources of information, Mr. Stead's book, so far from exhibiting any shortcoming, might almost be described as suffering — like Lady Teazle's reputation — from a 'plethora.'"

"The writer's sketch of the development of Japan in recent times is sufficiently marvellous, and, though we have had many books touching on this subject, this is probably the *most complete and trustworthy* that has yet appeared."

*The Daily Chronicle:—*

"Mr. Stead has collected his facts with great diligence; he writes with much sympathy; he treats Japan with that seriousness which has been lacking in so many books on this fascinating land, and he has produced a book both accurate and interesting."

### SOME OF THE CHAPTERS:

THE ROYAL FAMILY.  
RELIGION AND CHARITIES.  
THE LABOUR PROBLEM.  
EDUCATION.  
COMMERCE.  
INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.  
THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.  
PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.

MERCHANT SERVICE.  
FINANCIAL CONDITION.  
JAPAN: FOREIGN CAPITAL.  
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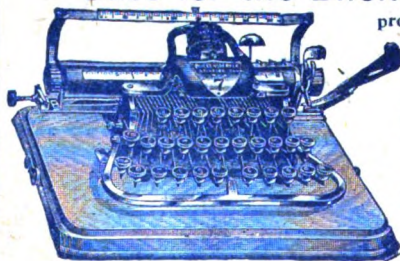
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CONTENTS

W.T. STEAD

CHARACTER SKETCH:

## The King of Spain and his Mother.

By MADEMOISELLE VACARESCO.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH:

## MR. RHODES'S WILL And its Genesis.

A Hitherto Unpublished Chapter of  
Recent History.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

### SOME ARTICLES

|                                                    | PAGE |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Sidelights on Mr. Rhodes's Will . . .              | 483  |
| Mr. Rhodes's Early Days. By Sir Chas. Warren . . . | 485  |
| Mr. Rhodes in Egypt. By Edward Dicey . . .         | 487  |
| Mr. Rhodes at Home. By F. E. Garrett . . .         | 486  |
| Canon Scott Holland on Cecil Rhodes . . .          | 486  |
| The Rhodesian Religion . . .                       | 489  |
| Rhodes as a Man and a Friend. By Dr. Sauer . . .   | 490  |
| The Effect of the Will on Oxford . . .             | 492  |
| Constitutional Monarchy in Russia . . .            | 495  |
| China as it is . . .                               | 496  |
| How the Court Came Back to Peking . . .            | 497  |
| The Frenchman as a Colonist . . .                  | 498  |

### REVIEWED.

|                                                   | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| How the Americans Kill their Presidents . . .     | 499  |
| Mark Twain on the Liking for Lords . . .          | 500  |
| Co-operation and the Housing Problem . . .        | 501  |
| The True Story of the Portland Vase . . .         | 501  |
| What T. W. Russell would do with Ireland . . .    | 503  |
| Lessons of the Boer War. By M. Bloch . . .        | 504  |
| Six Months with the Brigands. By Miss Stone . . . | 505  |
| A "Church" View of Modern "Dissent" . . .         | 506  |
| Lord Salisbury. By T. P. O'Connor, M.P. . . .     | 507  |
| The Anarchist Movement in Spain . . .             | 508  |
| The Education Struggle . . .                      | 509  |

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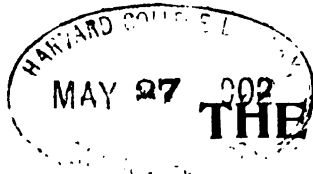






ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN,

*Who comes of age (16 years) on May 17th.*



# REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 149, Vol. XXV.



MAY, 1902.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, May 1st, 1902.

**"The Trend of the New Century."** The financiers lead the way. Though politicians have not yet begun to discuss seriously that greatest of all combines which has been mooted by journalists, philosophers, and statesmen—the union of the whole English-speaking race—Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his friends have been busily engaged in arranging a combine for American and English Atlantic liners. The papers have been full of talk all last month concerning the great Atlantic Combination, which is to be known as the Navigation Syndicate, which will merge nearly all the great English lines in the Navigation Syndicate, will have a capital of £34,000,000, and will be domiciled in the United States. The precise terms of the arrangement are still hidden, but it was reported that the White Star shareholders will receive £10,000 for every £1,000 of stock. The object of the trust is as per usual. Cut-throat competition is to be eliminated, great economies are to be effected in administration, and the shareholders are to reap a golden harvest. But the Atlantic ferry-boats will be run from the other side.

**The Shipping Combine.** John Bull is perturbed. If the Americans can capture his liners in this amicable fashion by paying for them through the nose, what next? The ships are incapable at present of being trans-

ferred to the American flag owing to the Protectionist superstition which prevails on yon side of the water, but they will nevertheless be subject to the supreme control of an American board sitting on American soil, working in connection with American railways. How long will it be before they also benevolently arrange to take over our fighting as well as our mercantile fleet? The question does not seem so outrageous as some might think, for several of the liners which have been transferred to the Navigation Syndicate have been hitherto counted upon as auxiliary cruisers, their owners receiving a certain subsidy on condition that they were to be placed at the service of England in case of war. It is announced that this arrangement will not be interfered with, but it is obvious that very many delicate questions will crop up. Should we ever unfortunately be at war, and vessels owned by an American corporation should take any active part in the hostilities, it might be argued that this would be even worse than the Alabama case. The fact of the matter is the financiers with their combinations are weaving so many ties between the United Kingdom and the United States that the necessity for the Union of States of the English-speaking world will soon begin to dawn upon the attention of our politicians, who are the least far-seeing of men, their horizon being for the most part rigidly bounded by the probable date of the next General Election.

**The Second  
of  
the Dynasty  
of  
Money-Kings.**

At the Rhodes Memorial Service, held in St. Paul's, Mr. Pierpont Morgan was easily the most remarkable and conspicuous figure. He sat in the stall immediately behind the Dean, and the electric light with which he had of his charity fitted the great cathedral rendered him plainly visible to the crowded congregation. The first Money-King of the Modern World was being buried in the Matoppos, and his successor, the second of the dynasty, attended to do honour to the first of the line in the heart of the British capital. Few realised that the sceptre had passed from the great Englishman to the Napoleonic American. Mr. Rhodes amalgamated on an Imperial scale; diamonds, gold, and colonies were his sphere; but to Mr. Pierpont Morgan nothing comes amiss. He is sixty-five unfortunately; had he been as young as Alexander he might have lived to sigh that he had no more worlds to conquer. Incidentally note among other things that it is not only British ships which are at the command of the American invader, or shall we say conqueror? The annexation of Mr. Dawkins, who is now partner in Mr. Morgan's London house, would seem to indicate that the picked men of our own Civil Service can be had for cash down whenever the American needs the trained Briton to carry out his schemes of annexation or conquest. "Combine the wise call it. 'Conquer'—faugh! A fico for the phrase!"

**The Flag  
as a  
Commercial Asset.**

Where the money is, there the power lies—at any rate, in the commercial realm. There is no body of men more patriotic in the ordinary sense of the word than the shipowning community. They live by the flag, which is the first of their commercial assets. Take them as a whole, they are probably ninety per cent. Unionists. Harland and Wolff, for instance, of Belfast, the great shipbuilders, can hardly be accused of any lurking sympathies for Home Rule; but when the Yankee with his dollars comes along we do not find their patriotism stands in the way of the conveyance of their vessels to the Navigation Syndicate. Of course the nakedness of the transaction is concealed by a judicious arrangement of fig-leaves in the shape of assurances as to the maintenance of British management, etc.; but a fig-leaf is in its nature temporary, and if after a time the Americans should open their eyes to the advantages of relaxing the shackles in which they have placed their shipowners, the Stars and Stripes will climb to the peak of all our great liners, and the comfortable shareholders, rejoicing in increased dividends, will

be quite satisfied that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. And what is more, they will probably be right, for after all the two English-speaking countries are inhabited by one race, and they might have been under our flag if our Sovereign and our politicians of the last century had not been smitten by the madness which ruins empires. To-day the only possible flag is the Stars and Stripes. We shall do well, therefore, to prepare ourselves betimes to see the whole British Empire, stock, lock and barrel, following the White Star Line into a great international combine, which will leave us for a time our flag and distinctively British Administration, but the capital will be located on American soil.

**Buying up  
John Bull and Co.** They will buy us up, will our kith and kin beyond the seas. For a long time the balance of trade has been so heavily against them—that is to

say, they have sent us so many more millions worth of produce over and above that which we have sent back to them—that everyone has been wondering how much longer they will keep it up. They are paying back the capital that they have borrowed, and paying interest upon that which remains invested, and they are themselves making investments in the Old World. But the interest upon their European investments will have to be sent them in goods in some way, and the investment of American capital in European stock only postpones and aggravates the difficulty. They will buy up our castles, our old masters, our civil servants, our Atlantic liners, and in time who knows but they may buy the throne and all the appurtenances thereof? No one would object to all this, of course, if we were all under one flag. It is that fatal difference of flags which leads us to regard the discovery of a wealthy purchaser in Uncle Sam as a menace and a danger. No one in England thinks that there is any cause for alarm if a wealthy Scotch ironmaster buys an English estate, neither do people in Illinois groan over an invasion of New Yorkers. But politicians being purblind for the most part, will persist in maintaining their flag-wagged frontiers, until they will wake up some fine day and find that the financiers have practically rubbed the frontiers out.

**The Cost  
of  
the War.**

The British Empire is still a going concern, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan would probably not turn up his nose at the prospect of effecting an amalgamation with the firm of John Bull and Partners Oversea. But if things go on much longer as they

have gone on in the last few years, even Mr. Pierpont Morgan might be inclined to pass us by on the other side. With diminishing resources of coal and iron, with German competition continually increasing in severity, we have not only suspended all attempt to pay off the national debt, but in the course of the last three years we have added thereto a capital sum of no less than 159 millions sterling. Every penny of this has been worse than wasted in prosecuting a quarrel with the Boers in South Africa, which would never have arisen if, after the Jameson Raid, we had but sent Mr. Rhodes to prison and placed Mr. Chamberlain in the next cell. Mr. Rhodes quite expected to go, and he would have taken his imprisonment as philosophically as he took other misfortunes, knowing that he suffered for the good of his country. But it was with the other one that the difficulty lay. When we read the White Paper just published, giving the account of the expenditure on the Boer War up to date as 222 millions sterling—three times as much as the Crimean War cost us—we cannot parody the familiar phrase of the fishmongers and announce that Mr. Chamberlain is cheap to-day. On the contrary, the price he has cost the Empire, high as it is, has not yet reached its highest point. We shall be lucky if Sir Michael Hicks Beach finds that he has not to raise more than £250,000,000 to pay for Milner's war, which was brought about by Mr. Chamberlain and the South African Committee.

**Peace or War  
in  
South Africa.**

In South Africa all last month the talk has been of peace. All the Boer leaders in the field in South Africa met Lord Kitchener at Klerksdorp and asked for an armistice during which they might discuss the question of peace or war. Lord Kitchener refused. The Boers, however, did not break off negotiations, but came to Pretoria, where they met Lord Milner. After discussing terms, they stated they must submit them to their commandoes, as until they had the consent of the fierce democracy of the veldt they had no authority to treat for peace on any terms which involved the abandonment of their independence. What these terms are is not known in Europe. They include incorporation in the British Empire; that is one point that is beyond dispute. They must also include a promise that the Cape rebels will share in whatever terms are arranged by their allies of the Transvaal and Free State; which is another point that may be taken for granted. Even if no formal promise has been made to that effect, neither the Boer leaders nor their commandoes could

for a moment consent to abandon their kinsfolk who came to their help in their hour of need. The other terms are supposed to include liberal aid in rebuilding the farms which we destroyed and in restoring the stock which we drove off; a definite limitation of the period of military government; the admission of Boers to the Executive Council of the Governor in the interim; and the restoration of representative government at an early fixed date. And this, we shall be told if the Boers accept, is the unconditional surrender which Ministers have all along insisted upon! It would only be appropriate if this war, which had its inception in a lie, and was prosecuted by continuous misrepresentations, should be brought to a close by some such mendacity as this, which would cast all its predecessors into the shade.

**Prospects  
of  
Peace.**

According to Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the well-known correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who telegraphed on April 29th, General de Wet is in favour of peace. He is said to recognise that the struggle is hopeless, and that the terms of the British Government are reasonable and generous. Mr. Burleigh paints a pleasant picture of the commandoes meeting like our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in the open air to discuss the question of peace and war:—

In each case the most influential man present—not necessarily the military chief of the commando—presides, and the members of the commando sit around him upon the veldt. The president first opens the meeting, and expresses his own views upon the subject. Then, one after another, those Boers who desire to speak arise, and, usually leaning upon their rifles, hold forth for or against the peace proposals. It is understood that at these conferences the discussions are often of a very heated character, and that not infrequently the disputants come near entering upon personal encounters.

No doubt. But here is true democracy in its primitive shape. After the conference at Vereeniging, on the 15th—not the 25th—the Boer leaders will return to Pretoria to communicate the result of their deliberations.

**Mr. Rhodes  
and  
his Will.**

The South African event of the month, which overshadowed even the peace negotiations, was the burial of Mr. Rhodes, in accordance with his directions, on the summit of the Matoppoos which he named the "View of the World." It has been a commonplace to compare Mr. Rhodes's will with that of Cæsar, but it has not been so much remarked that the revulsion of feeling occasioned by the publication of Mr. Rhodes's will was at least as remarkable as that which followed Mark Antony's announcement as to the contents of Cæsar's will to the Roman populace. There was nothing more characteristic of Mr. Rhodes than his will, and



It is some satisfaction to those who knew him and defended him in the days of darkness to find that the moment the real Rhodes is unmistakably revealed to his countrymen the universal verdict is that which from first to last has found expression in the pages of this Review. Before these pages see the light Dr. Jameson and Mr. Michell will have returned from Africa, and after the middle of the month all the executors, with the exception of Lord Milner, will have had an opportunity of meeting to consider the best way in which they can execute the great trust that has been imposed upon them. Already applications for information as to the terms on which the scholarships will be awarded are pouring in from all parts of the American Union; but it is to be hoped that the eager youth will reflect that a great deal will have to be done and many arrangements made before the first Rhodes scholar enters the University of Oxford.

Much has been written about Mr. Rhodes, but few of our preachers **One Lesson from a Strenuous Life.** and teachers have touched upon one great lesson of his life. A saying of his quoted in a Cape Town paper should be printed in letters of gold on the walls of every home. Some one had remarked to him, "I suppose you found the London society very lively." To whom Mr. Rhodes remarked shortly, "While I have a big thing on hand I don't dine out. I do THAT, and nothing else." A correspondent who writes calling my attention to this expresses his conviction that it is the dining out, the crushes, and all the dissipation of Society which make modern Englishmen in high

places so ineffectual and superficial. "As for thinking things out, it is becoming a lost art." There is too much truth in this. "Le Roi s'amuse" and his kingdom goes to wreck. The distractions of Society absorb energies which might save the State. But how few there are who dare to say "This one thing I do" and let his women folks and his young people and his fashionable acquaintances wall unheeding in their drawing-rooms!

The trial and conviction of Princess Radziwill for forging the name of Mr. Rhodes brings to light one side of Mr. Rhodes's character which is often overlooked. Mr. Rhodes, although unmarried, was singularly free from any scandal about women. As might be imagined, being a millionaire, a bachelor, and a man of charming personality, he was absolutely hunted by many ladies, but the pursuit seemed to inspire him with an almost amusing horror of ever finding himself alone with them. Princess Radziwill was far the most brilliant, audacious, and highly placed of these huntresses, and Mr. Rhodes was correspondingly on his guard against "the old Princess," as he used to call her. But there is not a word of truth in the infamous suggestions that have been made concerning their relations. He regarded her as a thorough-paced intriguer, with whom he was determined that his name should never be associated. Had he not had so much regard for his reputation he might have been living at this hour. One of his friends, who knew the state of his health, implored him to meet her forged bills rather than expose his life to what, as the result proved, was a fatal danger. "What is £24,000 to you," said his friend, "compared with the risk avoided?" "It's not the money," said Mr. Rhodes, "but no risk will prevent me clearing my character of any stain in connection with that woman." So it came to pass that he who had never harmed a woman in his life met his death in clearing his name from the aspersions of a woman whom, out of sheer good-heartedness, he had befriended in time of need.



Polling in the French Elections.

"Feelers" of the rival candidates offering blank papers to voters.

The French elections took place last month, and resulted in an emphatic popular verdict in favour of the Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

The French Prime Minister deserved the success which he won. He has not only kept a Ministry in power for three years, but on appealing to the country he has inflicted a signal defeat upon the hostile coalition which was banded together for his destruction. The result of the voting is interesting

as giving some indication of the balance of the strength of parties in the French electorate :—

|                                                                                                               |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Registered voters                                                                                             | 11,216,757 |
| Votes recorded                                                                                                | 8,863,727  |
| The candidates of the Anti-Ministerial Coalition polled altogether 3,352,895 votes, distributed as follows :— |            |
| Guesdist Socialists                                                                                           | 144,738    |
| Anti-Ministerial Republicans                                                                                  | 1,103,576  |
| Nationalists                                                                                                  | 1,160,621  |
| Reactionaries                                                                                                 | 943,960    |
| The Ministerialists polled 5,198,193 votes, divided as follows :—                                             |            |
| Socialists                                                                                                    | 717,839    |
| Radical Socialists                                                                                            | 715,690    |
| Radicals                                                                                                      | 1,734,790  |
| Ministerial Republicans                                                                                       | 2,029,874  |

The Ministerial candidates thus polled 1,845,298 votes more than their adversaries.

If a *plébiscite*, therefore, were taken to-morrow there is no doubt as to what would be the decision of France.

#### The Constitution and the Socialists of Belgium.

Belgium last month was the scene of a prolonged, painful, and bloody agitation, the precise significance of which it is somewhat difficult for outsiders to appreciate. The position in Belgium is very simple. The Liberals and the Socialists, taken together, even if the nation voted by manhood suffrage, do not outnumber the Clericals; but if the womanhood suffrage were granted, the preponderance of the Clericals would be overwhelming. A somewhat elaborate system of plural voting, intended to give additional votes to the propertied and educated classes, tends still further to increase the Clerical majority. Against this artificial system of putting a premium upon Clericalism the Liberals and Socialists have been for some time in vehement revolt, demanding a revision of the Constitution and the establishment of universal suffrage pure and simple. Finding that the majority in Belgium was just as reluctant to assent to its own weakening as was President Kruger, the Socialists organised a gigantic strike, in the course of which some three hundred thousand workmen left their work and deprived themselves and their families of a week's wages as a kind of dumb protest against the artificial increase of the disabilities of the minority. Riots occurred in various places, in some of which blood was shed in the collision between the gendarmes and the people. After having a week of it the protest was dropped, and the men went back to their work very much as the Roman plebeians came back to the city after their exodus to Mons Sacer; but, unlike the plebeians of the Eternal City the Belgian Socialists returned to work without having achieved the object for which they went on strike. The only practical good they did for their cause was to compel the governing class through



The Belgian Riots.

Burial of five victims.

Europe to recognise the existence, the strength, and the organisation of Socialism in Belgium. The skeleton in the European cupboard has rattled its bones in the hearing of the assembled banqueters.

#### Trouble in Russia.

It is not only in Belgium that the spectacle of revolutionary discontent troubles the minds of sovereigns and statesmen. The same spirit has manifested itself in a far more acute form in Russia, where last month M. Sipiagin, Minister of the Interior, was shot down by an assassin when he was entering the Council of the Empire. Some days before an attack had been made on Colonel Trepoff, Chief of the Moscow Police, although in his case the attempt miscarried. This is an ugly record. Since the beginning of the century two Ministers, Bogolepoff and Sipiagin, who were representatives of the reactionary element in the Ministry, have been murdered, and two attempts have been made against the life of M. Pobyedonostseff. For observers at this distance it is very difficult to appreciate the significance of these murders, but unless the information reaching Western Europe is altogether misleading, far more significant than the assassinations is the quasi-acquiescence of the articulate classes in this method of applying the old maxim as to the fundamental basis of the Russian system.



**His Excellency D. S. Sipiagin.**  
The assassinated Russian Home Secretary.

**A Jacquerie in the South.** In addition to these murders, telegrams have been arriving almost every day last month announcing a state of things in the provinces of Kieff and Poltava which would seem to indicate the outbreak of an incipient *jacquerie* among the peasants, misled by a bogus proclamation by the Emperor, who have made a forcible seizure of grain for use as seed corn, and, being resisted, have burnt a great many houses after the fashion of the French peasants in 1789. Add to this, ominous rumours as to the refusal of troops in one or two instances to fire upon the rioters in the towns and the peasants in the country. These reports, however, must be received with all reserve. This situation, owing to the financial crisis and economic distress, is bad enough, without adding to the gloom by suggesting that the Russian soldier has failed in the absolute obedience which has hitherto been his distinctive note.

**New Ministers.** M. Plehwe, formerly Secretary for Finland, has been appointed successor to M. Sipiagin. General Vannovsky has resigned his position as Minister of Education, and his place has been

taken by M. Sanger. General Vannovsky's resignation is attributed to the ascendancy of M. Pobedonostseff in the counsels of the Emperor. If so, this may be the darkest hour before the dawn. The one glimmer of light in this Cimmerian darkness is the report that General Bobrikoff has been recalled from Helsingfors, the pretext being that he by lack of tact has allowed the agitation in Finland to attain dangerous dimensions. But although Bobrikoff is a very tactless person, no amount of tact could have reconciled the Finns to what they regard as an unwarrantable attack upon their chartered liberties.

**The Finns and the Tsar.**

The attempt to enforce the new law of recruiting has been met everywhere in Finland by passive resistance. The demonstration against the new law which was held at Helsingfors was dispersed by charges of Cossacks. The more this Finnish business develops the more clearly does it appear to be due to the very superfluity of naughtiness absolutely without any justification. The Tsar, indeed, has been the victim of the irony of fate. In 1899 he appealed to all the Powers in the civilised world to combine to reduce their military burdens. In 1902 he, or the Ministers acting in his name, is driving the most peaceful, contented, and civilised portion of his dominions into a revolt of despair merely in order that a handful of recruits may be driven into the ranks of the Russian Army, against their will and against the consent of the Finnish Diet. I am utterly mistaken if such a policy is regarded by anyone in the world with more wholehearted detestation than by the Emperor himself; and nothing could be more welcome than the news of the recall of Bobrikoff if it were to indicate that at last Nicholas II. has realised the necessity of putting his foot down firmly upon the mistaken advisers who have so wantonly aggravated the difficulties of his reign and compromised his reputation in the eyes of the world.

**The Anniversary of the Hague Conference.**

On the 18th of this month the various Women's Associations in Europe and America will meet to celebrate the anniversary of the Hague Conference. Other meetings will be held to commemorate the meeting of the greatest effort that has been made in the lifetime of this generation to secure the peace and progress of the world. Some people refuse to participate in these demonstrations on the ground that they are no better than a mockery in view of the state of the world and the action of Great Britain in South Africa and of Russia



in Finland. What a blessed thing it would be if before March 18th it were announced that both of these outrages upon humanity had been terminated, that the Finns had been reassured as to the enjoyment of their constitutional privileges, and that we had ceased slaying the Boers on a good understanding that in future we were to allow them the full rights of self-governing independence!

#### Rules and Realities of War.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the Hague Conference dealt with other questions than peace and arbitration. It formulated also the rules and customs of civilised war. These rules have been cynically disregarded by the wholesale devastation of the South African Republics. It would appear that an even more cynical disregard of the laws of war prevailed in at least one part of the American campaign against the Philippines. It is true that we have had to execute a couple of Australian officers for murdering their Boer prisoners in cold blood, an act which they justified when on trial by asserting that other colonial corps did the same thing. But of the deliberate torture of prisoners we are at present not accused. In the Philippines, however, in the Island of Samar, it would seem, from the admissions of the accused general himself, orders were issued to massacre the entire population over the age of ten, and to turn the whole place into a wilderness. Further, Philippine prisoners were proved to have been tortured by forcing water under pressure into their bodies, an old method of torture employed centuries ago in Europe, but one which has long been in disuse. The example of South Africa and of the Philippines proves the need of supplementing the Hague Rules of War by some method of bringing to book the signatories of these rules who systematically set them at defiance.

#### Compulsory Arbitration in Central America.

A further step in the direction of International Arbitration is reported from Central America. The Presidents of the four Republics, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, met in Corinto and agreed to adopt the principle of compulsory arbitration. A permanent court, consisting of one delegate from each State, was to be formed. The court will be presided over by each delegate in turn, and will sit at the capital of the Republic whose delegate is President for the time being. The four Central American Republics are of comparatively small importance in the great world, but it will be very interesting to see how

this permanent shifting court of arbitration succeeds in obviating the necessity for costly embassies and contentious diplomacy.

#### The Manchurian Convention.

From the Far East comes the satisfactory intelligence that M. Lessar has at last succeeded in inducing the Chinese Government to sign the Convention for the future government of Manchuria. M. Lessar seems magnanimously to have conceded every point to the Chinese that was calculated to soothe their *amour propre* and has decided wisely in relying solely upon Russia's antecedent rights to garrison the railway. As no limit is fixed to the number of soldiers whom Russia can maintain between the Amour and Port Arthur, she has as much control as she requires for her own purposes, and is well content to interfere as little as possible with the Chinese administration. M. Lessar seems to have safeguarded himself and his Government for the future by accompanying the signature of the Convention by a very comprehensive notice giving the Chinese clearly to understand that they are on their good behaviour in Manchuria, and that any failure on their part to discharge their obligations would relieve the Russian Government from all the obligations of the Convention. The exact terms of this notification are as follows:—

But there can be no doubt that, if the Chinese Government, in spite of its positive assurances, breaks any of the conditions laid down in the Convention on any pretext whatsoever, then the Russian Government will no longer hold itself bound either by the stipulations of the Manchurian Convention or by preceding declarations on the same subject, and will repudiate all responsibility for whatever consequences may ensue.

#### Coming Trouble in Macedonia.

While an arrangement has thus been arrived at in the Far East, it would seem as if in the Near East the Macedonian pot was very nearly boiling over. We have at last got to the stage at which the Sublime Porte has issued a circular to the Powers notifying them that the state of things in Macedonia is unsatisfactory, and laying all the blame upon the Bulgarian emissaries. The only proper reply to the Porte would be to state the simple truth, namely, that the whole trouble in Macedonia arises from the fact that the Sultan has failed to carry out his Treaty obligations in that province, that the autonomous government which he undertook to create in Macedonia, after the fashion of that in Eastern Roumelia, has never been put into operation, and that at his door, therefore, lies the responsibility for all the bloodshed that may ensue should the irregular situation now existing lead to insurrection and massacre. The





*Westminster Gazette.*

### The Budget.

SIR MICHAEL: "Don't you feel grateful to me for my Budget, Mr. Mangold? You see the price of corn is up."

MR. MANGOLD: "Dang it, Sir Michael, it ain't no use to me—you've been and put up the price of veeding stuff, too! What's the use of my votin' Tory all my life?"

Powers themselves are, of course, primarily to blame, for the restoration of Macedonia to the Sultan was one of the worst of the crimes which Lord Beaconsfield assisted in perpetrating at Berlin.

Turning from foreign affairs to the affairs of the forty millions of people living in these islands, we have little progress to report. Indeed, so far as politics are concerned, the only progress visible is progress backwards. The wave of reaction which culminated in the approval given to the war at the last general election mounts every day higher, and this month the political world has been pre-occupied with discussing the attempt of Ministers to put the clock back in three directions. In their Education Bill they virtually re-establish the Church Rates, in the Budget they re-establish the Corn Laws, and in parts of Ireland they re-establish Coercion. We have, therefore, the old Tory principles of Protection, Sectarian Ascendancy, and Coercion brought back to dwell amongst us. Foreign war brings all manner of evils in its train, but probably few of those who voted khaki in 1900 quite realised how soon they would find themselves committed to such Tory fallacies as these.

### A Lesson for Nonconformists.

The most inveterate pessimist, however, can find consolation in the midst of the hour and the power of darkness. Take, for example, the war against the Board Schools, and the attempt to extend denominational schools by quartering them upon the

rates. From an educational point of view the Bill hardly deserves serious discussion. We do not go for educational reforms to a party which hardly attempts to conceal its prejudice against popular education, and whose leading spokesmen, like the Dean of St. Paul's, frankly declare that they regard Board Schools as institutions for the propagation of vice. But from the political and sectarian point of view the Education Bill may be held as a blessing in disguise. Of late years nothing has been more deplorable than the tendency of many Nonconformists to lapse from the path of righteousness in which their forefathers walked, and to conform themselves to the worldly system against which their very name should have kept them in constant protest. It was in vain that they were warned of the danger of consorting with their new allies. They imagined that the Liberal Unionists had leavened the Tory camp with the principle of religious equality, and that they could therefore safely coquette with Conservatism and throw in their lot with the advocates of war.

### Toryism and Nonconformity.

Now they are discovering their mistake, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will be salutary. Mr. Spurgeon many years ago, in a conversation which I had with him, declared that if he were a Conservative statesman he would disestablish the Church of England, and by so doing dish the Liberal Party, for most Nonconformists, he declared, were only Liberals because their antagonism to Church Establishment kept them in more or less constant opposition to the established order of society. "Remove the Establishment," said Mr. Spurgeon, "and the naturally Conservative Nonconformists will no longer find that Liberalism is part of their religion." Our Conservative statesmen, however, instead of venturing upon the bold policy recommended by Mr. Spurgeon, appear to be bent upon driving their Nonconformist allies back into the Liberal camp with the scourge of a resurrected Church Rate.

### Militant Nonconformists in Gaol.

Mr. Robertson Nicoll and Mr. Hugh Price Hughes seem to think that they may even go to gaol rather than pay the new Church Rate. I confess that this is about the strongest argument in favour of the Education Bill which I have yet heard. It would do these excellent men a world of good. They would no doubt be imprisoned gladly for conscience' sake, and as their example would probably be followed extensively up and down the country, we might even witness the resurrection of the Nonconformist Con-

science which has practically been non-existent since so many of its leaders sold the pass in advocating the South African War. Such a thing, however, would be too good news to be true, and the Nonconformists are not likely to carry their resistance to the education rate so far as to suffer the spoiling of their goods and their incarceration in gaol. Failing such heroic measures, they are passing resolutions at their various assemblies protesting against so retrograde a measure. It will, however, take more than resolutions to defeat the Government and their clerical allies. If Mr. Chamberlain could be made to understand that the Nonconformist Unionists, if compelled to choose between having to support Church schools in their own parish or having to allow the Irish to manage their own affairs in Ireland, would regard the latter as the lesser of the two evils, something might be done. Mr. Chamberlain remembers very well the way in which Nonconformist disaffection spoiled the Liberal Party at the General Election of 1874, and he can have no ambition to repeat that experience. It is a question which they hate most—Home Rule or the new Church Rate. The sooner they have it rubbed into them that they must choose either one or the other, the better for all concerned.

**The New Corn Law.** While the Nonconformists are raging about the new Church Rate the Liberals and economists are raging about the imposition of the new Corn Tax. It is true that it is only the thin end of the wedge; a tax of threepence a hundredweight upon all kinds of grain, and fivepence a hundredweight upon all kinds of flour and meal. But once the machinery is established it will be very easy to provide for any number of additional turns of the screw. The only people who are sincerely delighted with the tax on bread are either the advocates of Protection pure and simple, or those who believe that the Corn Duty would enable us to differentiate in favour of Colonial wheat. There is a third class which, while loathing the bread tax, regards it as the lesser of two evils. Nothing brings home to the mass of our people the fact that war cannot be run upon the cheap, and that if they will have their bloody whistle they must pay its price. The best arrangement would probably be a poll tax of half-a-crown levied impartially on every man, woman, and child in the kingdom. If the payment of that tax had to be made voluntarily before war was declared, the nations would remain permanently at peace. Failing such a counsel of perfection the tax on the poor man's bread may help to open the eyes of the nation to the

significance of those wars into which politicians invite us to plunge with such a light heart.

**Sir Michael's Fall.**

Chancellors of the Exchequer are usually smarter men than their fellows, and they are assisted by the trained members of the Treasury. Yet every now and then they make blunders so extraordinary that the man in the street must marvel. One of these blunders was made when Mr. Low—afterwards Lord Sherbrooke—proposed the match tax, only to drop it incontinently as if the matches had burnt his fingers. The match tax has long remained a classic instance of foolish ineptitude in high places; but it has now been equalled by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. In his Budget Sir Michael proposed to increase the stamp on cheques from a penny to twopence, and then, being confronted by a general outcry, he proposed that the penny should be returned by the Post Office authorities on all cheques under £2. There is something to be said in favour of insisting that every cheque above £2 should bear in addition to the ordinary imposed sum an adhesive stamp, as is the law at present in relation to receipts for amounts exceeding £2. But this proposal, first to collect the extra penny, and then to return it through the Post Office, was too much for the patience of the community, who met the proposal with a perfect roar of derision. It is now unofficially announced that the twopenny cheque tax will be abandoned.

**The Water Bill.**

This is not the only reverse that Ministers met with last month. Their Bill constituting a Water Board for London was framed apparently with no other object than that of inflicting a slight upon the London County Council. They proposed that the Water Board should consist of sixty-nine members, nearly half of whom should be appointed by the Borough Councils of London. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee, composed of Peers and Commoners, in which the Unionists largely predominated. After examining the Bill they condemned entirely the Ministerial project, and suggested a scheme of their own by which the Board would be reduced to about half its size, and no members would be allotted to the Borough Councils. This is very satisfactory, and would seem to show that the Ministers can no longer count upon the unswerving allegiance of their followers.

Another instance of this was supplied by the extraordinary unanimity with which Ministers were condemned by their followers for the attitude which they took up in relation to what is known as the Cart-

**The Cartwright Case.**

wright incident. Mr. Albert Cartwright, it will be remembered, was sent to prison for twelve months in Cape Colony for publishing a letter from a British officer at the front, and commanding British troops, which had originally appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, partially in the *Times* and other English papers, as well as in another paper of undoubted loyalty in South Africa. Mr. Cartwright, after serving his twelve months' imprisonment, was by the mandate of the military authorities forbidden to leave South Africa. Mr. Cartwright is an Englishman. There is no more work for him to do in South Africa, and he wished to come home, where he is ensured employment. But the military satrap at Cape Town refused to permit him to return to his native land on the ground that it was unwise to increase the number of pro-Boers in the United Kingdom. So preposterous an excuse led Mr. Morley to move the adjournment of the House, and in the debate which followed Ministers were only saved from defeat by sheltering themselves behind the authority of Lord Kitchener, and pretending that an adverse vote in the House would be a vote of censure upon Lord Kitchener. The Ministerial majority went down to 77. If members could have voted by ballot without endangering the position of the Ministry, it is very doubtful whether there would have been twelve members in the House who would have supported the Government.

Coercion  
in  
Ireland.

Ministers have not been having a happy time in Ireland. After being badgered first by the ascendancy party to put all Ireland under coercion, and then confronted by the Nationalists with their own admissions as to the crimelessness of the country, they naturally decided to revive the Crimes Act, which can be done by Proclamation, in certain districts where they considered the agitation most dangerous. This led to a vigorous debate in the House, in which Mr. Wyndham made a speech, addressed first to those who considered he had done too much, and then to those who said he had done too little, the net effect being that one half neutralised the other. Meanwhile Mr. Russell gravitates steadily to the Nationalist ranks. Mr. Redmond is more and more recognised as the ablest Parliamentary leader in the House. One result of the revival of Coercion is likely to be that the Irish may be driven to take a keen and intelligent interest in the affairs of India and other dependencies which are at present without representation in the House of Commons.

The  
New Rules.

The time of the House of Commons was chiefly occupied last month, apart from the Budget, in discussing the rules of procedure. By diligent use of the closure, and by one all-night sitting, Ministers have at last succeeded in getting through

some of their new rules. Wednesday will no longer be the paradise of the private member, who will have to take his chance on Friday afternoon. The House will rise at six o'clock on Friday evening, so as to enable members to spend the week-end out of town. The time allowed for questions has been limited and a maximum of twenty-two or twenty-three nights every year allocated to Supply. The original Ministerial proposal to suspend a recalcitrant member until he had offered an apology, sincere or otherwise, has been dropped. It is very doubtful whether the new rules will give the Government as much time as has been occupied in discussing the alterations they proposed.

Lord Kimberley died last month after a long and lingering illness.

Lord Kimberley.

He was a painstaking public servant, who never succeeded in impressing his personality upon the public. His death created a vacancy in the leadership of the House of Lords, which was filled by the election of Lord Spencer. The post, it was reported, was offered to Lord Rosebery, and by him declined. Much less was heard in April of the feuds of the Liberals, thanks chiefly to the reactionary policy of Ministers, which compelled the different sections of the Party to unite in opposing a return to Protection and Church Rates.

The  
late Dr. Talmage.

The death of the Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, which took place last month, removes a familiar figure from the American pulpit. Dr. Talmage was generally believed to be a humbug. But there were in him a kindly humour and broad human sympathies. He understood the art of making his sermons interesting not only to his hearers but also to readers, and since the death of Spurgeon and Beecher no pulpit orator in any part of the world had so large a number of readers of his sermons in the press as Dr. Talmage. He was an editor as well as a preacher, his sermons circulated largely in Europe as well as in America, and he died a comparatively wealthy man.

An  
Omitted Tribute.

I omitted to notice last month the death of Miss Elizabeth R. Chapman, whose "Key to In Memoriam" has just been republished by Messrs. Macmillan. Miss Chapman was a Quakeress who wrote several books, one of which was entitled "The New Godiva," in which she, with much eloquence and refined feeling, defended the part taken by women in public life, especially in the discussion of those moral questions which closely affect her sex. In later years she was imbued, almost consumed by longing for life after death, and it was this which brought her into such close sympathy with Lord Tennyson, and enabled her to write the "Key to In Memoriam," which the poet recognised as the best interpretation of that poem.

# DIARY FOR APRIL.

## CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

April 1.—Russia undertakes in any case to withdraw from Niu-Chwang within eight months ... The new palace of the Swiss Parliament is opened at Berne by Dr. Zemp ... The third Commonwealth contingent sails from Sydney ... The life of M. Trepoff, Chief of Police in Moscow, is attempted ... The first section of the Pacific cable connecting New Zealand with Norfolk Island and Australia is completed ... Rioting of strikers at Batum; thirteen killed.

April 2.—The Prince and Princess of Wales leave London for Copenhagen ... The second South Australian contingent sails for South Africa ... The eleventh International Peace Congress opens at Monaco ... Dr. Kuyper confers with Baron von Richthofen, Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Berlin ... In Manitoba the Liquor Prohibition Act is badly defeated.

April 3.—Memorial Service at Cape Town Cathedral for Mr. Rhodes: the funeral journey to the Matoppos is begun ... The Landsting of Copenhagen holds a secret sitting to consider the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States ... The Japanese Government invite the Australian Federal Premier to visit Japan ... Mr. Redmond and Mr. M'Hugh receive the freedom of the Dublin Corporation ... The Cortes re-assembles in Madrid. Senor Sagasta outlines his future policy ... First meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines since the War. Mr. Rouliot, president, predicts that in July half the industry will be worked.

April 4.—The contents of Mr. Rhodes's will are published ... The new Russian four per cent. loan has been raised more than a hundred times over in Germany, Holland, and Russia ... The Cape Parliament is prorogued to August 1st ... The coinage committee of the Australian Federal House reports in favour of decimal coinage based on the sovereign but against a Commonwealth mint ... The War Office publishes the facts about the Court-martial of the Australian officers Handcock and Morant, shot for murdering Boer prisoners ... Disturbances in Macedonia occasion some uneasiness in the near East.

April 5.—At the International Association Football Match at Glasgow a stand gives way and 20 persons are fatally injured and 300 others in a less degree ... Business is entirely suspended in Kimberley owing to mourning for Mr. Rhodes ... The New Zealand Government decides to enrol Maories as Volunteers ... The Skupshina raises the peace footing of the Servian Army from 12,000 to 17,500.

April 6.—The Kaiser consents to nominate the German students for the Rhodes Scholarships ... M. Clémenceau is elected Senator by 344 to 122 for Var ... The Porte addresses a circular to the representatives of the Great Powers on the Macedonian situation, representing that the insecurity of Christians in Macedonia and Albania is due to the Macedonian Committee's importation of arms and dynamite.

April 7.—The House of Commons re-assembles ... A further letter from Sir Redvers Buller *re* Spion Kop is published in the *Times* ... The King visits the Scilly Islands.

April 8.—Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office ... Lord Dunsford is appointed to command the Canadian Militia ... The London Congregational Union's Annual Meeting passes a resolution hostile to the Education Bill ... The Manchurian Convention is signed in Peking ... The remains of Mr. Rhodes lie in state at Bulawayo ... Mr. Seddon, on leaving Wellington for the Coronation, receives an address and 5,000 sovereigns ... The King of Denmark celebrates his 84th birthday ... The Russian Government allows the Bank of Persia a new 5 per cent. gold loan of 10,000,000 roubles ... The Belgian Chamber re-assembles; some Socialist demonstrations take place in favour of Revision of the Constitution in Brussels and Ghent ... Continued Nonconformist protests against the Education Bill ... Committee on loans to local authorities begins

its sittings ... The Tariff Committee of the German Reichstag fixes duties on imported fruits.

April 9.—Memorial service to Mr. Rhodes at Bulawayo by the Bishop of Mashonaland ... The Landsting of Copenhagen only consent to sanction sale of Danish West Indian Islands if approved by a *plébiscite* of the Islanders ... An Underground Electric Railway Company of London is registered, with a capital of £5,000,000 ... A new Shipping Combine is announced between the Clan, Union-Castle, and other South African lines, for the South and East African trade from Glasgow and Liverpool ... An agitation is reported from Victoria insisting on reductions in Commonwealth expenditure ... The Pacific Cable reaches Fiji ... Tumult in the Austrian Reichsrath over the language question ... The Belgian Universal Suffrage agitation grows more serious; miners begin to strike, and four Spanish Socialists are expelled from Brussels. The police charge the mobs ... Count von Bülow visits Vienna ... The King visits Penzance ... The R.C. Archbishop of Vilna, Poland, has been deprived for advocating that religious instruction should be given to children in Polish.

April 10.—Funeral of Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos. Memorial service in St. Paul's ... Diplomatic relations suspended between the Swiss Government and the Italian Minister at Berne because of an Anarchist article in a Swiss newspaper suggesting the murder of the King of Italy ... Count von Bülow visits Count Goluchowski in Vienna and is received in audience by the Emperor ... Serious rioting in Brussels, Liège, and other Belgian towns. Scene in the Chamber ... The second reading of the Women's Franchise Bill passed by the Commonwealth Senate of Australia ... The scheme for the scientific investigation of cancer approved by the Royal College of Surgeons ... Annual meeting of Irish Unionist Alliance in Dublin ... It is announced in the Canadian House of Commons that the Canadian militia is to be increased from 35,000 to 100,000 men by the establishment of rifle clubs.

April 11.—Special meeting of the Cabinet at midnight ... *A précis* of the Manchurian Convention is published in the *Times* ... Continued disorder in Brussels; another violent scene in the Chamber ... The 10½ hours law has caused many serious strikes in France, at Limoges, Reims, etc. ... The Tariff Committee of the German Reichstag places high duties upon meats.

April 12.—The King returns to Buckingham Palace ... A Cabinet Council is held at the Foreign Office ... The Committee of the National Education Association strongly condemns the Education Bill ... Sir E. Lawson lays the foundation stone of a hall and offices for the Institute of Journalists ... The Allied Commanders meet at Tien-tsin, and decide on the maintenance of the Provisional Government till the destruction of the forts, and till four weeks after the Chinese Government have accepted conditions ... In Kwang-si the rebellion still continues ... The suffrage riots in Belgium grow more severe; in Brussels the troops charge the crowd with fixed bayonets ... Outrages in Macedonia continue ... Fresh troubles in Albania.

April 13.—The Swedish Socialists resolve on a widespread agitation and strike for obtaining universal suffrage.

April 14.—The House of Lords re-assembles after Easter ... The Belgian riots are quieter, but the strike is extending ... Japanese capitalists form an association for examining Chinese and Korean trade and mining industries ... The tenth New Zealand contingent (of 500) sets sail ... Queen Wilhelmina is indisposed.

April 15.—In an explosion on the battleship *Mars* two officers and nine men are killed, and seven others hurt ... A National Conference of the Evangelical Free Church Councils is held in St. James's Hall to protest against the Education Bill ... M. Sipiagin, Russian Minister of the Interior, assassinated ... Recruiting begins in Montreal for a fourth Canadian contingent ... At Berlin the Reichstag re-assembles after a month ... The Belgian strike still extends.



April 16.—Mr. W. W. Astor gives £20,000 for endowing unwendowed professorships at University College, London ... Coercion adopted in Ireland by proclamation enforcing certain sections of Irish Criminal Law Act, 1887 ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman receives a deputation against the Education Bill ... Influential Labour deputation received by Lord Salisbury ... A town's meeting in Cape Town resolves on a colossal memorial statue to Mr. Rhodes ... The Belgian strikers now amount to over 200,000 ... President Roosevelt orders the fullest investigation into the outrages committed by American troops in the Philippines ... Herr Steen, Norwegian Premier, and colleagues resign; Herr Berner is entrusted with forming a new Cabinet ... The Prussian Government issues a decree to keep Poles out of Prussian territory.

April 17.—The Prince and Princess of Wales return from Denmark ... All the Spion Kop documents that tell against Buller and Warren are published ... An agitation organised against the "bread-tax" ... Funeral of M. Sipiagin in St. Petersburg.

April 18.—The Queen of Holland is suffering from typhoid ... In the Belgian Chamber the revision demanded by the Socialists is rejected by 84 to 64; the riots continue, but many strikers return to work ... Great alarm is felt in New York at the operations of the Meat Trust ... In Finland demonstration at Helsingfors against military service. Cossacks employed against the crowd ... Democrats in American Congress carry resolution for abolition of differential duty on sugar.

April 19.—French Chamber of Commerce in London hold annual banquet ... Six persons burnt to death at fire in Hackney Road ... News of the Atlantic Shipping Combine published ... De Plehwe appointed Minister of the Interior of Russia in succession to Sipiagin.

April 20.—Belgian Socialist General Council decide to end the strike.

April 21.—Guildhall Art Gallery Loan Exhibition, French and English, opened ... London Chamber of Commerce protest against the cheque tax.

April 22.—The Queen arrives in London from Copenhagen ... Mr. Cockerton surcharges School Board for expenditure on pupil-teacher centres ... General Castillo defeated and killed by revolutionists in San Antonio, Venezuela ... London Chamber of Commerce and grain trade meet to protest against the grain tax ... General Vanoffsky, Russian Minister of Education, resigns.

April 23.—The King attends Epsom Spring Meeting to-day and yesterday ... Conference of the Women's Local Government Society, under Lady Aberdeen, protests against Education Bill ... House of Commons Committee pass Bill for electrification of District Railway ... Labour disturbances reported in Moscow and Jacquerie in Kieff and Poltava.

April 24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer receives a deputation from millers on the new Corn Law ... House of Commons Committee approves the shallow subway electric tramway from Holborn to Waterloo Bridge ... Court of Common Pleas decides to place bust of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in the Guildhall.

April 25.—Cabinet Council held at the Foreign Office ... Mr. Brodrick receives the freedom of the Broderers' Company ... Railway accident at Hackney Downs by breaking of a carriage axle; 3 killed, 50 injured ... Italian Senate give Cabinet majority of five on Home policy ... Court-martial on Gen. Smith in the Philippines, who ordered American troops to kill all persons over ten years of age, and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness.

April 26.—The King witnesses lacrosse match at Lord's ... Report of National Liberal Federation Executive Committee presented ... Sir Henry Irving reappears at the Lyceum in *Faust* ... Sheffield United win Association Cup at Crystal Palace by 2 goals to 1 ... Scotland win International golf match against England by 7 holes ... Inter-University Chess Match won by Americans 4½ to 1½ ... Lord Curzon holds a Durbar at Peshawar, and explains frontier policy of Government.

April 27.—French General Election first ballot results in Republican victory ... Finnish opposition to military law increasing ... Report General Bobrikoff to be recalled from

Finland ... M. Sängser appointed Minister of Education in place of General Vanoffsky.

April 28.—Baptist Union, and Midland Education League in Birmingham unanimously condemn Education Bill ... French General Election. First ballot Republican victory: Ministers win thirty-four seats; lose twenty-three, 175 second ballots, expect majority about a hundred.

April 30.—The King attends Newmarket Races to-day and yesterday ... Princess Radziwill sentenced at Cape Town to two years' imprisonment for forging the signature of Mr. Rhodes to bills amounting to £24,000 ... A Joint Committee rejects the Government Scheme for the London Water Board and propose new Board of thirty-five, on which Borough Councils would not be represented ... Sir M. Hicks-Beach receives a deputation of importers protesting against flour duty ... The Two Thousand Guineas is won by Sceptre ... Lord Suffield's libel case against *Truth* for comments on his connection with the Article Club withdrawn by arrangement ... Five American seamen of the crew of the *Chicago* arrested and imprisoned for resisting police at Venice.

### The War in South Africa.

March 30.—Kitchener reports that at Barberton railway accident 46 were killed, 39 injured.

April 1.—Kitchener's weekly report: 23 Boers killed, 3 wounded, 201 prisoners, 49 surrenders, 217 rifles ... Colonel Lawley, with 2nd Dragoon Guards, had indecisive fight near Boschman's Kop: 4 officers wounded, 13 men killed and 58 wounded ... Mr. Brodrick refuses permission for French ambulance to enter the Transvaal for the relief of the Boer wounded.

April 2.—General Kekewich's drive at Barberspan fails.

April 3.—Kitchener reports heavy fighting between his brother and Delarey with 1,500 Boers. Boer loss (alleged), 137 killed and wounded; British loss (admitted), 27 killed and 149 wounded. Canadians specially praised.

April 4.—The news published that Lieuts. Morant and Handcock, Australian officers in a local African corps, shot for murdering Boer prisoners; Lieut. Witton sentenced to penal servitude for life ... President Roosevelt directs inquiry into action of British agents in Louisiana for establishing base of supply for South African War at Chalmette.

April 7.—Kitchener's weekly report: 17 Boers killed, 6 wounded, 107 prisoners, 31 surrenders, 35 rifles ... Commandant Kritzinger's trial closes. Found not guilty.

April 8.—Colenbrander attacks Boer laager at Pzi Kop; estimates enemy's loss at over 100.

April 9.—Peace negotiations: Mr. Schalk Burgher, Gen. Botha, Mr. Steyn, Generals De Wet, Delarey, and others arrive at Klerksdorp to discuss question of peace.

April 11.—Gen. Ian Hamilton unsuccessfully attacked by Boers at Rooi-Wal ... Boers repulsed with loss; 44 killed, 34 wounded. British loss: 7 killed, 53 wounded.

April 12.—Boer leaders arrive at Pretoria from Klerksdorp to discuss terms of peace with Lord Kitchener.

April 14.—Kitchener reports 55 Boers killed, 43 wounded, 167 prisoners, 5 surrenders, 130 rifles.

April 16.—Earnest prayers for peace offered in Dutch Reformed Church in Pretoria.

April 18.—Boer delegates leave Pretoria to confer with commandoes. Armistice refused, but three weeks allowed for consultation ... Lord Lovat defeats two commandoes near Telemachus Kop, Cape Colony.

April 21.—Kitchener reports last week 18 Boers killed, 19 wounded, 325 prisoners, 10 surrenders, with 299 rifles captured.

April 28.—Kitchener's weekly report: 25 Boers killed, 78 prisoners, 25 surrenders, 50 rifles.

April 30.—It is announced that a Peace Conference of Boers is to be held at Vereeniging on May 15th ... General Bruce Hamilton's drive near Balmoral fails.

### Bye-Election.

April 25.—Lord Charles Beresford elected for Woolwich without opposition.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

## House of Lords.

April 15.—Tribute to Lord Kimberley by Lord Salisbury and Lord Spencer.

April 17.—Lord Monkswell raises a discussion upon the cordite ordered by the late and present Governments ... Speeches by Lord Raglan and Lord Lansdowne.

April 24.—Debate raised by Lord Coleridge on Martial Law at the Cape; speeches by Lord Alverstone, Lord Raglan, Lord James of Hereford.

April 28.—Lord Wemyss moves resolution against relying solely on the Navy ... Previous question carried by 53 to 6.

## House of Commons.

April 7.—The House re-assembles after the Easter Recess ... Government Licensing Bill read a second time after debate and speech by Mr. Ritchie ... Mr. Brodrick promises to publish the unutilized Spion Kop despatches.

April 8.—Statement by Mr. Brodrick as to the execution of Australian officers for murdering Boers ... Procedure Rules: modifications announced by Mr. Balfour; the Friday sitting fixed from 12 to 6 carried by 192-112 ... Mr. Galway's amendment allocating Thursday afternoon sittings to private members in charge of Bills rejected by 174-145 ... Another amendment giving Tuesdays to private members negatived by 149-97 ... Rule giving preference to Government business after Whitsuntide debated.

April 9.—Reading of Machinery Rating Exemption Bill carried by 170-135.

April 10.—Procedure: Precedence for Government business after Whitsuntide discussed. Amendments rejected after several divisions, the last being 203-139.

April 11.—Procedure: Precedence for Government business after Whitsuntide carried after closure by 160-101 ... Standing Order moved allocating 20 to 23 days for discussion of Supply.

April 14.—Budget night. Expenditure last year 195½ millions; revenue 143 millions. Estimated expenditure 193 millions; estimated revenue nearly 148 millions. Deficit 45½ millions; to be met: suspending Sinking Fund, 4½ millions; extra 1d. on income-tax, 2 millions; extra 1d. on cheques, ½ million; 3d. per cwt. on corn and grain; 5d. per cwt. on flour and meal; equalling £2,650,000 ... Thirty-two millions to be borrowed ... Resolution for increased corn duty carried by 254-135.

April 15.—Ways and Means: War loan 32 millions ... Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Transvaal in a few years would contribute interest on capital charge of 30 millions ... Resolution carried by 229 to 103 ... Extra cheque tax carried by 186-119 ... Continuance of 6d. tea duty voted 228-111.

April 16.—Local Government Welsh Bill step towards devolution, rejected by 201-163.

April 17.—Mr. Redmond moves adjournment of debate to call attention to the suspension of the Constitution in proclaimed districts in Ireland ... Speeches by Mr. Wyndham, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Bryce, Lord Hugh Cecil ... Motion rejected by 253-148.

April 18.—Post and Telegraph Estimates discussed.

April 20.—Tramways sanction for the Embankment by 178-159 ... Debate on Budget; speeches by Mr. Haldane, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach ... Resolution raising income-tax to 1s. 3d. carried by 290-61.

April 22.—Debate on Budget: Corn tax opposed by Sir Henry Fowler and Sir W. Harcourt; defended by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. Balfour. Resolution carried after closure by 283-197.

April 23.—The Beer Bill, insisting on use of 85 per cent. of barley and malt in brewing beer, rejected by 212-140.

April 24.—Mr. Morley moves the adjournment of the House on the subject of Mr. Cartwright's detention in Africa after the expiry of his sentence ... General denunciation of Ministers by Ministerial speakers ... Ministers, defended by Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Balfour; condemned by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bryce, Mr.

Asquith ... Motion rejected by 259-182 ... Procedure debate resumed on proposal to allocate twenty or at most twenty-three days to Supply.

April 25.—Debate on Procedure: time allotted for Supply continued.

April 28.—Appointment of Admiralty Committee announced to consider bearing of Atlantic Combination on subvention of merchant steamers for war purposes ... Chancellor of the Exchequer universally derided for proposed allowance of drawback of 1d. on cheques under £2 ... Procedure: new rule on Supply carried, 222-138 ... The forty minutes' allowance for questions moved and discussed.

April 29.—The House sat till 5.40 a.m. on discussion of the new rule about questions ... Return published estimated cost of war to March 31st, 1903: South Africa, £222,974,000; China, £6,010,000; money raised, £76,000,000 by taxation, nearly £14,000,000 by suspending Sinking Fund, and £159,000,000 by borrowing.

## SPEECHES.

March 28.—Sir Claude Macdonald, at Tokyo, on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

March 30.—M. Méline, at Remiremont, on the revision of the French Constitution.

March 31.—Lord Curzon, at Haidarabad, on the friendly relations of the Indian Government and the Nizam.

April 3.—Mr. Redmond, at Dublin, on Irish affairs.

April 4.—Mr. Redmond, at Cork, on the Irish Land Bill.

April 9.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Leeds, on the War and the Education Bill ... Mr. Walter Long, at Walworth, on the War, the Water and Education Bills ... Lord Spencer, at Lincoln, on the political situation generally.

April 11.—Mr. Seddon, at Papawai, Wairarapa, on the Maories and the War.

April 12.—Mr. Seddon, at Wellington, on alleged War Office breach of faith ... Lord Selborne, at Sheffield, on Admiralty administration.

April 14.—Prince Henry of Prussia, at Hamburg, on his visit to America ... The Bishop of London, at Exeter Hall, on Temperance work.

April 17.—Lord George Hamilton, in London, on railway development, with special reference to India.

April 18.—Mr. Asquith, at Barnsley, on the political situation.

April 19.—Mr. Barton, in Sydney, on Imperial Unity ... Mr. Seddon, in Sydney, on Federation with Australia, and the War ... The French Ambassador, before the French Chamber of Commerce in London, on Anglo-French relations.

April 23.—Mr. Balfour, at the Mansion House, upon commercial education ... Mr. Wyndham, at Brighton, in defence of Government policy.

April 26.—Sir John Gorst, at Bradford, on the Education Bill ... Mr. Barton, in Sydney, on his departure for the Coronation.

## OBITUARY.

March 29.—Sir Sidney Shippard, formerly Resident Commissioner in Bchuanaland, 64 ... Professor Meiklejohn, of St. Andrew's University, 71.

April 1.—The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal Leader in the House of Lords, in London, 76.

April 12.—Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian preacher and lecturer, at Washington, 70.

April 14.—Sir Edward Gourelly, formerly Liberal M.P. for Sunderland, in London, 74.

April 15.—M. Sipiagin, Russian Minister of the Interior, in St. Petersburg, 50.

April 17.—Don Francisco d'Assisi, Ex-King of Spain, at Epinay-s.-Seine, 80.

April.—Mr. Frank R. Stockton, American novelist, at Washington, 68.

April 22.—Mr. Phil Morris, A.R.A., in London, 67.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see oursels as ithers see us!"—BURNS.

LAST month opened with Easter, and the memories of the Resurrection, with Easter eggs and suggestions of the Prince of Peace, figure in the cartoons of the Continent. The Swiss journal *Nebelspalter* indulges in a cartoon entitled "Easter everywhere," which shows the situation as it appears to the somewhat sombre imagination of the Swiss satirist. In place of the angels of the Resurrection, the rising sun reveals three destroying Furies hasting over the snow-topped mountains. In the centre of the picture stands the German Emperor, with a huge sword in his hand, while a white-robed Justice points indignantly to the right of the picture, where Lord Kitchener with a bloody dagger is endeavouring to give the *coup de grâce* to a prostrate Boer. The figure of Ceres points the attention of the Tsar in the same direction, but he remains standing with his hands folded behind his back, with the idle knout in evidence, but not in use. The Angel of Liberty in vain appeals to Roosevelt to intervene, while John Bull, with his hat pulled over his eyes, sits in the midst of a heap of money-bags, and a typical Irishman, with his pipe in his hat, steals upon him from behind. Franz Joseph, in Austria, interposes between the quarrelling Slavs and Germans, while a typical Frenchman sits clasping his knees unmoved by the sad spectacle. A happy Easter vision truly.

The approach of the French elections produces a few not very good cartoons. Almost the only ones that are worth noticing are from *Le Rire's* picture-gallery of "Our Great Electors." The first is M. Méline, leader of the Opposition, and M. Bourgeois, who may be regarded as the heir-apparent of Waldeck-Rousseau.



*Le Rire, Paris.*]

M. Méline is off for the War.



*Nebelspalter.*]





Le Rivre.]

[Paris.]

**M. Bourgeois, says the Angel of Peace.**

The artist of *Le Grelot* represents the various leaders of French sections with the proposals with which they are identified, in the shape of fishers, each having caught his own fish, with which he hopes to secure the support of the electors.



Grelot.]

[Paris.]

"I'll have to have a good stomach all the same—the if that's what he gets! Bah! impudence, impudence! It's not the first time."

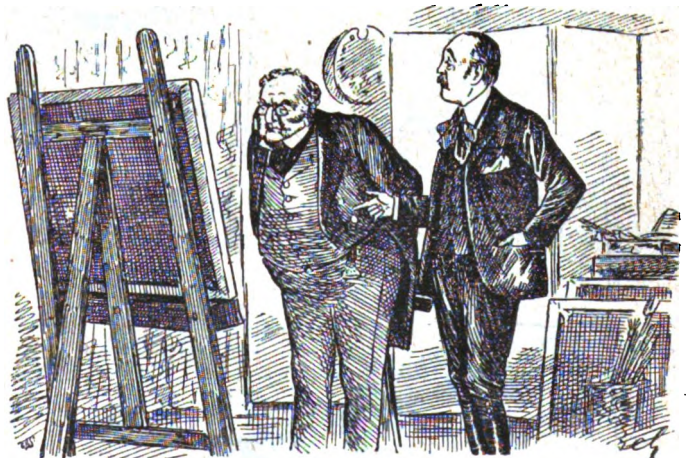
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Westminster Gazette.]

At home the Budget has been the pre-occupation of the cartoonist, especially the proposed reimposition of corn duties. Mr. Gould has excelled himself in hostile criticism of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's proposals. Here we have, for instance, the Babes in the Protectionist Wood, where the Ogre—to the huge satisfaction of Mr. James Lowther, Sir Howard Vincent and Mr. Chaplin—proposes to take some of the little ones' bread.

The Education Bill, amid the fierce revolt of the Nonconformists, has not yet found adequate expression in a cartoon. Mr. Gould mildly suggests the chief blot in the Bill in his cartoon representing John Bull examining the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Cabinet.



Westminster Gazette.]

### His Exhibition Picture.

MR. BULL: "But what's the subject?"  
MR. BALFOUR, R.A.: "Oh, the title is 'Education.'"  
MR. BULL: "It's rather sketchy, isn't it? The only thing I can make out is this building in the foreground."  
MR. BALFOUR, R.A.: "That's a Voluntary school."





[Weekly Freeman.]

[Dublin.]

NURSE WYNDHAM: "Isn't it a darling?"  
 U. I. L.: "It wants a lot of this syrup" (compulsory purchase).

The Land Bill is handled not unkindly by the *Weekly Freeman* of April 5th.

The *Minneapolis Times* touches upon the question of the Canadian tariff from the American point of view.



[Star.]

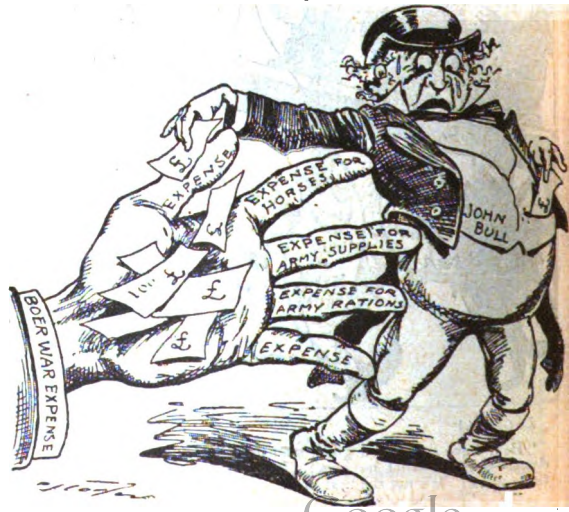
[Montreal.]

The *Montreal Star* gives the Canadian view of the bearing of the new taxes upon the much talked of Colonial Zollverein.

The *Minneapolis Times* represents John Bull (with a resemblance to Gladstone) finding the terrible push of the Boer War compelling him to empty his pockets.



[Minneapolis Times.]



[Minneapolis Times.] Digitized by Google





[Paris.]

[Paris.]

"I've seen him carried to his grave, Mirouton, mirouton, miroutaine: I've seen him carried to his grave, by four officers. For Cecil Rhodes is dead, Mirouton, mirouton, miroutaine, for Cecil Rhodes is dead; he will prow around no more, like a greedy jackal, Mirouton, mirouton, miroutaine, like a greedy jackal, in the Transvaal mines."

The *Manchester Umpire* has a vilely drawn but suggestive cartoon as to the way in which Mr. Rhodes's secret society of millionaires would be worked, according to the imagination of the Radicals.

The war has afforded fewer subjects than usual this month, and the peace negotiations are still too recent to afford much scope for the artists. The *Minneapolis Journal*, however, with its picture of the rival peace pipes

comes pretty near the centre of the situation. One of the most effective of all the American cartoons on the war is that which represents Mr. Chamberlain in his orchid house. The cartoon speaks for itself.



[Minneapolis.]

[Minneapolis.]

"If I could but agree on this, there would soon be a smoking of the Pipe of Peace."

There have been a good many savage articles in prose and verse in the foreign press upon the death of Cecil Rhodes, but the cartoonists have not been very busy with the subject. The French *Silhouette*, for instance, confines itself to gibing at the mourners round his bier, and parodies a popular song.

A French cartoon in *Le Rire*, which I do not reproduce, represents Death as chaining Cecil Rhodes in his shirt to a stake between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener. A wilderness of skulls lies at their feet, and in the distance two Boers contemplate the tragedy.

The subject of his will has suggested themes to both American and English artists. One of the American cartoons is distinctly amusing. It is sincerely to be hoped that the invasion of Oxford will not lead to the introduction of American skyscrapers into the city of dreaming spires.



[Manchester.]

[Manchester.]

"The underpinning of Anglo-Saxondom through a secret society of millionaires discontented with simply being rich."—*REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

"Schentlemen, der peezeness of der evening vill be election of officers, which are three—Treasurer, meinself; Assistant Treasurer, mein friendt Eckstein; Debuty Assistant Treasurer, mein friendt Bernstein. Dose in favour show in der usual vay."



[New York.]

Digitized by Google [New York.]





[Journal]

[New York.]

Will John Bull's "Pipe Dream" ever come true?

Cartoons in *Der Wahre Jacob* and *Ulk* also deal with the same subjects.

It is interesting to note the way in which the Australians deal with the new Alliance.

The bearing of the question upon White Australia is touched upon by the *Bulletin* in a cartoon in which Britannia, in a huge crinoline, presents her new little husband to her Australian son.



[Bulletin.]

[Sydney.]

BRITANNIA: "Now, my good little son, I've got married again; this is your new father. You must be very fond of him."

Much more sentimental is the cartoon in the *Melbourne Punch*, which represents John Bull making love to his little Geisha girl.



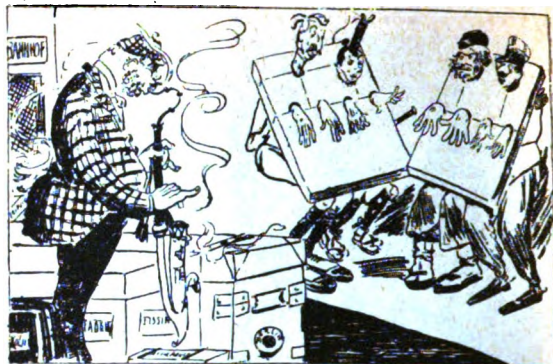
[Punch.]

[Melbourne.]

### A Happy Alliance.

JOHN BULL: "There, my sweet little Geisha girl, that's our engagement ring."

JAPAN: "At last the East is wedded to the West. I have dreamed of it, John; but I feared my dream was too good to be true."



[Pasquino.]

THE GERMAN TRAVELLER: "And now we can peacefully proceed to the opening of China."

The Franco-Russian note on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the various suggestions for keeping open the door in China have been a fertile theme for the caricaturists. One of the cleverest is that in *Pasquino*, which represents England and Japan, France and Russia wearing the *cangue*, while the German trader, free from any embarrassing alliances, proceeds to profit by his position of greater independence.

One of the cleverest of the cartoons on the Alliance is that which is reproduced from *Puck*, entitled "Sour Grapes."

*Kladderadatsch's* cartoon of the policy of the Open Door, in which France sits as a monkey upon the shoulders of Russia, is not less effective.



[Puck.]

[New York.]





[New York.]  
America's Tribute to His Gracious Majesty.

Bringing up the Rear of the Coronation Procession

The Coronation suggests various subjects to the anti-monarchical cartoonists of the United States. In the case of some of them it is possible that the personal feeling against Mr. Whitelaw Reid counts for quite as much as for any antipathy to the British monarchy. The animus against Mr. Whitelaw Reid is much more conspicuous in Mr. Oppen's cartoon than anything else.

The rumoured visit of the Prince of Wales to New York suggests to the *Minneapolis Journal* that Uncle Sam should attempt to rig himself up in English fashion, which now, it seems, includes the use of the eyeglass of Mr. Chamberlain.



[Minneapolis.]  
UNCLE SAM: "I wonder if I can ever keep the blawsted thing in me bloomin' eye."

In the cartoons bearing upon Continental politics one of the cleverest is that of *Der Wahre Jacob*, which caricatures the world as a kind of Barnum and Bailey's show, in which the unfortunate public figures as the skeleton man, the Agrarian as the fat man, and Social Reform as the dwarf lady. America hands South Africa to Mr. Chamberlain, "the stone-biter," while Russia, as the brown bear, nurses the dove of peace.



*Der Wahre Jacob.*

[Stuttg.]

The election of a Cuban President and the recognition of Cuban independence appear in a very different light according as they are viewed through German or American spectacles. *Kladderadatsch's* picture of Uncle Sam as a cat letting the Cuban mouse run for a little time is extremely effective.



*Kladderadatsch.*

[Berlin.]

On May 20th, this year, the administration of Cuba will be given over to the Cuban Government.

The cartoon in the *Minneapolis Times* shows the other side of the medal, representing Cuba as being allowed to swim in the waters of independence in perfect safety, knowing that the life-line of the Monroe Doctrine is well within her reach.



*Times.*

[Minneapolis.]

CUBA: "Oh, it's safe enough to go swimmin' in this pond with that lifeline in reach."





THE KING OF SPAIN AND THE  
QUEEN-REGENT.

# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## THE QUEEN-REGENT AND THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN.

AN APPRECIATION BY M<sup>LE</sup>. VACARESCO.

IN crossing the magnificent galleries of the Madrid Museum, and while gazing at the admirable portraits where the great Velasquez has painted the faces of the Habsburg sovereigns and princes, those Kings and Royal Infantes whose haughty gaze and weary demeanour still hide so much meaning, one is haunted by a vague resemblance which memory at first hesitates to point out. Then all at once, by the side of the proud delicate faces, a childish form seems to smile, the centuries disappear, the mystery of race and blood starts into life, and we remember King Alfonso XIII., such as we are accustomed to see him in State, when he tries to put on a serious air and sedate look, although his lips are ever ready to smile a wish that he strenuously endeavours to repress.

The Queen-Regent has had more trouble to teach her son to be a King than Royal mothers generally are noted to have, because children born in an exalted position and surrounded by flattery are always wont to get proud very early, whereas very early the infant King, El Reycito, as he is called in Spain, was wont to be humble, unassuming, and ever ready to allow all the children of his age to rule over him. Once only some consciousness of his rank awoke in him, and this when he was six years of age only. The anecdote is highly appreciated by the Spaniards, though the Queen was at the time known to have scolded her son severely, and blamed the people who had applauded at the feat.

According to an ancient tradition the Sovereigns of Spain have always to be accompanied in their drives by an equerry, a *caballerizo* of good birth, who precedes the Royal carriage. The young King one day, entering his landau with his nurse and his two sisters, noticed that the equerry was not in front of the horses. He somewhat sharply inquired in shrill

baby tones: "Where is the man?" The question passed unnoticed, the coachman whipped the horses, and the carriage was already far on the road, when the *caballerizo* rushed at full speed after the Royal equipage. The King ordered the coachman to stop, but this could not be, as the Queen had given

previous orders and forbidden any of her son's injunctions to be obeyed. In a fury the boy staggered to his feet and cried aloud to the guilty equerry: "Sir, let this never happen again!" Delighted by this proof of their King's spirited nature, the nurse, the ladies and the soldiers of the escort repeated the incident, and before the evening all the streets and salons of Madrid were teeming with the news, which provoked amusement, laughter and national pride. The Queen-Regent, on the contrary, punished the child, and the next day invited the most handsome and robust little boys of his age to take tea and play with the King at the Palace. When the children were assembled she placed them before a mirror. Of course, the

little King was the smallest and not the handsomest among them. "You see, dear child," said his mother, "that if there ever can be any difference between you and others that difference must exist in your soul, in your kindness and good qualities, since God, who alone is our Master, has created so many human creatures superior to you in appearance. Now, go and play with your friends and be more humble in the future." From that moment no trait of Alfonso XIII.'s pride could ever be discovered.

The young King, who is about to enter into his majority, and whose baby fingers have played with the sceptre from the very moment of his birth, unites in his person all the characteristics of the two great dynasties who have successively ruled over Spain. By his father he descends from the grandson of



The Queen-Regent of Spain.

XIV., from that famous Duc d'Anjou, who life regretted Versailles and his French family, whom St. Simon gives such a lively account in moirs, relating what Spanish etiquette and the onotonous life then led by the King of Spain ne towards changing the bright young Prince, half-crazy old man. When the Duc d'Anjou nce, in order to reach his new capital, Louis ronounced the famous sentence, "*Il n'y a plus inces*," and the imperious old monarch thought s that his words might possess the power of supg mountains, wells, and woods. The Duc 1 soon found out that this was not the case, e Pyrenees rose high and stern between him s native land, to which he never returned. Alfonso XIII. is at the same time a n and a Habsburg, because by his mother longs to the famous House of Austria, n thus claim Charles V. and Philip II. for his uncles, to whom he is now a direct heir. His right and quick, his graceful gait and somewhat s manner, he has inherited from his Bourbon y; whereas the Habsburgs seem to have en- him with their strong underlip and all the on, bordering on *entêtement*, for which they ver been conspicuous.

ould be most important and interesting to note renuously the Queen-Regent has worked to ) in her son the Bourbon heredity, because she red this as her duty to Spain and to the memory husband; how she has tried to develop in him qualities and even the defects of his Latin race ference to the virtues which came from her's family. The struggle proved a hard one. e wished her child to become a thorough prince, as the man she loved had been; erything leads us to believe that the young a Spaniard as genuine and true as his father n. Although the fate of queens and princesses tly the same as the fate of any other women; h legend and poetry have described their sor- id joys with more complacency than those of nt girl, and even of a great lady, only because ward circumstances that surround them are ble to enhance popular imagination, there grief which they alone can know, and whose ss endows them with sufferings numberless ep. They are when still very young trans- borne away from their native country, forced another nation than their own, to hide all npressions, to retain well hidden in their s even the slightest symptom of home-sickness. ne can tell whether Maria-Christina, who was eliest among the Austrian archduchesses, felt e regret of having left the sombre Imperial of Vienna or her own quieter home, where her a very clever Princess, usually gathered her all the remarkable men of the day. hristina thus led a happy, reckless life; her insisted on her studying hard, but her

recreations were pleasant, as, being a great favourite with her uncle the Emperor, she was often called upon to adorn a Court ball or display her brilliant conversational powers in a Court dinner. For those who know what a dinner at the Court of Austria means, since the late Empress had brought into Viennese society the fashion of speaking in undertones and rare monosyllables, the success obtained by Archduchess Maria-Christina, who, spite of her natural timidity and the freezing atmosphere, was ever gay and generous in fluent talk, has a real meaning. How often when the cares of the day are finished, when tedious ministers and querulous grandees can at last be dismissed, in the dim, sumptuous chambers of the Royal Palace at Madrid, must the Queen-Regent remember the delightful idyll of her youth, and hear again the sounds of the Austrian waltz as she glided on, led by a handsome cavalier whose fate and character she well knew, whose heart also began to understand her heart?

Alfonso XII. was then a cadet, and studied at the Theresianum school, an institution founded by Maria-Theresa. He had scarcely any hope of regaining Spain and the throne that his mother had lost. He preferred the young Archduchess Maria-Christina to all the other Austrian princesses because she was more like him and like the people of his race. The Emperor was fond of the handsome exiled Prince. Maria-Christina was aware that he would offer her nothing but an exile's home and an exile's doom. She had tasted enough of Court life to understand how worthless etiquette can be to those who, destitute of the rank they are entitled to, become cumbersome, and ever put courtiers and diplomats in the unpleasant dilemma of showing them some coldness or of wounding the feelings of their more fortunate adversaries. Yet she secretly loved and guessed that Alfonso entertained very kindly feelings towards her. But circumstances destroyed the dream of happiness at its very dawn. Alfonso was recalled to Spain, he became a King, and he met his cousin Mercedes. In Maria-Christina he had seen a symbol of consolation and pity. In Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, he saw the symbol of his own present state of mind, the symbol of hope, youth, and life. He married Mercedes. Every one knows how short this union proved and how the beautiful child and Queen closed her luminous black eyes at the very moment when the sun rose over the palace, when the cannons roared to proclaim that Queen Mercedes had reached her eighteenth birthday. The King then remembered Maria-Christina, and thus she became his wife.

There is something startling in the fate of a woman whose every step has ever trodden on tears, whose every smile has been covered with a veil of woe. Between the dark pine trees of Arcachon, wearing still the mourning dress she had adopted since her betrothal with the King, in memory of Mercedes, bearing in her trembling hands the portrait of the



departed Queen, she met again with Alfonso. The King was very popular in Madrid, where the new Queen awoke no other sentiment but utter indifference. Thus she led a secluded life by the side of her spirited husband; only those who approached seemed to awaken to a sense of her moral value and intellectual powers. But all the faculties she possessed were fixed on one aim! To please the King she neglected the care of pleasing others. Spain, of course, expected nothing else from her but an heir. She gave birth to a daughter, then to a second little girl, and when she had the joy of announcing a third hope the King had begun to suffer from the illness that killed him. During the long weary months of suffering and suspense and anguish the Queen felt she was surveyed by some as an enemy, and by everyone as an enigma, a living mystery; that her every gesture and word were looked upon as indications of her inward feelings, that the young woman who was about to become their ruler puzzled and annoyed her future subjects by the quiet reserve and keen perspicacity for which she was indebted to the stern principles and discipline of her Austrian education, whose rules, as applied to archdukes and arch-duchesses, have not much changed since the Middle Ages.

When, before being presented to the Queen, I visited, in company of M. Zarco del Valle, introducer of Ambassadors at the Spanish Court, the royal palace of Madrid, that most amiable and charming man related to me the Queen's *début* as a sovereign on the very day of the King's death.

"I think I still see her," said he, "as she was seated in the vast State Hall. She seemed crushed by grief and despondency. Her face and eyes were swollen by the tears she had shed. Her hands lay loosely in her lap and trembled. In the other room all the Diplomatic Corps was waiting to be introduced and deliver a message of condolence. But the

sight of the forlorn widow had broken my heart, and I hesitated long before I pronounced the official words, 'Madam, may I announce to your Majesty, His Eminence the Apostolic Nuncio?' Scarcely had the words crossed my lips than Maria-Christina started and stood upright before me, a queen and a ruler from head to foot, her forehead erect, a fire of resolution burning in the depths of her brown eyes. I then and there felt sure that the expecting mother would give birth to a king."

Of course the birth of Alfonso XIII. assured his mother's position, but the time which had to elapse between the hour when he was presented to his subjects naked on a silver plate and the present hour was a long one, and difficulties of all kinds surrounded his unconscious reign. To the utter astonishment of all the men of State who came to offer their counsels and services, and among whom the Queen ever preferred Canovas del Castillo, the silent and bashful young woman was well acquainted with all the *cosas de Espana*, spoke their language fluently, had studied their history and national character, questioned them with a knowing air on all subjects, proved a somewhat too eager pupil, and looked into all matters.

The Queen-Regent is very short-sighted, and this gives her an excellent pretext for scanning people's countenances very closely and for not leaving any subject before she has drawn all its marrow out of it.

She is full of humour and clear good sense; hates etiquette, though she has to bear up with it; often relates that the direst moments of her troublesome reign were those in which a death sentence was brought before her. "What," said she once, "must I sign this paper with the same hand that has caressed my children, and will perhaps deprive a mother of her child or a child of his parent? Has not God alone the right to destroy what He creates?"



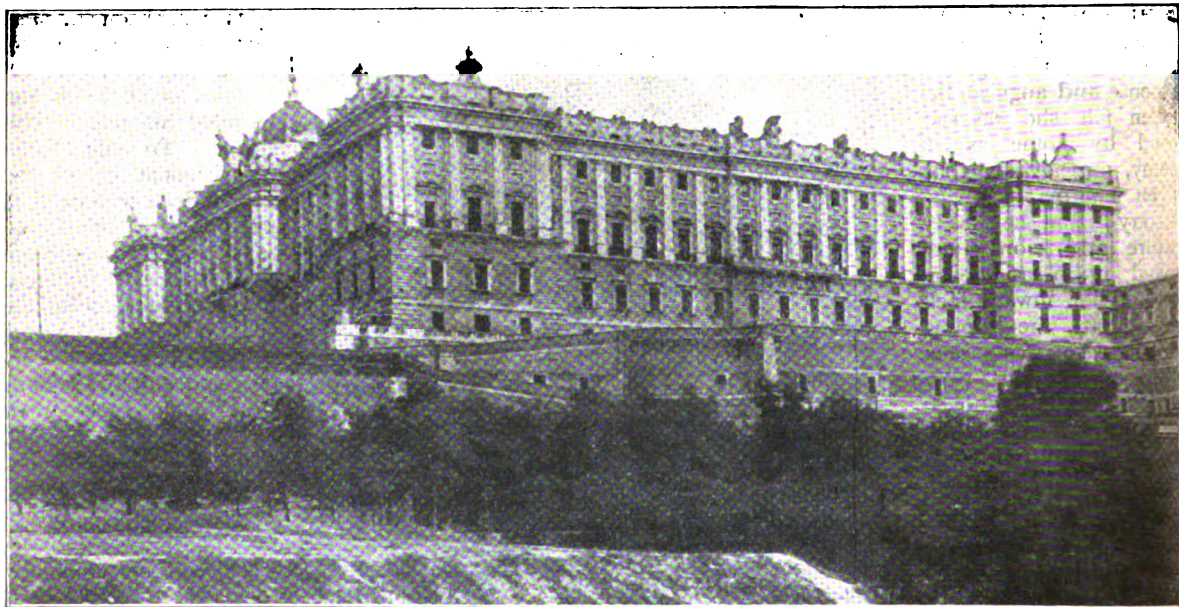
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.



The Cuban War proved a great trial to her. But the Queen-Regent of Spain is an optimist. Her valiant smile is not the "decorative smile" that the Empress Victoria ever referred to with disgust, alluding to the obligation in which a queen was placed to smile even when her heart is weary. The Queen-Regent smiles on courageously through the mist of her tears, but she smiles genuinely and with conviction. When I first saw her Majesty at Miramar (San Sébastien), in the clear drawing-room overlooking the sea, I had a vision of liveliness before me. Her mouth and her eyes wore the same smile, her attitude was one of quiet glee, though afterwards in the course of our long conversation I noticed how deep-set were the traces of suffering in her soul, how well she comprehended human grief,

Royal race in order to fulfil well all the duties of a good queen, she interrupted me and said quickly, "Oh, no, I am not at all of your opinion. I am sure any intelligent and good woman would be a perfect queen without having been educated for the purpose. In the case of a king, perhaps, the thing might be different. But a woman can always live up to any standard of virtue and force provided she is clever and kind."

The Spaniards are already in love with this young King. He is so like his father. This to their estimation is the best compliment they can pay him. Yet in visage and talk Alfonso XIII. very much resembles his mother. He possesses her sharp impulsive way, her voice, mellow and lively, her soft hair, her bashful and persistent smile, her charming way



The Royal Palace, Madrid.

and how deep was the source of compassion in her own bereaved heart. But whenever she spoke of her children, of the King and the future, the smile came back. She showed us, one after the other, all the photographs of Alfonso, and bade us mark the ever increasing air of health and vigour growing from one year to the other.

"He is good," said she, "but so turbulent, so eager for liberty. He envies the fisher children on the shore. Perhaps he is right to do so after all. He is not proud, but he wishes to look dignified, and when I scold him, which I never do in the presence of any other person, he keeps back his tears. I believe he will do. I have worked as much towards making him worthy of Spain, as towards making Spain worthy of her beautiful self." And as I spoke of the necessity of belonging to a

of questioning eagerly about all matters, her secret wilfulness. Although he is not very tall, he makes up for this deficiency by a kind of *nonchalant* grace very peculiar in one so young. When he walks with an elastic and rhythmical step he gives the impression of one who is accustomed to take the lead and to be looked at by a great number of people in so doing. He is extremely fond of his sisters and faithful playmates, and at the marriage of the Princess della Asturias everyone noticed his emotion when the Princess took her place by the side of her husband in the front of the altar.

So far the Queen-Regent has succeeded in allowing him to be a Spaniard through and through; to take the greatest interest in the smallest events of everyday life in Madrid, just as his father did; to know and call the *grandees* by their Christian names; to

find pleasure in Spanish sports and Spanish pursuits. He will, perhaps, be more liable than Maria-Christina to contract friendship with some of the personages of his Court, which habit is ever a danger for a king, who must, according to Louis XIV., prefer the servants of his function to those who serve his person.

Then the only weak point of the King's nature might be his extreme sensibility. Brought up by a mother whose tenderness is ardent and ever active, he is likewise tender, passionately proud of his native land, impulsive and full of sympathy for the poor and the weak. Etiquette already weighs upon him and he is impatient of its fetters. Before long Europe will learn to discover in this very young man, who in fact is only a child by years, a sovereign indeed and one whose actions are likely to change most of the ideas and currents that now cross the political life of Spain. Though the power of a constitutional monarch

be limited, still he can exercise a very important influence over events and statesmen when he really cares to do so. Let us then make vows that a long and brilliant period of peace and prosperity may glide on before King Alfonso XIII. joins his father under the gloomy vaults of the Escorial Chapel, where his grandfather, Don Francis of Assisi, has just been deposited, after having led, not far from Paris, a life as quiet and unobtrusive as his person.

Let us hope that the cares and sorrows of the Queen, who will no longer be called a Regent, are at an end, and that the quiet home she is about to choose for herself not far from the Palace may witness many joyous family gatherings, where the lively and valiant Maria-Christina would be likely to find some of the mirth of her youthful days.

HELENE VACARESCO.

### THE KAISER'S ONLY DAUGHTER.

In the *Girl's Realm* for May there is an amusing article by Minka von Drachenfels on the most important little girl in Germany, a little girl, it seems, fully alive to her own importance—Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, born September 13th, 1890. The Kaiser, speaking of his only daughter, has said more than once: "My daughter never forgets that she is the daughter of an Emperor, but she often forgets that her father is the Emperor." The little princess is, however, devoted to her father, and her pride knew no bounds the first time she was allowed to drive out with him in the Thiergarten of Berlin:—

Very gravely and with the utmost dignity she returned the greetings of the people in the street. When, however, she looked up at her father, she almost smiled, and then again, as though conscious of what was expected of her, composed her features into the expression she thought proper for so great an occasion.

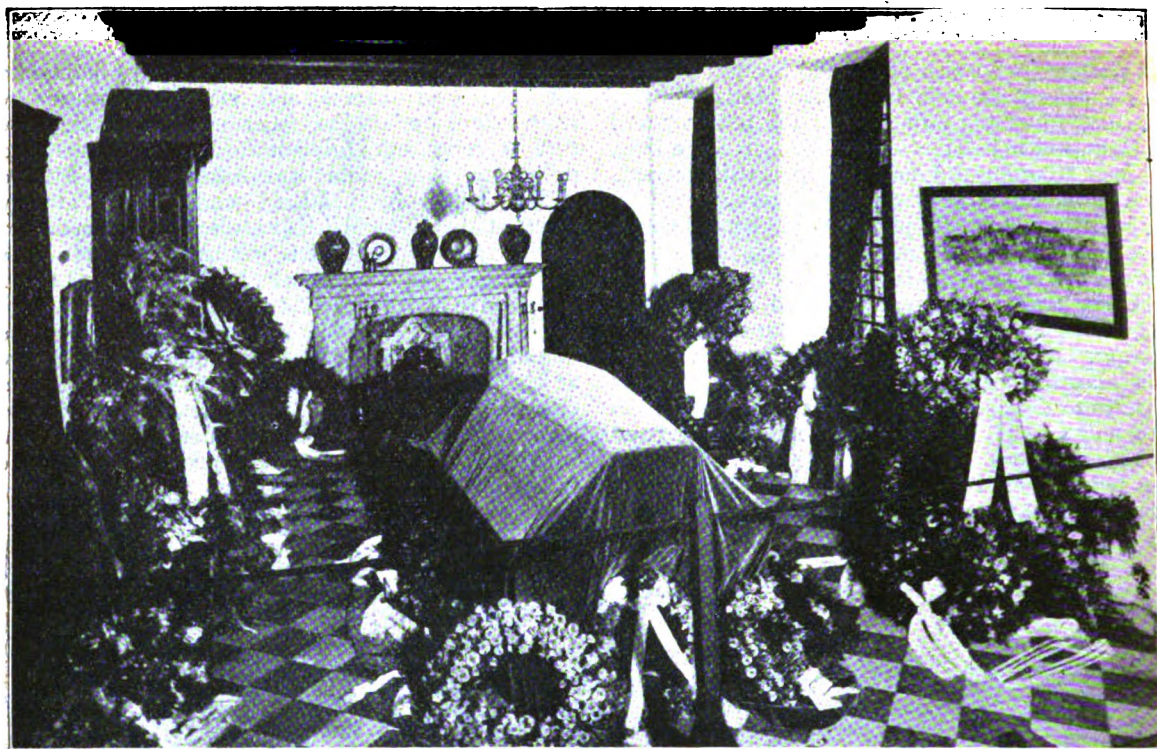
The Kaiser's two youngest children, Princess Luischen and Prince Joachim, generally play together,

and almost always accompany their Majesties when travelling. Two years ago, on arriving at Wiesbaden, the Kaiser and Kaiserin greatly delighted the crowd by driving to their Schloss with their children on their knees in the same carriage, although there were some complaints from those who had come long distances to see their sovereign, that they could not see the Kaiser because of Princess Luischen's big hat. A story goes that once when the two children were left alone together they were driven through the village of Weimar, just then ravaged by a disastrous fire. It struck them that the best way to help the homeless people would be to write to their father; and by return of post came the Imperial order to have the matter looked into, and help given.

The Kaiser's daughter is not, perhaps, quite so strictly brought up as her brothers; yet her lessons are never allowed to be interrupted. To her father's delight she shows signs of becoming a good pianist, and is an excellent horsewoman.







The Lying-in-State at his Residence, "Groote Schuur."



*Photograph by*

*[E. Peters, Cape Town.]*

The Funeral Procession leaving the Cathedral, Cape Town, for the Railway Station.

## THE BURIAL OF MR. RHODES.

# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## MR. RHODES'S WILL AND ITS GENESIS.

### A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED CHAPTER OF RECENT HISTORY.

IN the last number of this REVIEW I published what I called "The Political Will and Testament of Mr. Rhodes." Nothing that has appeared of late years has attracted such universal attention. It was everywhere recognised as one of those human documents which reveal character as the lightning flash reveals the dark recesses of a forest. It supplemented and completed that revelation of the real Rhodes which had been begun by the publication of his last will and testament. By some—to whom the discovery of the mistake in which they had persisted for so many years in misjudging the great figure which has now been removed from our midst was extremely distasteful—there was a disposition to detract from its value by cavilling either as to its date or as to the medium by which it was published to the world. "It was written nearly twelve years ago"—which is true. The exact date, however, was misquoted in my last number. The letter was begun on August 19th, 1891, and finished on September 3rd in the same year. It was suggested, and indeed asserted in some quarters where absolute ignorance may be pleaded as an excuse for unfounded assertion, that in the eleven years that had elapsed since the letter was written Mr. Rhodes had changed his opinions, and that the man who made the will founding the Oxford scholarships had put away the lofty ideals which were expressed in the letter of 1891.

Another pretext for belittling the significance of the letter was the fact that I was the medium through whom it was given to the world, and that I was, moreover, a discredited medium, because in almost the last year of his life Mr. Rhodes had removed my name from the list of his executors and joint heirs. It has even been suggested in some quarters that the removal of my name from the list of the executors was an outward and visible sign of the fact of his abandonment of his earlier ideals. It does not matter much what people say about me, but it does matter a very great deal what estimate they form of Mr. Rhodes and the conclusion at which they arrive as to the aspirations to realise which his last will and testament was framed. And here it may be permitted to me to correct one error into which at least one commentator has fallen.

The *Daily Telegraph* asserted that whatever Mr. Rhodes's ideas might have been in 1891, the fact that he had changed his standpoint and become a wiser and more statesmanlike man in 1899 was proved by the fact that when he drew up his will he omitted my name

from the number of his executors. This is not the case. When Mr. Rhodes framed his last will in July, 1899, he discussed its provisions with me and re-appointed me as one of his executors. It was only in January, 1901, after he had added other executors who were not consulted in the framing of the will, and who had taken no part in the prolonged gestation of the ideas that the will was framed to carry out, that he removed my name from the list of executors, not because he had abandoned the ideals explained in his previous communications, but simply and solely because, from what he considered my unaccountable eccentricity in opposing the war he thought it would be difficult for the executors to work harmoniously with me. Mr. Rhodes has never to my knowledge said a word, nor has he ever written a syllable, that implied that he surrendered the aspirations which were expressed in the letter I published last month in the REVIEW. So far from this being the case, in the long discussions which took place between us in the last years of his life, he re-affirmed as emphatically as at first his unshaken conviction as to the dream—if you like to call it so—or vision, which had ever been the guiding star of his life.

Let no one say that this is a matter of mere personal interest. It is, on the contrary, one of vital importance; for those who now or hereafter may be charged with the execution of Mr. Rhodes's will are bound to take into account in the fulfilment of their trust the wishes, the ideas, and the convictions of the "pious founder." For some years their duties will probably be circumscribed by the exact letter of the will, but in time to come, when they have discharged their immediate liabilities and have accumulated the necessary reserve fund to secure the permanence of the scholarships, the question will arise as to what were the aims and intentions of the man into whose inheritance they have entered. Upon this subject there is no person who can speak with more authority than myself. Since Mr. Rhodes's death I have had opportunities of making a close inquiry among those who have been most intimately associated with him from his college days until his death, with this result. I found that to none of them had Mr. Rhodes spoken as fully, as intimately, and as frequently as he talked to me concerning his aims and the purposes to which he wished his wealth to be devoted after his death. Nor will this seem very surprising to my readers when they learn—what I now state for the first time—that from the year 1891 till the year 1899 I was designated by Mr. Rhodes in the wills which preceded that of 1899 as the person



who was charged with the distribution of the whole of his fortune. From 1891-3 I was one of two, from 1893 to 1899 one of three, to whom his money was left; but I was specifically appointed by him to direct the application of his property for the promotion of the ideas which we shared in common.

Such a claim, merely put forth as an assertion, would probably be scouted by those who do not know me, and who are unaware of the relations which existed between Mr. Rhodes and myself. I may, therefore, be pardoned if, as a matter of some historic interest, I describe the genesis of Mr. Rhodes's will.

### THE DREAM OF HIS YOUTH.

When Mr. Rhodes had not yet completed his course at Oxford he drew up what he called "a draft of some of my ideas." It was when he was in Kimberley. He wrote it, he said, in his letter to me of August, 1891, when he was about twenty-two years of age. When he promised to send this to me to read, he said, "You will see that I have not altered much as to my feelings." In reality he must have written it at the beginning of 1877, otherwise he could not have referred to the Russo-Turkish War, which began in that year. On inquiry among those who were associated with him in his college days, I find that, although he talked much about almost every subject under heaven, he was very reticent as to the political ideas which were fermenting in his brain in the long days and nights that he spent on the veldt, away from intellectual society, communing with his own soul, and meditating upon the world-movements which were taking place around him. This document may be regarded as the first draft of the Rhodesian idea. It begins in characteristic fashion thus, with the exception of some passages omitted or summarised:—

"It often strikes a man to enquire what is the chief good in life; to one the thought comes that it is a happy marriage, to another great wealth, and as each seizes on the idea, for that he more or less works for the rest of his existence. To myself, thinking over the same question, the wish came to me to render myself useful to my country. I then asked the question, how could I?" He then discusses the question, and lays down the following dicta. "I contend that we are the first race in the world, and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race. I contend that every acre added to our territory means the birth of more of the English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence. Added to this the absorption of the greater portion of the world under our rule simply means the end of all wars." He then asks himself what are the objects for which he should work, and answers his question as follows: "The furtherance of the British Empire, for the bringing of the whole uncivilised world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making the Anglo-Saxon race but one Empire. What a dream! but yet it is probable. It is possible."

"I once heard it argued—so low have we fallen—in my own college, I am sorry to own it, by Englishmen, that it was a good thing for us that we have lost the United States. There are some subjects on which there can be no argument, and to an Englishman this is one of them. But even from an American's point of view just picture what they have lost. . . . All this we have lost and that country has lost owing to whom? Owing to two or three ignorant, pig-headed statesmen in the last century. At their door is the blame. Do you ever feel mad, do you ever feel murderous? I think I do with these men."

The rest of his paper is devoted to a discussion as to the best means of attaining these objects.

After recalling how the Roman Church utilises enthusiasm, he suggests the formation of a kind of secular Church for the extension of British Empire, which should have its members in every part of the British Empire working with one object and one idea, who should have its members placed at our universities and our schools, and should watch the English youth passing through their hands. Mr. Rhodes then proceeded to sketch the kind of men upon whose help such a Church could depend, how they should be recruited, and how they would work to "advocate the closer union of England and her colonies, to crush all disloyalty and every movement for the severance of our Empire." He concludes: "I think that there are thousands now existing who would eagerly grasp at the opportunity."

### HIS FIRST THREE WILLS.

Even at this early date, it will be perceived, the primary idea which found its final embodiment in the will of 1899 had been sufficiently crystallised in his mind to be committed to paper. It was later in the same year of 1877 that he drew up his first will. This document he deposited with me at the same time that he gave me his "political will and testament." It was in a sealed envelope, and on the cover was written a direction that it should not be opened until after his death. That will remained in my possession, unopened, until March 27th last, when I opened it in the presence of Mr. Hawksley. It was dated Kimberley, September 19th, 1877. It was written throughout in his own handwriting. It opened with a formal statement that he gave, devised, and bequeathed all his estates and effects of every kind, wherever they might be, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and to Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard (who died almost immediately after Mr. Rhodes; he was then Attorney-General for the province of Griqualand West), giving them full authority to use the same for the purposes of extending British rule throughout the world, for the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom, to all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labour, and enterprise, the consolidation of the Empire, the restoration of the Anglo-Saxon unity destroyed by the schism of

the eighteenth century, the representation of the colonies in Parliament, "and finally, the foundation of so great a Power as to hereafter render wars impossible and to promote the best interests of humanity."

This first will contains the master thought of Rhodes's life, the thought to which he clung with invincible tenacity to his dying day. The way in which he expressed it in these first writings which we have from his hand was "the furtherance of the British rule"; but in after years, as may be seen by comparing the political will and testament published in the *REVIEW* with the terms of the first will, his ideas were broadened, especially in one direction—viz., the substitution of the ideal of the unity of the English-speaking race for the extension of the British Empire throughout the world. To the undergraduate dreamer in the diamond diggings it was natural that the rapidly growing power of the United States and the ascendancy which it was destined to have as the predominant partner in the English-speaking world was not as clear as it became to him when greater experience and a wider outlook enabled him to take a juster measure of the relative forces with which he had to deal.

This first will was, however, speedily revoked. Mr. Rhodes seems to have soon discovered that the Colonial Secretary for the time being was of all persons the last to whom such a trust should be committed. He then executed his second will, which was a very informal document indeed. It was written on a single sheet of notepaper, and dated 1882. It left all his property to Mr. N. E. Pickering, a young man employed by the De Beers Company at Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes was much attached to him, and nursed him through his last illness. How much or how little he confided to Mr. Pickering about his ultimate aims I do not know, nor is there any means of ascertaining the truth, for Mr. Pickering has long been dead, and his secrets perished with him. Mr. Rhodes, in making the will in his favour, wrote him a note, saying his conditions were very curious, "and can only be carried out by a trustworthy person, and I consider you one."

After the death of Mr. Pickering Mr. Rhodes executed a third will in 1888, in which, after making provision for his brothers and sisters, he left the whole of the residue of his fortune to a financial friend, whom I will call X., in like manner expressing to him informally his desires and aspirations. This will was in existence when I first made acquaintance with Mr. Rhodes.

#### OW MR. RHODES MET MR. STEAD.

It occurred in the year 1889; but although it was the first occasion on which I met him, or was aware of the ideas which he entertained, he had for some years been one of the most enthusiastic of my readers ever since I succeeded in the direction of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (when Mr. Rhodes entered Parliament in the year 1883), and in the advocacy of what I called the Imperialism

of responsibility as opposed to Jingoism, which has been the note of everything that I have said or written ever since. It was in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that I published an article on Anglo-American reunion which brought me a much-prized letter from Russell Lowell, in which he said: "It is a beautiful dream, but it's none the worse on that account. Almost all the best things that we have in the world to-day began by being dreams." It was in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in those days that I conducted a continuous and passionate apostolate in favour of a closer union with the Colonies. It is amusing to look back at the old pages, and to find how the preservation of the trade route from the Cape to the Zambesi was stoutly contended for in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and cynically treated by the *Times*. The ideal of associating the Colonies with us in the duty of Imperial Defence was another of the fundamental doctrines of what we called in those days "the Gospel according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*." It was in the *Pall Mall* that we published "The Truth about the Navy," and the *Pall Mall*, more than any other paper, was closely associated with the heroic tragedy of General Gordon's mission to Khartoum.

Cecil Rhodes, brooding in intellectual solitude in the midst of the diamond diggers of Kimberley, welcomed with enthusiasm the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He found in it the crude ideas which he had embodied in his first will expressed from day to day with as great an enthusiasm as his own, and with a much closer application to the great movements which were moulding the contemporary history of the world. It is probable (although he never mentioned this) that the close personal friendship which existed between General Gordon and himself constituted a still closer tie between him and the editor of the journal whose interview had been instrumental in sending Gordon to Khartoum, and who through all the dark and dreary siege was the exponent of the ideas and the champion of the cause, of that last of the Paladins. Whatever contributory causes there may have been, Mr. Rhodes always asserted that his own ideas had been profoundly modified and moulded by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

But, as I said, it was not until 1889 that I was first introduced to him. As I had been interested in the extension of British power in Africa and in the extension of the northern trade route which rendered the northern expansion possible, I had constantly exerted myself in support of the ideas of Mr. Mackenzie, who was in more or less personal antagonism to the ideas of Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Rhodes both wished to secure the northern territory. Mr. Rhodes believed in thrusting the authority of Cape Colony northward, and Mr. Mackenzie was equally emphatic about placing Bechuanaland under the direct authority of the Crown. This difference of method, although it produced much personal estrangement, in no way affected their devotion to their common ideal. As I was on Mr.

Mackenzie's side, I had nothing to do with Mr. Rhodes; and when Sir Charles Mills (then Cape Agent-General) first proposed that I should meet him, I was so far from realising what it meant that I refused. Sir Charles Mills repeated his invitation with a persistency and an earnestness which overcame my reluctance; I abandoned a previous engagement, and accepted his invitation to lunch, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Rhodes, said Sir Charles Mills, wished to make my acquaintance before he returned to Africa. I met Mr. Rhodes at the Cape Agency, and was introduced to him by Sir Charles Mills on April 4th, 1889. After lunch, Sir Charles left us alone, and I had a three hours' talk with Mr. Rhodes. To say that I was astonished by what he said to me is to say little. I had expected nothing—was indeed rather bored at the idea of having to meet him—and vexed at having to give up a previous engagement. But no sooner had Sir Charles Mills left the room than Mr. Rhodes fixed my attention by pouring out the long dammed-up flood of his ideas. Immediately after I left him I wrote:—

"I have never met a man who, upon broad Imperial matters, was so entirely of my way of thinking."

On my expressing my surprise that we should be in such agreement, he laughed and said—

"It is not to be wondered at, because I have taken my ideas from the *Pall Mall Gazette*."

The paper permeated South Africa, he said, and he had met it everywhere. He then told me what surprised me not a little, and what will probably come to many of those who admire him to-day with a certain shock.

He said that although he had read regularly the *Pall Mall Gazette* in South Africa, it was not until the year 1885 that he had realised that the editor of the paper, whose ideas he had assimilated so eagerly, was a person who was capable of defending his principles regardless of considerations of his own ease and safety. But when in 1885 I published "The Maiden Tribute" and went to gaol for what I had done, he felt, "Here is the man I want—one who has not only the right principles, but is more anxious to promote them than to save his own skin." He tried to see me, drove up to Holloway Gaol and asked to be admitted, was refused, and drove away in a pretty fume. Lord Russell of Killowen had the same experience, with the same result. No one can see a prisoner without an order from the Home Office.

Mr. Rhodes did not tell me, what I learned only since his death from Mr. Maguire, that the solitary occasion on which Mr. Rhodes ever entered Exeter Hall was when, together with Mr. Maguire, he attended an indignation meeting, called to protest against my imprisonment, which was addressed, among others, by Mrs. Josephine Butler and Mrs. Fawcett.

He left for Africa without seeing me; but on his return in 1889 he said he would not sail until he had

met me and told me all his plans. Hence he had made Sir Charles Mills arrange this interview in order to talk to me about them all, and specially to discuss how he could help me to strengthen and extend my influence as editor.

Writing to my wife immediately after I had left him, I said:—

"Mr. Rhodes is my man.

"I have just had three hours' talk with him.

"He is full of a far more gorgeous idea in connection with the paper than even I have had. I cannot tell you his scheme, because it is too secret. But it involves millions. . . . He expects to own, before he dies, four or five millions, all of which he will leave to carry out the scheme of which the paper is an integral part. . . . His ideas are federation, expansion, and consolidation of the Empire.

"He is . . . about thirty-five, full of ideas, and regarding money only as a means to work his ideas. He believes more in wealth and endowments than I do. He is not religious in the ordinary sense, but has a deeply religious conception of his duty to the world, and thinks he can best serve it by working for England. He took to me; told me things he has told to no other man, save X. . . . It seems all like a fairy dream."

It is not very surprising that it had that appearance. Never before or since had I met a millionaire who calmly declared his intention to devote all his millions to carry out the ideas which I had devoted my life to propagate.

Mr. Rhodes was intensely sympathetic, and like most sympathetic people he would shut up like an oyster when he found that his ideas on "deep things" which were near to his heart moved listeners to cynicism or to sneers.

He was almost apologetic about his suggestion that his wealth might be useful. "Don't despise money," he said. "Your ideas are all right, but without money you can do nothing." "The twelve apostles did not find it so," I said; and so the talk went on. He expounded to me his ideas about underpinning the Empire by a Society which would be to the Empire what the Society of Jesus was to the Papacy, and we talked on and on, upon very deep things indeed.

Before we parted we had struck up a firm friendship which stood the strain even of the Raid and the War on his part and of "Shall I Slay my Brother Boer?" and "Hell Let Loose" on mine. From that moment I felt I understood Rhodes. I, almost alone, had the key to the real Rhodes, and I felt that from that day it was my duty and my privilege to endeavour to the best of my ability to interpret him to the world. I kept no written notes of that memorable conversation. But the spirit and drift of our talk the following extract from a letter which I wrote to Mr. Rhodes three months later may suffice to illustrate:—

"I have been thinking a great deal since I first saw you about your great idea" (that of the Society, which

he certainly did not take from the *Pall Mall Gazette*), "and the more I think the more it possesses me, and the more I am shut up to the conclusion that the best way in which I can help towards its realisation is, as you said in a letter to me last month, by working towards the paper. . . . If, as it seems to me, your idea and mine is in its essence the undertaking according to our lights to rebuild the City of God and reconstitute in the nineteenth century some modern equivalent equipped with modern appliances of the Mediæval Church of the ninth century on a foundation as broad as Humanity, then some preliminary inspection of the planet would seem almost indispensable."

Any immediate action in this direction, however, was postponed until he made a success of Mashonaland. He wrote, "If we made a success of this, it would be doubly easy to carry out the programme which I sketched out to you, a part of which would be the paper."

So he wrote from Lisbon on his way out. A year later (November 25th, 1890) he wrote :—

"My dear Stead,—I am getting on all right, and you must remember that I am going on with the same ideas as we discussed after lunch at Sir Charles Mills'. . . . I am sorry I never met Booth. I understand what he is exactly. . . . When I come home again I must meet Cardinal Manning, but I am waiting until I make my Charter a success before we attempt our Society—you can understand."

#### MR. RHODES AND THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

By the time this letter reached me I was leaving the *Pall Mall Gazette* and preparing for the publication of the first number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It was an enterprise in which Mr. Rhodes took the keenest interest. The first number was issued on January 15th, 1891. He regarded it as a practical step towards the realisation of his great idea, the reunion of the English-speaking world through the agency of a central organ served in every part of the world by affiliated Helpers.

This interest he preserved to the last. He told me with great glee when last in England how he had his copy smuggled into Kimberley during the siege at a time when martial law forbade its circulation, and although he made wry faces over some of my articles, he was to the end keenly interested in its success.

After this explanation I venture to inflict upon my readers some extracts from the opening address "To all English-speaking Folk," which appeared in the first number of the REVIEW. Possibly they may read it to-day with more understanding of its significance, and of what lay behind in the thought of the writer. Mr. Rhodes regarded it, he used to say, as "an attempt to realise our ideas," for after the first talk with him when he touched upon these "deep things,"

it was never "my ideas" or "your ideas," but always "our ideas." Bearing that in mind, glance over a few brief extracts from the manifesto with which this periodical was launched into the world :—

#### TO ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING FOLK.

There exists at this moment no institution which even aspires to be to the English-speaking world what the Catholic Church in its prime was to the intelligence of Christendom. To call attention to the need for such an institution, adjusted, of course, to the altered circumstances of the New Era, to enlist the co-operation of all those who will work towards the creation of some such common centre for the inter-communication of ideas, and the universal diffusion of the ascertained results of human experience in a form accessible to all men, are the ultimate objects for which this REVIEW has been established.

We shall be independent of party, because, having a very clear and intelligible faith, we survey the struggles of contending parties from the standpoint of a consistent body of doctrine, and steadily seek to use all parties for the realisation of our ideals.

These ideals are unmistakably indicated by the upward trend of human progress and our position in the existing economy of the world. Among all the agencies for the shaping of the future of the human race none seem so potent now and still more hereafter as the English-speaking man. Already he begins to dominate the world. The Empire and the Republic comprise within their limits almost all the territory that remains empty for the overflow of the world. Their citizens, with all their faults, are leading the van of civilisation, and if any great improvements are to be made in the condition of mankind, they will necessarily be leading instruments in the work. Hence our first starting-point will be a deep and almost awe-struck regard for the destinies of the English-speaking man. To use Milton's famous phrase, faith in "God's Englishmen" will be our inspiring principle. To make the Englishman worthy of his immense vocation, and, at the same time, to help to hold together and strengthen the political ties which at present link all English-speaking communities save one in a union which banishes all dread of internecine war, to promote by every means a fraternal union with the American Republic, to work for the Empire, to seek to strengthen it, to develop it, and, when necessary, to extend it, these will be our plainest duties.

Imperialism within limits defined by common sense and the Ten Commandments is a very different thing from the blatant Jingoism which some years ago made the very name of empire stink in the nostrils of all decent people. The sobering sense of the immense responsibilities of our Imperial position is the best prophylactic for the frenzies of Jingoism. And in like manner the sense of the lamentable deficiencies and imperfections of "God's Englishmen," which results from a strenuous attempt to make them worthy of their destinies, is the best preservative against that odious combination of cant and arrogance which made Heine declare that the Englishman was the most odious handiwork of the Creator. To interpret to the English-speaking race the best thought of the other peoples is one among the many services which we would seek to render to the Empire.

We believe in God, in England, and in Humanity. The English-speaking race is one of the chief of God's chosen agents for executing coming improvements in the lot of mankind. If all those who see that could be brought into hearty union to help all that tends to make that race more fit to fulfil its providential mission, and to combat all that hinders or impairs that work, such an association or secular order would constitute a nucleus or rallying point for all that is most vital in the English world, the ultimate influence of which it would be difficult to overrate.

This is the highest of all the functions to which we aspire. Our supreme duty is the winnowing out by a process of natural



selection, and enlisting for hearty service for the commonweal all those who possess within their hearts the sacred fire of patriotic devotion to their country.

Who is there among the people who has truth in him, who is no self-seeker, who is no coward, and who is capable of honest, painstaking effort to help his country? For such men we would search as for hid treasures. They are the salt of the earth, and the light of the world, and it is the duty and the privilege of the wise man to see that they are like cities set on the hill, which cannot be hid.

The great word which has now to be spoken in the ears of the world is that the time has come when men and women must work for the salvation of the State with as much zeal and self-sacrifice as they now work for the salvation of the individual. To save the country from the grasp of demons innumerable, to prevent this Empire or this Republic becoming an incarnate demon of lawless ambition and cruel love of gold, how many men or women are willing to spend even one hour a month or a year? The religious side of politics has not yet entered the minds of men.

What is wanted is a revival of civic faith, a quickening of spiritual life in the political sphere, the inspiring of men and women with the conception of what may be done towards the salvation of the world, if they will but bring to bear upon public affairs the same spirit of self-sacrificing labour that so many thousands manifest in the ordinary drudgery of parochial and evangelistic work. It may, no doubt, seem an impossible dream.

That which we really wish to found among our readers is in very truth a civic church, every member of which should zealously—as much as it lay within him—preach the true faith, and endeavour to make it operative in the hearts and heads of its neighbours. Were such a church founded it would be as a great voice sounding out over sea and land the summons to all men to think seriously and soberly of the public life in which they are called to fill a part. Visible in many ways is the decadence of the Press. The mentor of the young democracy has abandoned philosophy, and stuffs the ears of its Telemachus with descriptions of Calypso's petticoats and the latest scandals from the Court. All the more need, then, that there should be a voice which, like that of the muezzin from the Eastern minaret, would summon the faithful to the duties imposed by their belief.

This, it may be said, involves a religious idea, and when religion is introduced harmonious co-operation is impossible. That was so once; it will not always be the case.

To establish a periodical circulating throughout the English-speaking world, with its affiliates or associates in every town, and its correspondents in every village, read as men used to read their Bibles, not to waste an idle hour, but to discover the will of God and their duty to man, whose staff and readers alike are bound together by a common faith and a readiness to do common service for a common end, that, indeed, is an object for which it is worth while to make some sacrifice. Such a publication so supported would be at once an education and an inspiration; and who can say, looking at the present condition of England and of America, that it is not needed?

That was my idea as I expressed it. That was Mr. Rhodes's idea also. It was "our idea"—his idea of the secret society—broadened and made presentable to the public without in any way revealing the esoteric truth that lay behind. Mr. Rhodes recognised this, and eagerly welcomed it.

#### MR. RHODES'S FOURTH WILL.

Mr. Rhodes returned to England in 1891, and the day after his arrival he came round to Mowbray House and talked for three hours concerning his plans, his hopes, and his ideas. Fortunately, immediately after he left I dictated to my secretary a full report of

the conversation, which, as usual, was very discursive and ranged over a great number of subjects of the day. It was in this conversation, after a close and prolonged argument, that he expressed his readiness to adopt the course from which he had at first recoiled—viz., that of securing the unity of the English-speaking race by consenting to the absorption of the British Empire in the American Union if it could not be secured in any other way. In his first dream he clung passionately to the idea of British ascendancy—this was in 1877—in the English-speaking union of which he then thought John Bull was to be the predominant partner. But in 1891, abandoning in no whit his devotion to his own country, he expressed his deliberate conviction that English-speaking reunion was so great an end in itself as to justify even the sacrifice of the distinctive features and independent existence of the British Empire. At our first conversation in 1889 he had somewhat demurred to this frank and logical acceptance of the consequences of his own principles; but in 1891 all hesitation disappeared, and from that moment the ideal of English-speaking reunion assumed its natural and final place as the centre of his political aspirations. He resumed very eagerly his conversation as to the realisation of his projects. He was in high spirits, and expressed himself as delighted with the work which I had done in founding the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and especially with the effort which was made to secure the co-operation of the more public-spirited persons of our way of thinking in every constituency in the country, which formed the inspiration of the Association of Helpers.

"You have begun," said he, "to realise my idea. In the *REVIEW* and the Association of Helpers you have made the beginning which is capable afterwards of being extended so as to carry out our idea."

We then discussed the persons who should be taken into our confidence. At that time he assured me he had spoken of it to no one, with the exception of myself and two others. He authorised me to communicate with two friends, now members of the Upper House, who were thoroughly in sympathy with the gospel according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and who had been as my right and left hands during my editorship of that paper.

He entered at considerable length into the question of the disposition of his fortune after his death. He said that if he were to die then, the whole of his money was left absolutely at the disposition of X.

"But," he said, "the thought torments me sometimes when I wake at night that if I die, all my money will pass into the hands of a man who, however well disposed, is absolutely incapable of understanding my ideas. I have endeavoured to explain them to him, but I could see from the look on his face that it made no impression, that the ideas did not enter his mind, and that I was simply wasting my time."

Mr. Rhodes went on to say that his friend's son was even less sympathetic than the father, and he spoke with pathos of the thought of his returning to the world after he was dead, and seeing none of his money applied to the uses for the sake of which he had made his fortune.

Therefore, he went on to say, he proposed to add my name to that of X., and to leave at the same time a letter which would give X. to understand that the money was to be disposed of by me, in the assured conviction that I should employ every penny of his millions in promoting the ideas to which we had both dedicated our lives.

I was somewhat startled at this, and suggested that X. would be considerably amazed when he found himself saddled with such a joint-heir as myself, and I suggested to Mr. Rhodes that he had better explain the change which he was making in his will to X. while he was here in London.

"No," he said, "my letter will make it quite plain to him."

"Well," I said, "but there may be trouble. When the will is opened, and he discovers that the money is left really at my disposition, instead of at his, there may be ructions."

"I don't mind that," said Mr. Rhodes; "I shall be gone then."

Mr. Rhodes then superseded the will on a sheet of note-paper, which left his fortune to X., by a formal will, in which the whole of his real and personal estate was left to "X." and to "W. Stead, of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS." This will, the fourth in order, was signed in March, 1891.

In 1892 Mr. Rhodes was back in London, and again the question of the disposition of his fortune came up, and he determined to make a fifth will. Before he gave his final instructions he discussed with me the question whether there should not be a third party added, so that we should be three. We discussed one or two names, and he afterwards told me that he had added Mr. Hawksley as a third party. His reasons for doing this were that he liked Mr. Hawksley, and had explained, expounded, and discussed his views with him, and found him sympathetic. He went on to say:—

"I think it is best that it should be left so. You know my ideas, and will carry them out. But there will be a great deal of financial administration that X. will look after. Many legal questions will be involved, and these you can safely leave in the hands of Mr. Hawksley."

And so it was that when the fifth will, drafted in 1892, was signed by Mr. Rhodes in 1893, X., Mr. Hawksley and myself were left sole executors and joint heirs of Mr. Rhodes's fortune, with the understanding that I was the custodian of the Rhodesian ideas, that I was to decide as to the method in which the money was to be used according to these ideas, subject to the advice of X. on financial matters, and of Mr. Hawksley on matters of law.

## HIS POLITICAL WILL AND TESTAMENT.

On bidding me good-bye, after having announced the completion of his arrangements, Mr. Rhodes stated that when he got to Africa he would write out his ideas, and send them to me in order that I might put them into literary dress and publish them under his name as his ideas. It was in fulfilment of this promise that he sent me the letter dated August 19th and September 3rd, 1891, the publication of which in its original form last month subjected me at the hands of some ill-informed persons to an imputation of breach of confidence. As a matter of fact, what I called his "political will and testament" was written by him at his own suggestion in order that I might publish it in literary dress in his name as an expression of his views. I carried out his instructions, and published the substance of this letter, with very slight modifications necessary to give it the clothing that he desired, as a manifesto to the electors at the General Election of 1895. Mr. Rhodes's personality, however, at that time had not loomed sufficiently large before the mind of the British public for the expression of his opinions to excite the interest and attention of the world. Hence, when I published the original draft after his death it was received everywhere as throwing altogether new light upon Mr. Rhodes's character.

In 1894 Mr. Rhodes came to England and again discussed with me the working of the scheme, reported to me his impressions of the various Ministers and leaders of Opposition whom he met, discussing each of them from the point of view as to how far he would assist in carrying out "our ideas." We also discussed together various projects for propaganda, the formation of libraries, the creation of lectureships, the despatch of emissaries on missions of propagandism throughout the Empire, and the steps to be taken to pave the way for the foundation and the acquisition of a newspaper which was to be devoted to the service of the cause. There was at one time a discussion of a proposal to endow the Association of Helpers with the annual income of £5,000, but Mr. Rhodes postponed the execution of this scheme until he was able to make the endowment permanent. He was heavily drawn upon in the development of Rhodesia, he did not wish to realise his securities just then, but he entered with the keenest interest into all these projects.

"I tell you everything," he said to me; "I tell you all my plans. You tell me all your schemes, and when we get the northern country settled, we shall be able

to carry them out. It is necessary," he added, "that I should tell you all my ideas, in order that you may know what to do if I should go. But," he went on, "I am still full of vigour and life, and I don't expect that I shall require anyone but myself to administer my money for many years to come."

It was at an interview in January, 1895, that Mr. Rhodes first announced to me his intention to found scholarships. It is interesting to compare the first draft of his intentions with the final form in which it was given in his will of 1899 and its codicil of 1900. He told me that when he was on the Red Sea in 1893 a thought suddenly struck him that it would be a good thing to create a number of scholarships tenable at a residential English University, that should be open to the various British Colonies. He proposed to found twelve scholarships every year, each tenable for three years, of the value of £250 a year, to be held at Oxford. He said he had added a codicil to his will making provision for these scholarships, which would entail an annual charge upon his estate of about £10,000 a year. He explained that there would be three for French Canadians and three for British. Each of the Australasian Colonies, including Western Australia and Tasmania, was to have three—that is to say, one each year; but the Cape, because it was his own Colony, was to have twice as many scholarships as any other Colony. This, he said, he had done in order to give us, as his executors and heirs, a friendly lead as to the kind of thing he wanted done with his money. The scholarships were to be tenable at Oxford.

When Mr. Rhodes left England in February, 1895, he was at the zenith of his power. Alike in London and in South Africa, every obstacle seemed to bend before his determined will. It was difficult to say upon which political party he could count with greater confidence for support. He was independent of both parties, and on terms of more or less cordial friendship with one or two leaders in both of the alternative Governments. In Rhodesia the impis of Lobengula had been shattered, and a territory as large as the German Empire had been won for civilisation at a cost both in blood and treasure which is in signal contrast to the expenditure incurred for such expeditions when directed from Downing Street. When he left England everything seemed to point to his being able to carry out his greater scheme, when we should be able to have undertaken the propagation of "our ideas" on a wider scale throughout the world.

### THE RAID.

And then, upon this fair and smiling prospect, the abortive conspiracy in Johannesburg of the Raid cast its dark and menacing shadow over the scene. No one in all England had more reason than I to regret the diversion of Mr. Rhodes's energies from the path which he had traced for himself. Who can imagine to what pinnacle of greatness Mr. Rhodes might not have risen if the natural and normal pacific development of South Africa, which was progressing so steadily under his enlightened guidance, had not been rudely interrupted by the fiasco for which Mr. Rhodes was not primarily responsible.

It was what seemed to me the inexplicable desire of Mr. Rhodes to obtain Bechuanaland as a jumping-off place which led to the first divergence of view between him and myself on the subject of South African policy. The impetuosity with which his emissaries pressed for the immediate transfer of Bechuanaland to the Chartered Company made me very uneasy, and I resolutely opposed the cession of the jumping-off place subsequently used by Dr. Jameson as a base for his Raid. Mr. Rhodes was very wroth, and growled like an angry bear at what he regarded as my perversity in objecting to a cession of territory for which I could see no reason, but which he thought it ought to have been enough for me that he desired it. My opposition was unfortunately unavailing.

In the two disastrous years which followed the Raid, although I saw Mr. Rhodes frequently, we talked little or nothing about his favourite Society. More pressing questions pre-occupied our attention. I regretted that Mr. Rhodes was not sent to gaol, and told him so quite frankly.

For reasons which need not be stated, as they are sufficiently obvious, no attempt was made to bring Mr. Rhodes to justice. His superiors were publicly whitewashed, while the blow fell heavily upon his subordinates. When Mr. Rhodes came back to "face the music," he fully expected that he would be imprisoned, and had even planned out a course of reading by which he hoped to improve the enforced sojourn in a convict cell.

Through all that trying time I can honestly say that I did my level best to help my friend out of the scrape in which he had placed himself without involving the nation at the same time in the disaster which subsequently overtook it. My endeavour to induce all parties to tell the truth and to shoulder the modicum of blame attaching to each for his

share of the conspiracy failed. Mr. Rhodes was offered up as a scapegoat. But although differing so widely on the vital question with which was bound up the future of South Africa, my relations with Mr. Rhodes remained as affectionate and intimate as ever. The last time I saw him before the war broke out we had a long talk, which failed to bring us to agreement. Mr. Rhodes said that he had tried his hand at settling the Transvaal business, but he had made such a mess of it that he absolutely refused to take any initiative in the matter again. The question was now in the hands of Lord Milner, and he appealed to me to support my old colleague, for whose nomination as High Commissioner I was largely responsible. I said that while I would support Milner in whatever policy he thought fit to pursue, so long as he confined himself to measures of peace, I could not believe, even on his authority, that the situation in South Africa would justify an appeal to arms. Mr. Rhodes replied:—

“You will support Milner in any measure that he may take short of war. I make no such limitation. I support Milner absolutely without reserve. If he says peace, I say peace; if he says war, I say war. Whatever happens, I say ditto to Milner.”

In justice to Mr. Rhodes it must be said that he was firmly convinced that President Kruger would yield, and that no resort to arms would be necessary. He went to South Africa, and I went to the Hague, and we never met again until after the siege of Kimberley.

#### HIS LAST WILL.

It was in July, 1899, before the outbreak of the war, that Mr. Rhodes revoked his will of 1891, and substituted for it what is now known as his last will and testament. It is probable that the experience which we had gained since the Raid of the difficulties of carrying out his original design led him to recast his will to give it a scope primarily educational, instead of leaving the whole of his estate to me and my joint-heirs to be applied as I thought best for the furtherance of his political idea. Anyhow, the whole scheme was recast. Trustees were appointed for carrying out various trusts, all of which, however, did not absorb more than half of the income of his estate. The idea which found expression in all his earlier wills reappeared solely in the final clause appointing his trustees and executors joint-heirs of the residue of the estate.

In selecting the executors, trustees and joint-heirs, Mr. Rhodes substituted the name of Lord Grey for that of X., re-appointed Mr. Hawksley and myself, strengthened the financial element by adding the

names of Mr. Beit and Mr. Michell, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and then crowned the edifice by adding the name of Lord Rosebery. As the will stood at the beginning of the war, there were six executors, trustees, and joint-heirs—to wit, Mr. Hawksley and myself, representing the original legatees, Lord Rosebery, Lord Grey, Mr. Beit, and Mr. Michell.

Many discussions took place during the framing of this will. In those preliminary discussions I failed to induce Mr. Rhodes to persevere in his original intention to allow the scholarships to be held equally at Oxford and Cambridge, and therein I think Mr. Rhodes was right. I was more fortunate, however, in inducing him to extend the scope of his scholarships so as to include in the scheme the States and Territories of the American Union, but he refused to open his scholarships to women. He was for some time in difficulty as to how to provide for the selection of his scholarships, for he rejected absolutely all suggestions which pointed to competitive examination pure and simple. A suggestion made by Professor Lindsay, of Glasgow, that the vote of the boys in the school should be decisive as to the physical and moral qualities of the competitors which Mr. Rhodes desiderated was submitted by me to Mr. Rhodes, and incorporated by him in the body of the will. The precise proportion of the marks to be allowed under each head was not finally fixed until the following year. So far as I was concerned, although still intensely interested in Mr. Rhodes's conceptions, the change that was then made immensely reduced my responsibility. To be merely one of half a dozen executors and trustees was a very different matter from being charged with the chief responsibility of using the whole of Mr. Rhodes's wealth for the purposes of political propaganda, which, if Mr. Rhodes had been killed by the Matabele or had died any time between 1891 and 1899, it would have been my duty to undertake.

When, after the raising of the siege of Kimberley, Mr. Rhodes returned to London, I had a long talk with him at the Burlington Hotel in April, 1900. Mr. Rhodes, although more affectionate than he had ever been before in manner, did not in the least disguise his disappointment that I should have thrown myself so vehemently into the agitation against the war. It seemed to him extraordinary; but he charitably concluded it was due to my absorption in the Peace Conference at the Hague. His chief objection, which obviously was present to his mind when, nearly twelve months later, he removed my name from the will, was not so much the fact that I differed from him in judgment about the war, as that I was not willing to subordinate my judgment to that of the majority of our associates who were on the spot. He said:—

“That is the curse which will be fatal to our ideas—insubordination. Do not you think it is very disobedient of you? How can our Society be worked if



each one sets himself up as the sole judge of what ought to be done? Just look at the position here. We three are in South Africa, all of us your boys" (for that was the familiar way in which he always spoke), "I myself, Milner and Garrett, all of whom learned their politics from you. We are on the spot, and we are unanimous in declaring this war to be necessary. You have never been in South Africa, and yet instead of deferring to the judgment of your own boys, you fling yourself into a violent opposition to the war. I should not have acted in that way about an English question or an American question. No matter how much I might have disliked the course which you advised, I would have said 'No, I know Stead; I trust his judgment, and he is on the spot. I support whatever policy he recommends.'"

"It's all very well," I replied, "but you see, although I have never been in South Africa, I learned my South African policy at the feet of a man who was to me the greatest authority on the subject. He always impressed upon me one thing so strongly that it became a fixed idea in my mind, from which I could never depart. That principle was that you could not rule South Africa without the Dutch, and that if you quarrelled with the Dutch, South Africa was lost to the Empire. My teacher," I said, "whose authority I reverence—perhaps you know him? His name was Cecil John Rhodes. Now I am true to the real, aboriginal Cecil John Rhodes, and I cannot desert the principles which he taught me merely because another who calls himself by the same name advises me to follow an exactly opposite policy."

Mr. Rhodes laughed and said: "Oh, well, circumstances have changed. But after all that does not matter now. The war is ending and that is a past issue."

#### THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Then, later on, when Mr. Hawksley came in, we had a long discussion concerning the number of marks to be allotted under each of the heads.

Mr. Rhodes said: "I'll take a piece of paper. I have got my three things. You know the way I put them," he said laughing, as he wrote down the points. "First, there are the three qualities. You know I am all against letting the scholarships merely to people who swot over books, who have spent all their time over Latin and Greek. But you must allow for that element which I call 'smug,' and which means scholarship. That is to stand for four-tenths. Then there is 'brutality,' which stands for two-tenths. Then there is tact and leadership, again two-tenths, and then there is 'unctuous rectitude,' two-tenths. That makes up the whole. You see how it works."

Then Mr. Hawksley read the draft clause, the idea of which was suggested by Lord Rosebery, I think. The scheme as drafted ran somewhat in this way:—

A scholarship tenable at Oxford for three years at £300 a year is to be awarded to the scholars at some particular school in the Colony or State. The choice of the candidate ultimately rests with the

trustees, who, on making their choice, must be governed by the following considerations. Taking one thousand marks as representing the total, four hundred should be allotted for an examination in scholarship, conducted in the ordinary manner on the ordinary subjects. Two hundred shall be awarded for proficiency in manly sports, for the purpose of securing physical excellence. Two hundred shall be awarded (and this is the most interesting clause of all) to those who, in their intercourse with their fellows, have displayed most of the qualities of tact and skill which go to the management of men, who have shown a public spirit in the affairs of their school or their class, who are foremost in the defence of the weak and the friendless, and who display those moral qualities which qualify them to be regarded as capable leaders of men. The remaining two hundred would be vested in the headmaster.

The marks in the first category would be awarded by competitive examination in the ordinary manner; in the second and third categories the candidate would be selected by the vote of his fellows in the school. The headmaster would of course vote alone. It is provided that the vote of the scholars should be taken by ballot; that the headmaster should nominate his candidate before the result of the competitive examination under (1), or of the ballot under (2) and (3) was known, and the ballot would take place before the result of the competitive examination was known, so that the trustees would have before them the names of the first scholar judged by competitive examination, the first selected for physical excellence and for moral qualities, and the choice of the headmaster. The candidate under each head would be selected without any knowledge as to who would come out on top in the other categories. To this Mr. Rhodes had objected on the ground that it gave "unctuous rectitude" a casting vote, and he said "unctuous rectitude" would always vote for "smug," and the physical and moral qualities would go by the board. To this I added the further objection that "smug" and "brutality" might tie, and "unctuous rectitude" might nominate a third person, who was selected neither by "smug" nor "unctuous rectitude," with the result that there would be a tie, and the trustees would have to choose without any information upon which to base their judgment. So I insisted, illustrating it by an imaginary voting paper, that the only possible way to avoid these difficulties was for the trustees or the returning officer to be furnished not merely with the single name which heads each of the four categories, but with the result of the ballot to five or even ten down, and that the headmaster should nominate in order of preference the same number. The marks for the first five or ten in the competitive examination would of course also be recorded, and in that case the choice would be automatic. The scholar selected would be the one who had the majority of marks, and it might easily happen that the successful candidate

was one who was not top in any one of the categories. Mr. Rhodes strongly supported this view, and Mr. Hawksley concurred, and a clause is to be prepared stating that all the votes rendered at any rate for the first five or ten should be notified to the trustees, and also the order of precedence for five or ten to the headmaster. Mr. Rhodes then said he did not see why the trustees need have any responsibility in the matter, except in case of dispute, when their decision should be final. This I strongly supported, saying that provided the headmaster had to prepare his list before the result in the balloting or competition was known, he might be constituted returning officer, or, if need be, one of the head boys might be empowered to act with him, and then the award of the scholarship would be a simple sum in arithmetic. There would be no delay, and nothing would be done to weaken the interest. As soon as the papers were all in the marks could be counted up, and the scholarship proclaimed.

First I raised the question as to whether the master should be allowed to vote. Mr. Rhodes said it did not matter. There would only be fourteen in a school of six hundred boys, and their votes would not count. I said that they would have a weight far exceeding their numerical strength, for if they were excluded from any voice they would not take the same interest that they would if they had a vote, while their judgment would be a rallying point for the judgment of the scholars. I protested against making the masters Outlanders, depriving them of votes, and treating them like political helots, at which Rhodes laughed. But he was worse than Kruger, and would not give them the franchise on any terms.

Then Mr. Hawksley said he was chiefly interested in the third category—that is, moral qualities of leadership. I said yes, it was the best and the most distinctive character of Mr. Rhodes's school; that I was an outside barbarian, never having been to a university or a public school, and therefore I spoke with all deference; but speaking as an outside barbarian and knowing Mr. Rhodes's strong feeling against giving too much preponderance to mere literary ability, I thought it would be much better to alter the proportion of marks to be awarded for "smug" and moral qualities respectively, that is to say, I would reduce the "smug" to 200 votes, and put 400 on to moral qualities. Against this both Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hawksley protested, Mr. Rhodes objecting that in that case the vote of the scholars would be the deciding factor, and the "smug" and "unctuous rectitude" would be outvoted. If brutality and moral qualities united their votes they would poll as against 400.

It was further objected, both Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hawksley drawing upon their own reminiscences of school-days, that hero-worship prevailed to such an extent among schoolboys that a popular idol, the champion of an eleven or the first in his boat, might be elected although he had no moral qualities at all.

Mr. Hawksley especially insisted upon the importance of having a good share of culture in knowledge of Greek and Roman and English history. Then I proposed as a compromise that we should equalise "smug" and moral qualities. Mr. Rhodes accepted this, Mr. Hawksley rather reproaching him for being always ready to make a deal. But Mr. Rhodes pointed out that he had resisted the enfranchisement of the masters, who were to be helots, and he had also refused to reduce "smug" to 200, and thought 300 was a fair compromise. So accordingly it was fixed that it had to be 300, 300 for "smug" and 300 for moral qualities, while "unctuous rectitude" and "brutality" are left with 200 each.

We all agreed that this should be done. Half the marks are at the disposal of the voting of the scholars, the other half for competition and the headmaster. It also emphasises the importance of qualities entirely ignored in the ordinary competitive examinations, which was Mr. Rhodes's great idea. Mr. Rhodes was evidently pleased with the change, for just as we were leaving the hotel he called Mr. Hawksley back and said, "Remember, three-tenths," so three-tenths it is to be.

Mr. Rhodes went back to Africa and I did not see him again till his return last year. In January, 1901, he had added a codicil to his will, removing my name from the list of executors, fearing that the others might find it difficult to work with me. He wrote me at the same time saying I was "too masterful" to work with the other executors.

In the October of that year he added Lord Milner's name to the list of executors and joint-heirs, and in March, on his deathbed, he added the name of Dr. Jameson. The number of executors, therefore, is now seven.

Looking back over this whole episode of my career—an episode now definitely closed—I remember with gratitude the help which I was able to give to Mr. Rhodes, and I regret that in the one great blunder which marred his career my opposition failed to turn him from his purpose. Both in what I aided him to do and in what I attempted to prevent his doing, I was faithful to the great ideal for the realisation of which we first shook hands in 1889.

Apart from the success or failure of political projects, I have the satisfaction of remembering the words which Mr. Rhodes spoke in April, 1900, when the war was at its height. Taking my hand in both of his with a tenderness quite unusual to him, he said to me:—

"Now I want you to understand that if, in future, you should unfortunately feel yourself compelled to attack me personally as vehemently as you have attacked my policy in this war, it will make no difference to our friendship. I am too grateful to you for all that I have learned from you to allow anything that you may write or say to make any change in our relations."

How few public men there are who would have said that! And yet men marvel that I loved him—and love him still.

## QUOTATIONS FROM HIS LAST WILL.

I append the passages in Mr. Rhodes's will which relate to the scholarships:—

"Whereas I consider that the education of young Colonists at one of the universities of the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views, for their instruction in life and manners, and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; and whereas, in the case of young Colonists studying at a university of the United Kingdom, I attach very great importance to the university having a residential system such as is in force at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for without it those students are, at the most critical period of their lives, left without any supervision; and whereas there are at the present time fifty or more students from South Africa studying at the University of Edinburgh, many of whom are attracted there by its excellent medical school, and I should like to establish some of the scholarships hereinafter mentioned in that university; but, owing to its not having such a residential system as aforesaid, I feel obliged to refrain from doing so; and, whereas my own university—the University of Oxford—has such a system, and I suggest that it should try and extend its scope, so as, if possible, to make its medical school at least as good as that of the University of Edinburgh; and, whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking people throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America, who will benefit from the American scholarships to be established for the reason above given at the University of Oxford, under this, my will, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung, but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth;

Now, therefore, I direct my trustees, as soon as may be after my death, and, either simultaneously or gradually, as they shall find convenient, and, if gradually, then in such order as they shall think fit, to establish for male students the scholarships hereinafter directed to be established, each of which shall be of the yearly value of £300, and be tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. I direct my trustees to establish certain scholarships, and these scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the Colonial Scholarships."

The appropriation of the Colonial Scholarships and the numbers to be annually filled up shall be in accordance with the table on next column.

I further direct my trustees to establish additional scholarships sufficient in number for the appropriation in the next following clause hereof directed, and that those scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the American Scholarships."

I appropriate two of the American scholarships to each of the present States and territories of the United States of North America. Provided that if any of the said territories shall in my lifetime be admitted as a State, the scholarships appropriated to such territory shall be appropriated to such State, and that my trustees may in their uncontrolled discretion withhold for such time as they think fit the appropriation of such scholarships to any territory.

I direct that of the two scholarships appropriated to a State or territory not more than one shall be filled up in any year, so that at no time shall more than two scholarships be held for the same State or territory.

My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms. I direct that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to

- (1) His literary and scholastic attainments.
- (2) His fondness of and success in mainly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like.
- (3) His qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship, and

| T. No. Appointed. | To be tenable by Students of or from                                     | No. of Scholarships to be Filled up in each Year. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 9                 | Rhodesia                                                                 | 3 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The South African College School, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Stellenbosch College School, in the same Colony                      | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Diocesan College School of Rondebosch, in the same Colony            | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The St. Andrew's College School, Grahamstown                             | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of Natal, in the same Colony                                  | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of New South Wales                                            | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of Victoria                                                   | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of South Australia                                            | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of Queensland                                                 | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of Western Australia                                          | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of Tasmania                                                   | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony of New Zealand                                                | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada                       | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada                        | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony or Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies                | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony or Islands of the Bermudas                                    | 1 and no more                                     |
| 3                 | The Colony or Island of Jamaica                                          | 1 and no more                                     |

- (4) His exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

As mere suggestions for the guidance of those who will have the choice of students for the scholarships, I record that—

- (1) My ideal qualified student would combine these four qualifications in the proportions of three-tenths for the first, two-tenths for the second, three-tenths for the third, and two-tenths for the fourth qualification, so that according to my ideas, if the maximum number of marks for any scholarship were 200, they would be apportioned as follows: sixty to each of the first and third qualifications, and forty to each of the second and fourth qualifications.
- (2) The marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently as follows—that is to say, the marks for the first qualification by examination, for the second and third qualifications respectively by ballot by the fellow students of the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the headmaster of the candidate's school. And
- (3) The results of the awards (that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification) would be sent as soon as possible for consideration to the trustees, or to some person or persons appointed to receive the same, and the person or persons appointed would ascertain by averaging the marks in blocks of twenty marks each of all candidates the best ideal qualified students.

No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.

By codicil executed in South Africa, Mr. Rhodes, after stating that the German Emperor had made instruction in English compulsory in German schools, establishes fifteen scholarships at Oxford (five in each of the first three years after his death) of £250 each, tenable for three years, for students of German birth, to be nominated by the German Emperor, for "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States of America will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie."

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## SIDELIGHTS ON MR. RHODES'S WILL.

BY MR. E. B. IWAN-MÜLLER.

A VERY interesting article is contributed by Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller, who was the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in South Africa and who is now a leader-writer on that paper, to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The effect of the article is somewhat marred by his attempt to argue that great men are exempt from the test of ordinary rules of social and political morality. Rhodes himself would probably have had little patience with anyone who talked as Mr. Iwan-Müller does of the pettier standards of the lower morality. He says: "I make no claim for Cecil Rhodes that he was a good man in the usually accepted sense of the term." He only claims that he was a great man, and a very great man, and as such, it would seem, he claims that he is to be regarded as above the law, as others have claimed to be *super grammaticam*.

### WAS HE UNSELFISH?

Mr. Iwan-Müller asks, was Mr. Rhodes an utterly selfish man? He says that the answer must depend upon the exact meaning that the questioner assigns to selfishness:—

If to devote your whole life, to sacrifice all that men call pleasure and most of what men mean by ambition, to subordinate every feeling and every action to one end, and that not a personal one, is unselfishness, then Rhodes must be reckoned as amongst the most unselfish of great men. If, on the other hand, unselfishness is interpreted as meaning a tender and constant regard for the happiness and comfort and feelings of those about us or of those of our immediate day and generation, then Rhodes must be accounted positively and even callously selfish. He did not spare himself, and he did not spare others. He sacrificed what I may call the narrow and immediate altruism to the wider and the more remote.

There is an exaggeration in this, and I do not believe that those who were most intimately associated with him, such as his secretaries, Dr. Jameson, Sir Charles Metcalfe, or those with whom he was on real terms of intimacy, would read this passage without indignant protest. In many respects he was just as unselfish and considerate of other people's feelings as he was devoted to the great object of his life.

### HIS POLITICAL CREED.

Passing by, however, those points of difference, let us come to the main body of the article. His political creed, says Mr. Iwan-Müller, was Positivism limited to British humanity. It was of the England of the future that he was always thinking, and for which he laboured and suffered and fought. Mr. Iwan-Müller would have been more correct if he had spoken of the English-speaking man instead of England. No one can read his will, nor the writings which preceded it, without recognising that his Positivism was by no

means limited to British humanity. Speaking of the classical mould in which Rhodes's features were cut, he says that Elizabethan wine stored in a Roman amphora would give as good an idea of Rhodes's character as another. In more senses than one he was frankly pagan. If there is no religion outside dogma, then in the strict sense of the word Rhodes had not religion, but he had faith in the future and faith in the Anglo-Saxon race.

### HIS IDEA OF RELIGION.

Mr. Iwan-Müller quotes a remarkable speech which Mr. Rhodes delivered in laying the foundation stone of a Presbyterian chapel at Woodstock, near Cape Town:—

You have asked me to come here because you recognise that my life has been work. Of course I must say frankly that I do not happen to belong to your particular sect in religion. We all have many ideals, but I may say that when we come abroad we all broaden. We broaden immensely, and especially in this spot, because we are always looking on that mountain, and there is immense breadth in it. That gives us, while we retain our individual dogmas, immense breadth of feeling and consideration for all those who are striving to do good work, and perhaps improve the condition of humanity in general. . . . The fact is, if I may take you into my confidence, that I do not care to go to a particular church even on one day in the year when I use my own chapel at all other times. I find that up the mountain one gets thoughts, what you might term religious thoughts, because they are thoughts for the betterment of humanity, and I believe that is the best description of religion, to work for the betterment of the human beings who surround us. This stone I have laid will subsequently represent a building, and in that building thoughts will be given to the people with the intention of raising their minds and making them better citizens. That is the intention of the laying of this stone. I will challenge any man or any woman, however broad their ideas may be, who object to go to church or chapel, to say they would not sometimes be better for an hour or an hour and a half in church. I believe they would get there some ideas conveyed to them that would make them better human beings. There are those who, throughout the world, have set themselves the task of elevating their fellow-beings, and have abandoned personal ambition, the accumulation of wealth, perhaps the pursuit of art, and many of those things that are deemed most valuable. What is left to them? They have chosen to do what? To devote their whole mind to make other human beings better, braver, kindlier, more thoughtful, and more unselfish, for which they deserve the praise of all men.

This was not the only occasion on which Mr. Rhodes spoke in terms of high appreciation of those who were consecrated to religious service. When he bade Bramwell Booth farewell, after going over the Salvation Army Farm at Hadleigh, he laid his hand upon his shoulder and said: "You and your father have chosen the better part. I am trying to build up new countries and you are trying to build up new men, and you are right."

### THE KAISER AND THE COLOSSUS.

"Rhodes's work was his religion, and that work took the form of promoting the expansion of England in



the continent in which his lot was cast." There, again, Mr. Rhodes would have protested against this as a very circumscribed account of his work in life. The following is one of the most interesting passages of Mr. Müller's article :—

There is no great indiscretion, however, in giving the substance of two very characteristic passages. The Emperor William and Rhodes had been discussing the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, which at that time, at any rate, was to run in part through German territory. The Kaiser, who took the greatest interest in the scheme, and expressed his determination to co-operate in its execution, closed the conversation somewhat as follows :—

"Well, Mr. Rhodes, my section of the railway will be ready in two or three years, and I should much like to come and celebrate the junction with your system; but as that will be impossible, I will send someone to represent me on the occasion."

"No, sir," said Rhodes, "your railway won't be ready by that time. I don't know, sir, anything about your Germans at home; but those out in Africa are the most lethargic, unprogressive people in the world, and I am sure it will take them many years to start their railway."

This was unconventional enough, but there was worse to follow.

"Before I go," said Rhodes, "I must thank you, sir, for that telegram (the famous Kruger telegram). You see, sir, that I got myself into a bad scrape, and I was coming home to be whipped as a naughty boy by Grandmamma, when you kindly stepped in and sent [that telegram, and you got the whipping instead of me."

(Rhodes was in the habit of talking about the Mother Country as "Grandmamma," and certainly never realised the sense which the expression would convey to the grandson of Queen Victoria.)

The other incident occurred at an interview which took place either the next day or the day after. I am not quite sure whether the agreement under discussion referred to the Cape-to-Cairo Telegraph or the Railway, but the draft was before them, and the Emperor observed, "Well, Mr. Rhodes, I hope you are satisfied with the arrangement?"

"Not quite," replied Rhodes, "unless, sir, you want to see Cecil Rhodes file his petition in bankruptcy."

"What do you mean?" asked the Kaiser, who had himself given instructions for the drafting of the agreement.

"I mean this," was the reply, "that there is a clause in this document which provides that while your Majesty undertakes to protect the railway or telegraph (whichever it was) against attacks or injury, Cecil Rhodes has to pay the whole cost incurred in such defence. Now, sir, there is nothing in the clause to prevent you from sending a whole army corps for this purpose, and if I had to pay for that I should have to file my petition."

The Kaiser laughed, and said, "Quite right," and turning to Count von Bülow (I think), who was present, said: "Add words limiting Mr. Rhodes's liability to £40,000. That's fair, I think." To which Mr. Rhodes replied that he was perfectly satisfied.

I was told by one who certainly ought to have known, that after these two interviews the Kaiser remarked to a Minister, "I have met a man." If he used those words they must have been in conscious or unconscious reminiscence of a saying of his great predecessor, Frederick the Great, with reference to the elder Pitt: "England has long been in travail, and has at last produced a man."

#### A QUEER INVERSION OF THE FACT.

I need not follow Mr. Iwan-Müller into his discussion of the relation between Rhodes and the Dutch. It is difficult to repress a smile when reading a paper by one who professes to know something about Mr. Rhodes and his ideas, on finding that there is no shade

or shadow of evidence of any complicity of the Colonial Office in the Raid. Equally strange is it to find a statement which attributes the failure of the conspiracy to "Mr. Rhodes's obstinate insistence on the acceptance of the British flag." Considering that Mr. Rhodes pledged his word to the Johannesburg conspirators that the British flag would not be introduced, that as a matter of fact it was introduced, and that the whole failure of the conspiracy arose from the fact that Mr. Chamberlain insisted on the introduction of the British flag, and the conversion of a conspiracy to upset Kruger into a design to seize the Transvaal for the British Empire, the value of that statement about "obstinate insistence" can be appreciated.

#### LANDLORD V. MANUFACTURER.

Such observations as these tend to shake our confidence in Mr. Iwan-Müller as a serious authority concerning Cecil Rhodes. There is, however, internal evidence that he did not report Mr. Rhodes's remarks inaccurately when he gives the following account of the reasons which Mr. Rhodes gave him for preferring country landlords to manufacturers :—

He told me how during a recent visit to England he had stayed with an English country gentleman of very large estates.

"I went about with him," he said in effect, although I do not profess to be able to recall the exact wording of his sentences, "and I discovered that he knew the history and personal circumstances of every man, woman, and child upon his property. He was as well instructed in their pedigrees as themselves, and could tell how long every tenant or even labourer had been connected with the estate, and what had happened to any of them in the course of their lives. From there I went on to a successful manufacturer, a man of high standing and benevolent disposition. He took me over his works, and explained the machinery and the different improvements that had been made, with perfect familiarity with his subject, but, except as to the heads of departments, foremen and the like, he absolutely knew nothing whatever about the lives and conditions of his 'hands.' Now," he added, "my manufacturing friend was a more progressive man, and probably a more capable man than my landlord friend. Yet the very necessities of the latter's position compelled him to discharge duties of the existence of which the other had no idea. The manufacturer built schools and endowed libraries, and received reports as to their management, but he never knew, or cared to know, what effect his philanthropy had upon the individual beneficiaries."

#### NO PLACE FOR A POOR MAN.

I am also glad to quote another extract from Mr. Rhodes's remarks to Mr. Müller on the subject of his scholarships :—

"A lot of young Colonials go to Oxford and Cambridge," he said, "and come back with a certain anti-English feeling, imagining themselves to have been slighted because they were Colonials. That, of course, is all nonsense. I was a Colonial, and I knew everybody I wanted to know, and everybody who wanted to know me. The explanation is that most of these youngsters go there on the strength of scholarships, and insufficient allowances, and are therefore practically confined to one set, that of men as poor as themselves, who use the University naturally and quite properly only as a stepping-stone to something else. They are quite right, but they don't get what I call University Education, which is the education of rubbing shoulders with every kind of individual and class on, absolutely equal terms; therefore a very poor man can never get the full value of an Oxford training."

### SIR CHARLES WARREN ON MR. RHODES'S EARLY DAYS.

SIR CHARLES WARREN contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for May an article upon "Cecil Rhodes's Early Days in South Africa." His acquaintance with Mr. Rhodes dates from the time when he was quite a young man.

Sir Charles Warren is very discriminating in his praise. He admits that Mr. Rhodes was essentially one in the first line in the nineteenth century; but he maintains that he was the sport of fortune and the creature of circumstances. Circumstances forced him in 1879 to take up the grand vision of an United South Africa from the Cape Colony standpoint; but by fortune again he was turned by reason of the great failure of his life, the Jameson Raid, to take up the higher position of one of our leading Imperialists. In his youth he had the makings of a great man in him. He possessed strange gifts, all sorts and conditions of men were attracted by him, he was in many respects a *Wunderkind*. But although he trained himself with remarkable rapidity he probably suffered all his life from the fact that he was a self-made man. He got on too well, too rapidly, he was not sufficiently ground down in the mill of life by ill-luck and misfortune. Therefore he became somewhat careless of his measures, and was overwhelmed by the blunder of the Raid.

#### THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

He was a quick thinker, eloquent and persuasive in speech, impulsive, imperious, impetuous, sympathetic, energetic. He had a good judgment, came rapidly to a decision, his temper was pleasant, and he was generally artistic though utilitarian in his tastes. All this, along with his charm of manner, combined to make him a fascinating man, but his real strength lay in his most remarkable aptitude for making money. With this gift of making money went the gift of spending it in such a manner as to gain for himself power and influence. His was the single case in the nineteenth century of a man who could make money, and spend it on one great scheme.

#### THE ORIGIN OF RHODESIA.

Sir Charles Warren also praises the remarkable frankness and *bonhomie* of Mr. Rhodes's disposition, but he stoutly denies that he was the originator of the idea of preserving the trade route in the northern part of South Africa, and of constructing railway and telegraph lines through the whole continent. The fact is, Sir Charles Warren believes, that when Cecil Rhodes was twenty-five he took up the ideas which he found floating in the minds of British people in South Africa, and in after years gave practical effect to them. Sir Charles recalls that Sir Bartle Frere in 1857, comparing India with South Africa, found that Peshawar and the Punjab lay as far north of Cape Colony as a point five degrees north of the Zambesi lay from Cape Town. This, Sir Bartle Frere said, was the limit beyond which he would not extend

British protection during his term of office. The desire of the natives north of Cape Colony for British protection had long been familiar to British administrators, and Sir Charles Warren, who sided with Mackenzie against Rhodes in the great dispute of the early eighties about Bechuanaland, says that the British Empire would probably have been extended as far north as the southern limits of Rhodesia in 1879 if the Cape politicians had not resisted the federation movement. It was not until the end of 1878 that Mr. Rhodes seriously considered the question of the expansion of Cape Colony, when his attention was turned to it by Mr. Merriman. In 1879 Sir Charles Warren was Administrator of Griqualand West, and strongly opposed the annexation of that district to the Cape Colony, on the ground that it would swamp the British element in the Dutch element of the Colony. Mr. Rhodes was strongly in favour of the annexation of Griqualand West. Sir Charles Warren then tells the story of his difficulties with Mr. Rhodes when the Stellaland question came up for settlement.

#### MR. RHODES—TORY AND LIBERAL.

Sir Charles Warren says that he thinks Cecil Rhodes would have greatly strengthened his position in South Africa if he had spent a few years in the House of Commons, where he would have found his own level and learned much that would have been useful to him. This was Rhodes's own opinion, for between 1882 and 1884 he appears to have talked to Sir Charles Warren about coming forward in the Conservative interest. Warren, although a Liberal, approved of the proposal, as we wanted at that time in the House of Commons a man who could speak on South African affairs from personal knowledge and experience, and Rhodes was the best man available. He quotes a letter which he wrote to Rhodes's brother on March 4th, 1884, in which he said, "Your brother has great mental power for organising and would be a most valuable addition to the Conservative ranks." This is rather curious, because in 1885 Mr. Rhodes seriously discussed the question of standing in the Liberal interest for the constituency in which his Dalston property lies. Of course the adoption of Home Rule by the Liberal Party in 1885 will probably explain the reason why Mr. Rhodes, who in 1884 was a prospective Conservative member, was in the following year negotiating for a seat as a Liberal Home Ruler. When we count up the number of Liberals who went over to the Tories on the question of Home Rule, it is well to remember that against such of our Liberal Unionists as left the party at Mr. Gladstone's new departure we gained a new recruit in the person of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

In the *Strand Magazine* for May Mr. Frank Dicksee has been interviewed by Mr. Frederick Dolman, to whom he gave interesting explanations of several of his best known and most discussed pictures. Mr. T. E. Curtis continues his articles on American cartoonists, it being this time the artists of *Puck*, *Life*, and *Judge* who are dealt with.

## AN APPRECIATION OF CECIL RHODES.

BY CANON SCOTT HOLLAND.

IN the May number of the *Commonwealth* Canon Scott Holland publishes a brief appreciation of Mr. Rhodes. He thinks that the political testament published in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS answered the question as to how it was possible for the man who made the Will to make the Raid. "A most curious and interesting answer it is." We find our cue to the explanation in the names quoted by Mr. Stead in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS—Oliver Cromwell, Ignatius Loyola, and Mahomet:—

These are all notes, at once, of splendour and of terror. They mark the line of moral peril that besets a special type of greatness. . . . In this double character of dreamers bent on achieving a practical result—of Prophets who had to become Politicians—they have all become proverbial for those sinister freaks of which conscience is capable.

Cromwell, Loyola, and Mahomet all grounded themselves in a passionate belief in the one Almighty God:—

But Cecil Rhodes went to his work at that unfortunate moment when, amid the shakings of the ancient Faiths, men were caught with the fancy that scientific Darwinism could give to life a sure and clear interpretation. . . . Everybody now recognises that Evolution yields no Categorical Imperative. . . . But it was hardly known to Cecil Rhodes in the days of his broodings in Kimberley Diamond Holes. He had gained at Oxford a sense of the strength that lies in character as distinct from mere brains. . . . The spirit of Oxford had taught him the poverty of commercialism. . . . Oxford had whispered in his ear one great living sentence out of the wisdom of Him who is the Master of all who know. . . . If only he could have gone deeper into his Aristotle, and learned more from him what that aim might be! But here it was that disaster overtook him. For determining that aim and its character, he could find no clue but such as came to him from the popular crudities of a misunderstood Darwinism, now obsolete. . . .

Cecil Rhodes had nothing in his hold of God by which to balance the awful immensity of the scientific outlook and of the ageless cosmic process. . . . Who can be surprised if an unbalanced theory of Natural Evolution had its instinctive effect on Mr. Rhodes? What wonder if it should have seemed a small matter to overleap the obligations of the moment, in view of the immense issues to be forwarded; or that individuals might come in for scant consideration, in face of the mighty progression of affairs?

Canon Scott Holland thinks that Dr. Jameson, "the one man whom Rhodes really loved," was his evil star, and over-persuaded him. It was Dr. Jameson who would rush to the Matabele war, and who upset the apple-cart at the Raid. Mr. Rhodes really believed in a Jesuitical society of the Rich for pursuing his great aims:—

It is a ghastly proposal. If it ever were conceivable it would be a tyranny which not even the genius of a Pascal could shatter. . . . There are, mercifully for the human race, so few, so very few, millionaires who are prepared to devote their wealth to the realisation of dreams.

So says Canon Scott Holland; and I rubbed my eyes with amazement when I read it. If a man in a dream sees a vision of the City of God established in the midst of mortal men, why should Canon Scott Holland regard it as a terrible thing if, being a millionaire, he should dedicate the whole of his wealth to the realisation of that object? Could wealth be better

employed? Whenever the eloquent Canon preaches a sermon and takes a collection for any altruistic purpose, does he not make an appeal to those who have money to contribute according to their means to the good cause? Should he then regard it as a terrible thing that millionaires should adjust their conduct by the ethical standard to which he is continually appealing?

## MR. RHODES AND HIS HOME.

BY MR. F. E. GARRETT.

I AM delighted to welcome back to contemporary literature the pen of my old friend and colleague, Mr. F. Edmund Garrett. In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for May he writes a bright, slight article upon Mr. Rhodes at Groote Schuur. Mr. Dicey regards him as a homeless man, but Mr. Garrett says, in Mr. Rhodes's own phrase, that he has dotted the earth with resting-houses. He had a moor in Scotland, a country place near Newmarket, and farms in Rhodesia and the Western Province of Cape Colony. "The other day I heard of his planting a house near Johannesburg, and another at the seaside Muizenberg, and last (or first) there is Groote Schuur." That is home. If you would see Rhodes on his most winning side, you would seek it at Groote Schuur.

It lies behind the Devil Peak, which is a flank buttressed by the great bastion of rock that is called Table Mountain. The house lies low, nestling cosily among oaks. It was built in accordance with Mr. Rhodes's orders to keep it simple—beams and white-wash. It was originally thatched, but it was burnt down at the end of 1896, and everything was gutted but one wing. From the deep-pillared window where Mr. Rhodes mostly sat, and the little formal garden, the view leads up to a grassy slope and over woodland away to the crest of the buttressed peak and the great purple precipices of Table Mountain. Through the open park land and wild wood koodoos, gnus, elands, and other African animals wander at will. Only the savage beasts are confined in enclosures.

No place of the kind is so freely, so recklessly shared with the public. The estate became the holiday resort of the Cape Town masses; but it is to be regretted that some of the visitors abused their privileges—maimed and butchered rare and valuable beasts, and careless picnickers have caused great havoc in the woods by fire. "Sometimes the visitors treat the house itself as a free museum, and are found wandering into Mr. Rhodes's own rooms or composedly reading in his library. Brown people from the slums of Cape Town fill the pinafors of their children with flowers plucked in his garden, and wander round the house as if it were their own. The favourite rendezvous in the ground was the lion-house, a classical lion-pit in which the tawny form of the king of beasts could be caught sight of between marble columns. The larrikins took to stoning the lions, and then wire netting was put up to protect them. Mr. Rhodes

constructed a great high-level road along the side of Table Mountain, which belongs to him. Gangs of swarthy Kaffirs were employed, the amateur engineers of the road being Mr. Rhodes and his valet. Mr. Rhodes's favourite seat was on the mountain top, from whence the broad flat isthmus of the Cape Peninsula unrolls like a map from one blue sea to the other. "When I have something I want to think out," Mr. Rhodes said, "I take it up the mountain."

So much Mr. Garrett had written before he received the news of Mr. Rhodes's death. He says that the choice of his burial-place was another illustration of the vein of intense and often romantic sentiment which ran through the man. "The view from the chosen spot on the Matoppos is grander and sterner than the favourite view nearer home that I have tried to describe. More beautiful it could not be."

"With all this talk of greatness, or at least bigness," says Mr. Garrett, "let us not forget the purely human tragedy that this path before fifty represents. For tragedy it is. For years past Mr. Rhodes had been fully conscious that he had probably only few years to live; only a few, but, as he thought, enough. The losing years of his life they were to be, the reparation of errors, the fruition of labours, the crown of his life-work. So he hoped until quite lately. But lately for some time he had known that was not to be. 'And Moses went up to the top of Pisgah, and the Lord showed him all the land.' This is the land which I will give it unto thy seed. I have caused thee to see with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither."

### MR. RHODES IN EGYPT.

By MR. EDWARD DICEY.

MR. EDWARD DICEY writes in the *Contemporary Review* on "Cecil Rhodes in Egypt." Even if he had not confessed as much in his article, it would have been evident that he never really knew Rhodes. Their friendship began "when we had both ceased to consider ourselves young, and I always had the feeling that, however long my acquaintance with Rhodes might last, I should never know much more about the man than I did when we first met."

Looking back on his conversations with Mr. Rhodes the subject of his talk seems mainly to have consisted in

the recital of the methods by which he had secured the triumph of his ideas, in the discussion of his projects for the establishment of the united South African Federation under the flag of England, and in explanation of the feasibility of the great Cape-to-Cairo Railway, which, after his resignation of the Cape Premiership, occupied his mind almost to the exclusion of other matters.

Rhodes, when Mr. Dacey knew him, was always on the move, always busy with endless meetings, boards, and appointments, always occupied, and yet never in a hurry.

How little Mr. Dacey knew him may be imagined from the statement that he found it difficult to associate Mr. Rhodes with the idea of a home, and that he doubts greatly whether he had any great aptitude for letters or love of reading for reading's sake. He also thinks that Oxford had failed to put her own stamp upon Mr. Rhodes. If he had been asked to guess which University he came from, he would have answered Cambridge.

In Egypt he was very busy. He was keenly interested in irrigation. Mr. Dacey reports one characteristic remark. He found Rhodes annoyed by having had a long cable sent him in cipher, which had taken him all the morning to work out.

"I have wired to our friends," he remarked, "always to telegraph to me in future in plain English. All my experience has taught me that if you wish to keep anything really secret, the best way to do so is to have it called out by the town crier."

Mr. Dacey is right in saying that Mr. Rhodes, to a great extent, acted upon this theory, although on many subjects he was extremely reticent.

Mr. Rhodes was delighted with the barrage, and he never would admit that the veldt might not be rendered a source of riverain fertilisation scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the Nile. He spent a considerable sum of money in making surveys for carrying out a project for irrigating the Barkly Peninsula, a vast triangle of land, by a canal leaving the Vaal about Fourteen Streams, and re-entering it somewhere near Barkly West. Mr. Dacey knew from him that he intended to spend a very large sum on irrigation works in South Africa after peace was restored.

On the last occasion on which he ever saw him Mr. Rhodes suddenly exclaimed, "If ever we get the Barkly West district irrigated, the land will be converted from sour veldt into fertile veldt, and then your farms of Good Hope and Bad Hope will become of agricultural value."

The Pyramids interested him chiefly by suggesting the problem as to how their builders moved such huge stones. But his great delight was to lie all day at the barrage in the grass under the shade of the trees and rest. He was disappointed on finding that the British authorities in Cairo were not inclined to give any active support to the Cape-to-Cairo Railway or even to the Trans-continental telegraph line. During his last visit to Egypt, although his enthusiasm and energy remained undiminished, he was more tolerant of antagonism and of opposition than before. He had just begun to learn bridge, and had taken a great fancy to the game, although I can hardly say, says Mr. Dacey, he had as yet any special proficiency as a player.

### CECIL RHODES THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.

To English-speaking readers doubtless the most interesting contribution in the second April number of the *Revue de Paris* will be M. Victor Berard's analysis and criticism of Cecil Rhodes's remarkable will, and he quotes a sentence from the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* of 1901, in which Mr. Rhodes's splendid gift to the youth of the Anglo-Saxon people was foreshadowed.

The French writer affects to see in the will an admission on the part of Cecil Rhodes that the British Empire's gigantic strength is by no means an element making for permanent success. He considers that Rhodes saw the day coming when his beloved country



would be outdistanced, especially in all that regarded trade, by Germany and by America. M. Berard further declares that Mr. Rhodes was much impressed by a speech in which Lord Rosebery indicated that the reform of education should occupy the Government to the exclusion of all else. "Joseph Chamberlain, after having organised technical schools in his kingdom of Birmingham, made up his mind to found there a university with his own money, with the voluntary contributions of his family, of his friends, and of those who, thanks to him, have made such immense fortunes in the fields of war and of gold. He founded this university, of which he is to-day the chancellor, but the mass of the nation remain indifferent to the same. The methods of a Sandow interest England far more than those of a Pasteur or even of a Berlitz. The British nation, a nation of athletes, had to meet with keen American trade rivalry, and even endure the costly Transvaal War before she could be made to stop and take thought for the morrow."

Now, says M. Berard, the British nation have taken many things to heart. They have waked up to the fact that good artillery, a large army, and brave officers will be found of little use in waging war unless those commanding the operations are also provided with maps of the country in which the war is to be waged, and unless they have been taught the terrible arts of war. He passes a severe criticism on our system of public school education, and quotes the phrase, "Our public schools make only public fools," while he also quotes from another candid critic, who seems to have observed in some British review that "if Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, Colenso was lost in the Eton class-rooms." M. Berard believes that this state of things profoundly affected Cecil Rhodes, and really dictated the terms of his will.

In the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Jadot attempts to give his readers a brief sketch of Cecil Rhodes and his remarkable career. There is but little criticism in the article, which really consists of a straightforward biography, opening with the words, "The man who has just died represented in the political history of the world something new and strange. Up to the present time the world has seen men of the aristocracy, gifted with talents as well as with the privileges of birth, do great things. They have also seen the lower classes produce geniuses and men who by force of character have become great. Rhodes was the first statesman-millionaire, the statesman who owed his wonderful power to vast wealth."

It is an extraordinary and interesting proof of the place Cecil Rhodes has already taken in the history of our own times that the French reviews, which make so little effort to be topical, should within but a few days of Cecil Rhodes's death have published these articles dealing with his character and his influence on the British Empire. On the other hand, the leading French review, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is practically silent on what to us was by far the most interesting subject of the month of April.

#### MR. RHODES AND GREATER OXFORD.

THE *Monthly Review* says that the wind of public opinion seldom veers so swiftly and so completely as it has done in these few days since the death of Cecil Rhodes. A month ago

few were left beside the Jingo stockbroker to defend him wholeheartedly. And now that the sheet has been drawn away, and the colossal statue is there before us, it is probably the materialist and the mere financier who least admire it, while the rest of the crowd is confessedly moved at the first sight of a great conception, so high above the level of the market-place. . . . The cause of this sudden diversion of a strong current is not inexplicable, though it is uncommon.

Mr. Rhodes was the type of the inarticulate character, but he had this great advantage over other inarticulate men. He could express himself by his will. We all know that Mr. Rhodes was an Imperialist, but that was not enough. What we are in doubt about was his ideal of empire, his analysis of life, his comparative estimate of values :—

The revelation, now that it has come, is the more surprising, because it establishes at least one marked inconsistency, and shows the existence of an alien, or at any rate an uncommon strand in a character hitherto taken to be of all-British fibre.

It is not usual for such a firm conviction of the value of university education "for instruction in life and manners" and "for giving breadth to views" to co-exist with the vigorous and repeatedly expressed conviction that it is no use to "have big ideas unless you have the cash to carry them out" :—

We recognise in a flash that he was un-English in other respects too; in the nature of his self-seeking, and his unscrupulousness. It was for others, through himself, that he worked; for others that he felt. . . . This is not the way of our people. . . . It is being rumoured about that this will does not in fact represent Mr. Rhodes: that he had assistance in the making of it.

So says the editor of the *Monthly Review*. This is stuff and nonsense. There never was a more characteristic document, nor one that was more distinctly forged on the Rhodesian anvil, than this will. This the editor admits, and points out that his conversations with Mr. Stead show a deep sense of dedication to the service of a higher power, which must be imagined, if it exists at all, as treating all men impartially as its instruments and beneficiaries :—

The publication of his will gave to most of us for the first time the certainty that Mr. Rhodes, patriot as he was, looked beyond mere patriotism, that he had learned, in spite of his wealth, to believe that the forces which count in the world are spiritual and not material. Conclusive proof of this was the method by which he sought to create the wider patriotism, the humanist sympathy, the ideal society, by the foundation of a greater Oxford.

The mere sentiment, the feelings and memories created by the beauty of the place, and the ideal circumstances in which the years of thought and friendship pass so vividly and so swiftly, are not to be paralleled outside England. As a city Paris may be as old and as historic, Rome has the same atmosphere of familiar perfection, the same consecrated beauty, and in every university of Europe and America there is, and always will be while the tide of life flows through them, the same morning freshness of intellectual passion and romance. But in the Oxonian's belief Oxford alone has the whole constellation of perfections, and keeps the whole charm unbroken.

Mr. Rhodes's justification for choosing the road that passes through Oxford is complete. He believed

that the superiority of an English University training lies in the fact that it gives a pound of education to every ounce of learning :—

The output of scholarship in the narrow sense is probably much greater elsewhere. . . . But our system has compensations, and they have forcibly struck more impartial observers than Mr. Rhodes.

The chief claim, the supreme excellence of Oxford, is that—

the continuity of human thought and aspiration is nowhere else so shiningly visible, so instinctively felt ; no other place of learning is at once so free of the past and so irresistibly led by the hope of the coming age. . . . Her streets are thronged with noble shadows of the dead and living, indistinguishably mingled, indescribably moving.

Mr. Rhodes looked to the deepest and oldest roots for the fruit he most desired :—

The greater Oxford that is to do his work will be a fellowship binding the living not only to each other, but to all that has been great in man, and it will be more than ever conscious of the future, for which it gives its labour. . . . Whether these expectations be fulfilled or not, we are glad that such an experiment should be made for the credit of the English name ; for even those who most deplored Mr. Rhodes's materialistic tendencies, and condemned him for unscrupulousness, must admit that no man in modern times has put forward a wider or more generous ideal of that spirit of patriotism from which the life of nations must, as far as we can see, continue to draw its health and strength.

### THE RHODESIAN RELIGION.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Sidney Low, formerly editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, gives some recollections of Cecil Rhodes. He met him for the first time in 1892. He had a long conversation with him early in the morning when he came to this country immediately after the Raid, and on several subsequent occasions he had the advantage of hearing Mr. Rhodes's ideas expressed by Mr. Rhodes himself. His article gives a much better appreciation of Mr. Rhodes than any other published in the magazines this month. Mr. Low says that whatever inconsistency there may have been in Rhodes's action his opinions did not vary. He repeated himself a good deal, having a kind of apostolic fervour in expatiating on the broad, simple tenets of the Rhodesian religion.

#### MR. RHODES'S DOCTRINES.

His cardinal doctrines, as summarised by Mr. Low, were as follows :—

First, that insular England was quite insufficient to maintain, or even to protect, itself without the assistance of the Anglo-Saxon peoples beyond the seas of Europe. Secondly, that the first and greatest aim of British statesmanship should be to find new areas of settlement, and new markets for the products that would, in due course, be penalised in the territories and dependencies of all our rivals by discriminating tariffs. Thirdly, that the largest tracts of unoccupied or undeveloped lands remaining on the globe were in Africa, and therefore that the most strenuous efforts should be made to keep open a great part of that continent to British commerce and colonisation. Fourthly, that as the key to the African position lay in the various Anglo-Dutch States and provinces, it was imperative to convert the whole region into a united, self-governing federation, exempt from meddlesome interference by the home authorities, but loyal to the Empire, and welcoming British enterprise and progress. Fifthly, that the world was made for the service of

man, and more particularly of civilised, white, European men, who were most capable of utilising the crude resources of Nature for the promotion of wealth and prosperity. And, finally, that the British Constitution was an absurd anachronism, and that it should be remodelled on the lines of the American Union, with federal self-governing Colonies as the constituent States.

#### AS A TALKER.

Mr. Low says there was something of the poet, the seer at once heroic and childlike in his Antinomianism. As Robert Louis Stevenson said of Scott, so Mr. Low says of Rhodes, "great romancer, a splendid child." When you listened to his talk you found yourself carried away by the contagion of his enthusiasm :—

But a talker he was, of more compelling potency than almost anyone it has been my lot to hear. Readiness, quickness, an amazing argumentative plausibility, were his : illustrations and suggestions were touched off with a rough, happy humour of phrase and metaphor ; he countered difficulties with a Johnsonian ingenuity ; and if you sometimes thought you had planted a solid shot into his defences, he turned and overwhelmed you with a sweeping Maxim-fire of generalisation.

Rhodes could conquer hearts as effectually as any beauty that ever set herself to subjugate mankind. The man who could persuade persons as little alike as Barney Barnato and Mr. Stead, as Lord Rothschild and Mr. Hofmeyr, must assuredly have had a most unusual power of evoking sympathy. He was no orator, says Mr. Low, but—

It was the personality behind the voice that drove home the words—the restless vivid soul, that set the big body fidgeting in nervous movements, the imaginative mysticism, the absorbing egotism of the man with great ideas, and the unconscious dramatic instinct, that appealed to the sympathies of the hearer.

Mr. Low talked to him upon the Afrikaner question and Home Rule. This is what he reports of Mr. Rhodes's conversation on the matter :—

But he laughed at the notion of secession, and he declared that neither Hofmeyr nor any other Dutchman would really want to get rid of English supremacy. "We must have the British Navy behind us," he said, "to keep away foreigners. We all know that." I said that this seemed a little like the idea of some of the Irish Home Rulers. He rose to the hint at once : "Yes, and that is why I subscribed money to the Nationalist funds. My notion is that Ireland, like every other portion of the Empire which has a distinct identity, should be allowed complete control of its internal government. But there must be representation in the Imperial Parliament ; and in time, I suppose, we shall have colonial delegates there too, and so gradually work round to a complete federal system."

About the Raid Mr. Low recalls the fact that at the beginning of 1896 he reminded Mr. Rhodes of his (Mr. Low's) original objection to the Chartered Company, which was that the Chartered Company might make war on its own account. This Mr. Rhodes ridiculed as a fantastic idea :—

I reminded Rhodes of his words after the Raid. "You see, Mr. Rhodes," I said, "I was right, and you were wrong : you *did* make war on your own account, and the British Government did *not* know all about it." Rhodes was seldom without an answer, and on this occasion he had one—which on the whole it is more discreet not to give.

It is not difficult for anyone who knows Mr. Rhodes to know the answer which he made to Mr. Low. He would not say that the British Government did not know all about it, but he would certainly reply that he was only able to execute the Raid by the

facilities which had been given to him by the Colonial Office after Mr. Chamberlain had been placed in full possession of his intentions to assist the insurrection from the outside.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE RAID.

As to the Raid itself and the reasons for it Mr. Low entirely confirms what I have always stated was the real motive of the Jameson conspiracy. He quotes Mr. Rhodes as telling him that if we had left things alone the Outlanders were certain sooner or later to turn out Kruger and his lot. If they did it by their own efforts they would not only feel no gratitude to England, but might feel a grudge against the Home Government for having left them in the lurch. They would take very good care to retain their independence and their flag with perhaps a leaning towards some foreign Power, and all the Afrikaner people would gradually recognise their leadership. Hence instead of a British Federation we should have had a United States of South Africa with its capital on the Rand, ruled by a party entirely opposed to the English connection. In fact, we should lose South Africa, and lose it by the efforts of the British majority in the Transvaal, who were anti-British as well as anti-Kruger.

If left to itself, this section would become predominant when the Dutch oligarchy was expelled. "That is why I went into the movement and joined with the wealthy men who were ready to give their money to overthrow Kruger, so that we might be able to turn the revolution in the right direction at the right time. If I had left it alone, the revolution would have succeeded in two or three or five years, and then the money of the capitalists and the influence of the leading men at Johannesburg would have been used in favour of this new and more powerful Republican movement, which would have drifted away from the Empire and drawn all South Africa, English as well as Dutch, after it."

This is exactly the way Mr. Rhodes always talked. The Jameson business was much more a conspiracy to capture the Outlanders for the British Empire than it was to upset Paul Kruger.

#### MR. RHODES AND THE MATABELE.

There is another article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. R. C. de Witt. He deals solely with Mr. Rhodes as Mr. de Witt saw him when he made peace with the Matabele at the famous Indaba in the Matoppos. It is evident from Mr. Witt's account that Mr. Rhodes was in considerable personal danger, as Mr. Rhodes's own phrase was that the interview had just that sufficient spice of danger about it to make it interesting. He also mentions that the chiefs stated that as long as Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Colenbrander had managed things they had no cause of complaint. It was when Mr. Rhodes went away that everything went wrong. It was the promise of Mr. Rhodes that he was going to stay in the country that led them to abandon the war and make peace.

#### MR. RHODES AS A MAN AND A FRIEND.

ONE of the most delightful papers about Cecil Rhodes in the May periodicals is that contributed by Dr. Hans Sauer, who writes in the *Empire Review* on "Cecil Rhodes as a Man and a Friend," and who also tells the story of the Indaba in the Matoppos. Dr. Sauer speaks of Mr. Rhodes as an acquaintance of twenty years' standing. He says that he found him a man always ready to listen to any appeal for help from his fellow-creatures, and a friend on whom you could rely in any emergency. Speaking as an Afrikaner born, Dr. Sauer says:—"Mr. Rhodes was first an Englishman, a passionate lover of his country. In him existed the true spirit of a patriot."

#### THE MOTIVE OF HIS LIFE.

Dr. Sauer says he has ridden over the veldt with Mr. Rhodes for many thousands of miles, and on these occasions he often gave expression to the vast ideas which were passing through his mind. Many spoke of them as dreams, but to Rhodes they were no dreams. The motive of each was the betterment of the conditions of the life of his people. The acquisition of breathing-spaces for his countrymen was always uppermost in his thoughts. At Kimberley the moment it became possible to improve the conditions of life of the employees on De Beers' mines, he founded what is known as the Kenilworth estate for their sole use and benefit. He laid out miles of shady avenues, planted hundreds of thousands of trees, created flower gardens, recreation grounds, swimming baths, public libraries, and clubs, and did everything that could elevate and make life more pleasant and enjoyable to the individual.

#### THE COMPOUND SYSTEM.

Dr. Sauer also regards the compound system, so much abused by many, as an immense improvement. Before it was instituted Kimberley became a veritable Sodom and Gomorrah. After it was established all liquor was excluded, labourers were better housed and fed and looked after than any class of manual labourers in Europe. Kimberley became one of the most prosperous and well-ordered towns in South Africa. In every way he sought to minister to the welfare of the people in South Africa. He spent much of his own money upon horse and cattle-breeding, imported the best blood-stock, and induced the Sultan of Turkey to part with some of his valuable angora goats. He gave the impetus to scientific breed-farming, and expended large sums on irrigation works such as the huge dam in the Matoppos. Money as money did not interest him in the least. He looked upon the making of it as the necessary evil for the furtherance of his ideas. Probably no man who has ever lived in South Africa has given away so much and so unostentatiously as did Cecil Rhodes. His purse was always open to his friends, in fact to anyone in need. "To my own knowledge hundreds, if not thousands, of young men owe their start in life to him. Hundreds of women can also

testify to his generosity, while any charity, no matter of what religious denomination, had but to ask in order to receive." On his first visit to Rhodesia, after the Matabele rebellion, when he was very hard pressed for money, he gave away no less than £17,000 in three days for the relief of distress.

#### HIS PERSONAL HABITS.

All through the twenty years that he knew Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Sauer says, he led the most regular and abstemious of lives. He was usually up about six o'clock, and rode till nine, when he returned for his bath and breakfast. He worked till lunch, which for him was a very small meal, his only drink being a glass or two of light wine. He then worked till dinner. He liked to see his friends enjoy themselves; but for himself he ate and drank sparingly. After dinner he would converse with his guests, always about something great and interesting. Loose conversation he disliked, and at ten o'clock he invariably retired to bed.

#### NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS.

His personal expenditure was almost nominal, and his gear and outfit always of the simplest. When travelling, he would invite anyone whom he met with to dinner. On one occasion Dr. Sauer remembers he found the most ragged old prospector that they had ever seen, munching a loaf of dry bread given him by the wayside innkeeper. "Don't eat that bread," said Rhodes. "Come and have dinner with me." He was no respecter of persons, men of all classes interested him. It was the man he looked at. It was the idler and loafer that Rhodes abhorred. Every man, he considered, should work, and work hard. He was always loyal to his old acquaintances, and old associations were very dear to him. The vital interest he evinced in everything made him the most charming companion, and withal he was of such a simple nature that he could be as happy as a schoolboy on a holiday.

#### HOW HE LOST THE RAND.

Then Dr. Sauer tells a very remarkable story to the effect that Mr. Rhodes lost possession of the whole of the gold mines of the Rand from his devotion to a dying friend. In 1886 Dr. Sauer, as his representative in the Transvaal, had secured options which, if he had taken them up, would have secured for him properties now valued at hundreds of millions sterling. But when the time came for him to decide, he received the news that his greatest personal friend at that time was very ill in Kimberley. "But," I said, "what about the options? You must wait; you cannot go now." Rhodes answered in that decisive yet dreamy manner, so peculiarly his own: "I must go to my friend." Off he went next morning, three hundred miles across the veldt, to Kimberley. At the last moment Dr. Sauer tried to get him to settle about the options, but his thoughts were elsewhere. "Telegraph to me at Kimberley," he said, "and I will reply." Dr. Sauer telegraphed many times, but all to no purpose. Rhodes was

sitting and watching by the bedside of his dying friend. His telegrams probably remained unopened, at any rate they received no attention, as he got no answer. So it was that the richest gold-producing area in the world, which might have belonged to Rhodes almost for the asking, passed into other hands.

#### THE HANNIBAL OF THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The lady who writes under the name of "C. de Thierry" contributes to the *Empire Review* a paper upon "Cecil Rhodes's Place in History." She says that all through the centuries it has been England's good fortune to bring forth the right man at the right moment. When he came on the scene the loyalty of South Africa, which was vital to the maintenance of the British Empire, needed a man, and he came in the person of Cecil Rhodes. He stands alone, not because of what he did, but because he did it single-handed. He was the Hannibal of the political world, that is to say, he was one of the few men in history who measured themselves against States towards success. He was an adventurer who should have lived in the sixteenth or eighteenth century, in the age of gold, and gold he made his personal servant. His achievements were conceived in the spirit of the most imaginative period of our history. They were executed in the practical spirit of to-day. Rhodes owed nothing to Downing Street. He succeeded in spite of it. Theory-ridden, labour-hating, timid, and wordy Downing Street was all that he, a man of action and ideas, abhorred. He alone made a British, self-governing colony the stepping-stone to a place in the stage of the world.

#### "THE IMPERIAL LEADER OF THE RACE."

That Englishmen should have esteemed him as the Imperial leader of the race was natural. He stood head and shoulders above every other statesman in the British Empire, and, after the death of Bismarck, in the world. Never before in our history have the ideal and practical worked so harmoniously on a grand scale as they worked in Cecil Rhodes. He was an optimist in an age of pessimists, a man of action in an age of talkers, a strenuous worker in an age of pleasure-seekers. To Colonials he was the personification of the imperial genius of England. Mr. Rhodes's career is perhaps the most dramatic in our history. A tomb in the everlasting hills is a fitting end to a life of majestic loneliness. Nevertheless he belonged to a type which has stamped the world with England's mark. He was complex only on the surface. At bottom he was simple to primitiveness. Suggestive of this is the rock-hewn grave in the recesses of the Matoppos. In him was the spirit of his Anglo-Saxon forefathers. He has left an everlasting monument in South Africa in his wonderful will. It is not for nothing that his name has been linked with Hannibal, Cæsar, and Napoleon without incongruity. The further we are removed from his time in which he lived, the grander and more massive will his outlines appear.



**THE EFFECT OF MR. RHODES'S WILL ON OXFORD.**

MR. F. C. S. SCHILLER, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, declares that Mr. Rhodes's will starts Oxford on a new career as a cosmopolitan university centre for the whole Anglo-Teutonic world. The very notion of such a thing would have sufficed to send the senior fellows of unreformed Oxford into a fit. The endowment of international scholarships, says Mr. Schiller, is a totally new idea. That the initiative should come from our side, that we should invite our nearest relatives and keenest rivals to penetrate into the citadel of our culture, and to test the value of the Palladia long so jealously guarded as temples, is an idea which reaches the pitch of sublimity. Would, says Mr. Schiller, that some other international benefactor would devise a method of suppressing the Chauvinist press in every country.

Mr. Rhodes has paid his *Alma Mater* the greatest compliment she has ever received. At the same time, this magnificent expression of his confidence in the educational competence of Oxford is coupled with a complete refusal to endorse its business management. Mr. Rhodes was aware that Oxford itself is the chief difficulty in the way of benefiting Oxford, and set an example, which we may expect to see largely followed, of how to benefit a University against its will. Mr. Schiller thinks that the 177 Rhodes scholars will largely modify the insularity of the present members of the University, both senior and junior.

The academic influence of the American scholarships is likely to be considerably greater. They will probably be for the most part graduate students who have spent three or four years at one or other of the colleges [which are so plentiful in America. The trustees are almost sure to depute their powers to some American authorities, leaving the selection to the President of the State University or to a committee of leading professors or other persons of culture for each State or for the whole country. Whatever method of selection is adopted, they will almost certainly send graduate students. They are the men who will be most eager to go, best equipped, and prepared to make the best use of the privilege. Most of them will look forward to some sort of teaching as a career, and be eager to take a degree which will increase their reputation. Hitherto there have never been more than about thirty Americans at Oxford. If the movement spreads, the number will easily be doubled and trebled; but they will demand suitable academic pabulum, and the demand may have a great effect on the Oxford system. At present graduate instruction is not so much unorganised as non-existent in Oxford. We have lost almost the whole *personnel* for the purpose of graduate study that we ever possessed. There are neither prize fellows nor inducements to remain in residence in the hope of a fellowship. It seems very possible that the coming invasion of American graduates may radically alter all this, and give the professors a grand opportunity they ought to welcome. It will supply

them with an audience, and practically force them to lecture on advanced subjects, to form "seminars," and, in short, to adopt the methods which were found to be efficient for such purposes in America and Germany.

Incidentally, Mr. Schiller expects that the example and practice of so many American "researchers" will benefit our education by checking the examination craze, by increasing the esteem in which the power to do independent work is held, and by diminishing the exclusive admiration for the intellectual qualities which come out in Oxford.

Of the German contingent, he thinks they will be probably composed of two classes—first, mature men anxious to learn English to obtain an insight into our methods and to obtain an insight into us; and, then secondly, young noblemen preparing themselves for a diplomatic career.

Finally, as regards the University as a whole, Mr. Schiller expects that Mr. Rhodes's bequest will indirectly draw attention to the number and urgency of the needs which it does nothing directly to relieve. In every department of higher education the British people is allowing itself to be distanced by America; where in America £100,000 is forthcoming for a laboratory, we can in Oxford scarcely raise £10,000.

**MR. RHODES AS A SAVIOUR OF GREEK.**

Mr. Thomas Case, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, contributes to the *National Review* an article on "The Influence of Mr. Rhodes's Will on Oxford." Mr. Case says that a wise and good intention pervades Mr. Rhodes's will, and that in his bequest to his old college of Oriel the testator has been singularly well advised. But, as for the scholarships, Oxford would be foolish to lose her head over this bequest. Such scholarships are not Oxford scholarships. A Rhodes scholar will have to go through the same ordeal of matriculation by examination as other persons coming up to the University. The University body has no special concern with them; they will have to pass through the ordinary curriculum, beginning with responsions. Their only connection with Oxford will be that they are male students distributed among the colleges. "But Oxford has now a unique opportunity of doing great good without doing anything more than she has ever done by her own exertions. By simply adhering to her existing qualification she will maintain and extend the study of Greek, Latin and mathematics over the whole Colonial Empire of England, and over the whole United States. Such a unique opportunity is never likely to recur. The Rhodes scholarships will bring the Greek question to a crisis, for Oxford will shortly find herself confronted by the momentous question whether she is to extend her qualification of Greek, Latin, and mathematics over the world, or whether she is to allow the world to lower her standard."

Mr. Professor Case then proceeds to state the case in favour of Greek. "Give up Greek," he says, "and civilisation becomes a chaos."

## FROM THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

BY DR. ALBERT SHAW.

In the *American Review of Reviews* for May Dr. Albert Shaw says :—

No very intelligent comment can be passed upon Mr. Rhodes's plan of Oxford scholarships until the details have been to some extent worked out. It is possible that Mr. Rhodes held Oxford in a somewhat exaggerated estimation. It is a great many years since this general plan had formed itself in his mind, and he was not, of course, very familiar with university life and work elsewhere. If these scholarships of his were in the nature of the fellowships now established in most of our leading American universities for the benefit of the most promising post-graduate students who can be found, they would draw students to the existing Oxford chiefly by reason of their pecuniary value. Without any scholarships to attract them, many hundreds of advanced American students have for years been going to the universities of Germany, while those who have gone to English universities could almost be counted on a man's fingers. Before long most American students would feel that they made some sacrifices of opportunity in studying abroad rather than at home. But, as we understand Cecil Rhodes' plan, the Oxford scholarships are not intended for university students at all, but for excellent specimens of the typical American college boy or undergraduate of about freshman or sophomore rank. Mr. Rhodes evidently believed that his plan would affect significantly, perhaps even profoundly, the relations between the United States and England. It is hardly likely that the plan could accomplish as much as its author anticipated. It will, of course, always be easy to find worthy and promising students who would be glad of the opportunity to study three years at Oxford with their expenses paid. But the natural place for undergraduate students is in the colleges of their own country; and foreign travel, residence, and study are relatively much more valuable to the mature man in the period of his professional studies or as preliminary to active business pursuits at home. Oxford has a delightful atmosphere of literary and classical tradition, but its facilities are not such as of themselves to attract foreign students away from the universities of their own countries. The young American, moreover, readily gets the large view of things, and is likely enough to travel and see the world without being subsidised to do so. From the rather enthusiastic comments of several American educators, made the day after the announcement of Mr. Rhodes' will, it is to be inferred that these gentlemen regarded the Oxford scholarships as comparable with the fellowships at the John Hopkins and other American Universities; but this seems to have been a mistake altogether. It was Mr. Rhodes' fancy, simply, to pay all the bills on a very liberal scale of a body of two hundred, more or less, undergraduates at Oxford, to be drawn from different parts of the English-speaking world outside of the United Kingdom. Many individual students will thus be aided to obtain a college education, and the private aspects of the scheme are pleasant, even though somewhat whimsical. But the educational and international aspects of the plan do not seem to us, so far as it has been disclosed, to possess any importance commensurate with its great endowment. The scholastic community of Oxford includes some thousands of men, and the addition of a hundred undergraduates coming from the United States could not be expected to have any very perceptible influence one way or another upon Oxford life, work, or methods. On the other hand, in the midst of our immense educational activities in this country, the return from Oxford of thirty-three young gentlemen per year, aged twenty or twenty-one, could scarcely attract attention outside their native villages, especially when compared with the coming and going of many hundreds of students between this country and the Continent, and the colossal movement of the tides of trans-oceanic travel for purposes of study, business, or pleasure.

BY MR. MAURICE LOW.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, who writes the *chronique* on American affairs in the *National Review*, says that the will of Cecil Rhodes has made a profound impression

in the United States, all the more profound because of a tinge of remorse. It was a revelation to the United States to learn that Cecil Rhodes had a deep and abiding conviction of the greatness of the United States, and believed that the future welfare of the world was inseparably linked with the solidarity of the two English-speaking peoples. The throwing open of Oxford to the young men of America will make them understand what they can learn in no other way—that there is much in the English character which is admirable, much in English institutions and sentiments and methods that can be advantageously transplanted to America. It will give Englishmen a better comprehension of the typical American of the rising generation, and show that England may learn from the younger race.

## OTHER TRIBUTES.

The *National Review*, the editor of which was one of those who never did justice to Mr. Rhodes, has been compelled by his will to render tardy homage to the greatness of the man, which was never recognised during his life. He declares :—

Neither in our generation, nor in any generation known to ours, has there been any testamentary conception to be compared to the lofty ambition of Mr. Rhodes. We can only hope that the execution of his scheme may be worthy of its inspiration, and that the great objects in view may be attained. We trust that there will be no secrecy as to the disposal of the residue of his estate, as otherwise the most ridiculous legends will be circulated in Europe and America as to the underground machinations of the Rhodes trustees.

The *New Liberal Review* says that Mr. Rhodes was one of our few great men, and we can ill afford to lose him. We should say he was the sincerest public man of our time. There was no trace of pettiness, or meanness, or deceit in his whole composition. His greatness was the greatness of character and personality. In the days to come his memory will be cherished as that of the most honest empire-builder.

“Mr. Rhodes's will is certainly the most remarkable testamentary document ever framed by a British subject. Both Mr. Rhodes's personal character, and his character as a British statesman, are completely vindicated by this will. We see him now as a man whose whole object in life was to advance the Empire and the welfare of its inhabitants. In his will we have the best exhibition of the real Cecil Rhodes that has yet been made public; the excellent Peabody was not actuated by higher motives than those which impelled the Colossus in his great undertakings. In founding a system of Imperial and international scholarships Mr. Rhodes has invested his riches wisely. The venerable University of Oxford would be false to her historic character if she proved unworthy of the new great charge that has been imposed upon her.”

THE *Sunday at Home* has a symposium of teachers drawn from 120 essays on the question, “Is the Sunday school losing its influence?” The decrease in Sunday scholars is recognised, but in no pessimistic spirit.

**WHAT IS A SECURITY-HOLDING COMPANY?****THE LATEST AMERICAN FINANCIAL DEVICE.**

THE *World's Work* publishes an interesting illustrated article explaining what is the true meaning and utility of the "Security-Holding Company," an institution which has been brought to the front by President Roosevelt's instruction to the Attorney-General to prosecute the Northern Securities Company, which was used for the purpose of practically amalgamating the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads. The writer says that the Security-Holding Company is a financial device of enormous possibilities which is little understood:—

No other device so well illustrates the swiftly moving machinery of financial management.

Suppose A be a railway company of ten millions of dollars' stock, and B be another company of the same capitalisation. Their combined stock is twenty millions. Suppose an individual own 51 per cent. of each company's stock, his holdings must be ten and a fifth millions of the stock. In order to keep control of the two companies an individual must keep control of more than ten millions of stock.

But suppose a corporation be substituted for the individual. This corporation by owning 51 per cent. of the stock of these two companies would, of course, control them. But the controlling corporation may issue shares of its own as an individual cannot, and the holders of 51 per cent. of this corporation's stock will control it, and consequently control the roads controlled by it. In other words, the holders of 51 per cent. of the railroads' stock can by this device control both railroads. Whereas to control both these railroads an individual must own more than ten millions of their stock, a man or a group of men by holding only a little more than five millions of the security-holding company's stock may control them both. In other words a little more than five millions of dollars (counting all stock at par) can by this device exercise the same power that an individual could exercise with ten millions.

This supposed case is the theory in its simplest form, and it shows the principle of the security-holding company.

In the case of the Northern Pacific Railroads the suit of the Attorney-General is brought on the ground that the Northern Securities Company is a violation of the Anti-Trust Act. It is obvious that, if a security company can lawfully get control of two railroads, it might with equal legality get hold of ten, and not only of ten, but of all the railroads in the country. If it is declared to be legal, it renders conceivable the possibility of the concentration of control of all American railroads by a smaller and smaller number of strong men who may actually own a smaller and smaller proportion of real property.

In the *North American Review* there is an article upon the same subject, which deals more particularly with the bearing of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law on the Northern Securities Company. The writer says that the question raised by the prosecution instituted by the Attorney-General is this:—Does the control of these two companies result in giving power to the Securities Company to restrain competitive traffic? If the answer is in the affirmative the injunction must issue, and if the injunction issues it will compel the Securities Company to re-change the stocks of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern for its own

shares, as the latter will be rendered practically worthless by the injunction. If what has been done is not illegal, it may be that the dawn of a new and brilliant era in concentrated railway management may be at hand.

**ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN PERSIA.**

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* opens with an article by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, the author of "Armenia," on "The Persian Gulf." Mr. Lynch says that he has not the slightest doubt that Persia is rapidly being reduced to the position of a vassal state of Russia. The next year or so will probably decide whether the entire control of her foreign relations will not be exercised from the banks of the Neva. Mr. Lynch is utterly opposed to the cry which was recently raised in some of the English reviews that we should concede Russia a port on the Persian Gulf. Any such concession either to Russia or to Germany would be a mistake. The argument that by conceding this to Russia we should keep Germany out of the Gulf he regards as absurd, saying that if we conceded it to Russia that would only be looked on as a reason why we could not refuse a concession to Germany. The result would be that Germany in Mesopotamia and Russia in Southern Persia would be likely to come together and squeeze England out of Asia. What we should do is to prevent by all possible means the establishment on the Gulf of any European Power. We should tighten our hold upon Southern Persia, and as regards Russia agree upon spheres of interest.

**NO PORT FOR RUSSIA.**

A reviewer in the *Edinburgh Review* deals with "British Policy in Persia and Asiatic Turkey." The reviewer weighs in the balance the ambitions of Germany and Russia, and concludes that our interests do not conflict with those of Germany, while they are confessedly irreconcilable with those of Russia. We cannot, even if we wished to do so, use an Anglo-Russian *entente* for the purpose of checkmating Germany in the East. The reviewer agrees with Mr. Lynch that there are only two alternatives, either to cry "hands off!" to all Powers upon the Persian Gulf or to throw its shores open to all. We cannot concede to Russia a port or naval base separated by nearly a thousand miles from her territory and refuse it to a German company which is bringing its railway to the sea. The Russian acquisition of a port would entail the occupation of a similar post of vantage by ourselves, which would mean that our position would be no stronger, while we would have to spend money on defences, increase our fleet, and lose prestige among the native populations subject to our sway. The reviewer does not regard a compromise founded on mutual interests in Asia as a practicable solution. But we should not gain anything from opposing the legitimate and commercial instincts of Russia.

### CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY IN RUSSIA.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN, in the *North American Review*, replying to M. Pobyedonostseff's article on "Russian Schools and the Holy Synod," scores a very important point at the cost of the Procurator of the Holy Synod when he points out that M. Pobyedonostseff's paper affords a foundation for the belief that the autocracy in Russia is gradually being transformed into a constitutional monarchy. Prince Kropotkin had assailed, in a previous article, the way in which the Russian Government had dealt with the students by sending them as a disciplinary measure into the Army. As Russia is under an autocratic ruler, Prince Kropotkin, following public opinion in St. Petersburg, attributed a large share of responsibility for all this to the Emperor.

M. Pobyedonostseff discounted this by maintaining that the Emperor had no responsibility for the action that was taken by the Ministry of the Interior and the Minister of Education. Prince Kropotkin says that he is very glad to acknowledge this, and he adds on his own behalf that he has received information from St. Petersburg which confirms the statement of M. Pobyedonostseff. M. Pobyedonostseff maintained that the decree sending the students into the Army was published independently of any initiative on the part of the Emperor:—

At the outset, as was only natural in a country placed under absolute rule, public opinion at St. Petersburg attributed a large share of responsibility for all this to the Emperor, and my article reflected that state of opinion. Now M. Pobyedonostseff tells us that I was wrong: that the absolute ruler of Russia "had no share" in this misdeed of his Ministers, and I am really very glad to acknowledge it. I will even add on my own behalf that the information which I got from St. Petersburg, soon after my return from America, was to the same effect. But, the Emperor having no share of the blame for the Kieff affair, whose fault was it?

M. Pobyedonostseff writes:

"The decree concerning the military service of students guilty of creating an agitation against the university curriculum was published independently of any initiative on the part of the Emperor. The Ministers in a Cabinet meeting that had been called in consequence of these university disorders deemed it necessary to have recourse to this punishment, and their resolution was submitted for the Emperor's approval. A regulation was published, according to which the application of the penalty in each case was made to depend on a special committee comprising the Ministers whose departments were concerned, and the decisions of this committee were to be valid in law without needing an Imperial sanction. The Kieff affair, therefore, was settled in this way, and the will of the Emperor had no share in it."

And the Procurator adds:—

"It should be remembered that our Emperor never issues such orders on his personal responsibility. He contents himself with confirming the decisions of the various executive councils and the resolutions of his Ministers in cases prescribed by law."

As for his own responsibility in the matter, M. Pobyedonostseff says:—

"I was totally ignorant of this Kieff affair, which concerned two Ministers only, Bogolëpoff and the Minister for the Interior."

The Council of the Ministers, in which M. Pobyedonostseff has a seat in his capacity of Procurator of the Holy Synod—in a "Cabinet meeting," as he writes—had thus prepared a law which gave to two Ministers the power of imposing military service as a punishment for acts of disobedience towards the university authorities, and themselves to appoint special com-

mittees, or rather Courts nominated *ad hoc*, for the purpose of applying that most extraordinary punishment just as they liked. This astounding law—which, as circumstances have now proved, was too bad even for Russian forbearance—was submitted to the Emperor, who gave it his approval and issued it in the form of a decree signed with his own hand. He did so, we are now told, confiding in his Cabinet, probably without realising what power for mischief he was thus giving to Bogolëpoff and Sipyaghin, nor how they would misuse it; just as he never seems to have realised to what a violation of his own oath to Finland he was recently led by another of his Ministers.

What follows from this statement by one of the highest placed Ministers of the Tsar? It is that quite unintentionally the Tsardom is being converted into a constitutional monarchy. For the Emperor only confirms the decisions of his Cabinet, and consequently is not responsible for their mistakes. This, says Prince Kropotkin, confirms the idea which he previously expressed that the conception of a responsible Minister was rapidly growing in Russia:—

If I speak of the coming Constitution, it is not because I see in it a panacea. My personal ideals go far beyond that. But, whether we like it or not, it is coming. The colossal blunders of the Ministers, and their increasingly frequent assumption of the right, under the shelter of the Emperor's signature, of modifying by mere decrees the fundamental laws of the Empire, render it unavoidable.

### THE ARMOUR OF THE WALLACE COLLECTION.

ONE of the most interesting of the priceless collections at Hertford House is the Armour Section, of which Mr. Guy Francis Laking is keeper. In the May number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Laking, who begins a series of articles on this section, writes:—

With the opening of the Wallace Collection the want, so long felt by the student-lover of armour and arms, has to a certain extent been removed. We have no national armoury, save the very incomplete collection at the Tower of London, which, under the present conditions, has but a remote chance of being added to or advanced in any way by public desire. In the 'thirties and 'forties of the nineteenth century it was attempted to augment the collections by purchases made from time to time, but this system ended in disastrous results, for many of the additions so acquired were worthless and puerile forgeries, with wonderful histories attached to them, possessing absolutely no genuine antiquity; or else they were fragments of true and genuine armour so restored that the modern and bad adaptations engulfed any desirable features of the purchase.

The Wallace collection of European armour and arms, so justly famous, was entirely formed by the late Sir Richard Wallace, and was chosen chiefly with a view to illustrate the beauty of the armourer's art in all periods; but with no idea of showing the forms and fashions employed in armaments, offensive and defensive. To compensate for this it had the advantage of being chosen, and for the most part collected, by a gentleman of unerringly fine taste, judgment, and the all-important factor, almost unlimited means, without which it would be impossible to gather together a collection of such universally high quality.

THERE is no lack of Coronation articles this month. Indeed, the lighter magazines positively bristle with crowns and coronets. The *Lady's Realm* has a double Coronation number, with a Coronation ode, and articles on European Coronations; peeresses at Coronations, wherein the peculiarities of the various robes may be studied; the Coronations of Queens-Consort, and the State coaches of Europe. We are even told how to make Coronation cakes!



## CHINA AS IT IS.

ONE of the most interesting articles on China which has yet appeared is contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* for May by F. Lynwood Garrison, M.E. He is very sympathetic with the Chinese, of whom he has a high opinion.

## ITS TREMENDOUS SIZE.

The total area of the Chinese Empire is something like 4,300,000 square miles. The eighteen provinces comprising China proper, or the "Middle Kingdom," cover 1,298,000 square miles, while Manchuria has 390,000 and Thibet over 700,000 square miles. Probably but a small proportion of this vast area is totally unfit for human habitation; most of it possesses a salubrious climate similar to that of the United States.

When we hear of foreign nations, syndicates and individuals seeking, and apparently obtaining for long terms of years, exclusive mining and railway concessions to whole Chinese provinces, some of them nearly as large as France, one is staggered by the very magnitude of the grants and the extraordinary stupidity of the Chinese in making them.

## CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

Mr. Garrison is very severe upon the many loose-jointed and will-o'-the-wisp syndicates which propose undertaking these gigantic development schemes. They discredit European nations in the eyes of the Chinese, and are often pure humbug:—

It is a great mistake to attempt to crush the Chinese spirit of independence, and if Germany, Russia or France are permitted to do it, the whole world will pay dearly in the future. Syndicates and companies that propose to operate in China with the Chinamen left out of their organisation are foredoomed to failure. The Chinese have no intention of allowing their country or its riches to be exploited only for foreign benefit; they mean to have a share, and a just share, in the bounties of their native land.

## BRAINS AND BRAWN.

Of Chinese characteristics he says:—

In common with other Orientals the Chinese do not usually exhibit much inventive ability or mechanical skill. Their appliances, of all kinds, are to-day practically what they were centuries ago. Betterments do not seem to readily suggest themselves to the Chinese mind. The Chinese labourer who has saved a small sum takes the first opportunity to turn to trade, exhibiting thereby his superiority of intellect, since he realises the advantages of brain over brawn. Practicality and business ability are marked traits of the Chinese character.

## THE OBNOXIOUS CONCESSION HUNTER.

Mr. Garrison speaks very well of the missionary in China, especially when his work is associated with medical dispensation and schools for children. Of the concession hunter he has no good to say:—

In the industrial development of China within the next decade many opportunities for speculation, if not spoliation, are likely to be offered, and the treaty ports will be thronged by a crowd of characters that are not likely to do China any good, to increase the Chinaman's respect for foreigners in general, or to reflect credit upon the countries whence they come. Such people belong to that doubtful class of foreigners that even now are so often found hanging on the skirts of rich Chinamen. Extra territoriality is the stock-in-trade of this individual; he investigates the treaties and finds he may do this and that; he may open mines, he may go up country, potter about and terrorise the small officials. The Government is bound to give him a passport, and with that and with his consul's protection he is afraid of no man. If he is punished for a drunken brawl he will complain to his consul; his word is always accepted, for he is a noble white man. If the opening up of China is to be

heralded by such characters, it is not only a misfortune for the Chinese, but also is certain to be a source of endless trouble for the honest and decent foreigner who may come later.

## WATERWAYS V. RAILWAYS.

Mr. Garrison deprecates the general indiscriminating building of railroads. Like General Gordon he thinks the true line of development is in improving waterways. There is probably no large country in the world where water transportation can be made so easy and effective as in China. He naturally approves of some of the genuine companies that have been started to develop the mines, and only reminds them that they should always treat the people in a fair, honest and straightforward spirit.

## THE COST OF LIVING.

The vital factor in the industrial development of China is labour. It is marvellously cheap, as the following details indicate:—

In Central China it is estimated that something less than a quarter of a cent (gold) will procure enough coarse food to provide a full meal for a grown man; this, at three meals per day, would amount to 11s. per year. No doubt this is a low estimate, but even when more than doubled, making, say, 24s. per year, we obtain an idea of the remarkable manner in which the coolie class have solved the subsistence problem. With such a basis one can understand how it is possible to obtain such labour at wages varying from five cents as a minimum to twenty cents (gold) as a maximum per day.

## WHAT COULD BE DONE.

The testimony of the best-informed authorities is wholly to the effect that the Chinese could greatly improve their agricultural and silk products by more enlightened and intelligent cultivation. For example, it is said that the tobacco grown in Sichuen province is of especially fine quality, but owing to lack of care in sorting and packing it greatly deteriorates before reaching the market. It is not generally known outside of the Orient that the Chinese turn out little or nothing of what are commonly called dairy products—butter, cheese, etc. The fact is that, in the Middle Kingdom, at least, there are practically no grazing lands; a few goats, many pigs, and the slow but exceedingly useful water buffalo are the only representatives of what we call "stock."

## THE APPROACHING RENAISSANCE.

China is practically denuded of timber, and will form the natural market for the excellent timber said to exist in the Philippine islands. The Löss, which covers large areas of Northern China, is a wonderful fertiliser. But for it the deserts of Mongolia would long since have encroached upon the northern provinces:—

The absence of roads fit for waggon traffic is a very striking feature in the central and southern provinces. In the north there are some highways suitable for vehicular traffic, but they are so rough that nothing but a Peking cart can hold together when driven over them any considerable distance.

Mr. Garrison concludes his instructive article:—

At present almost every art and science in China is either stagnant or decadent. It would seem, therefore, that the time for a renaissance is at hand.

The *English Illustrated* has one of the most interesting articles of the sort—on "Famous Foreign Coronations," very well illustrated, and including those of Charlemagne, Napoleon I., and Charles VII. at Rheims.

## HOW THEY CAME BACK TO PEKIN.

## A PROCESSION OF THREE THOUSAND CHARIOTS.

"THEY" were the members of the Chinese Court, and an anonymous writer gives, in the first April number of the *Revue de Paris*, a striking account of the return of the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress to Peking after the capital of China had been occupied by the cosmopolitan army who had at last achieved the relief of the besieged Legations.

On the 6th of October, 1901, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor and Empress, the Dowager-Empress, and Ponsun, the Crown Prince, started from their place of refuge for Peking. The Royal Family and their suite travelled in three thousand chariots, and during the long, painful journey several of the high officials belonging to the Court died, and were buried on the way.

Every yard of the road had been prepared with a view to the Royal travellers; flowers strewed the way, and the roads were even sprinkled with scent, while every twenty miles a temporary palace, containing every resource of Chinese civilisation, awaited the Royal travellers' good pleasure. The road was lined by mandarins, the great local officials, and the populace, who, however, were compelled to pay tribute to both the smaller and the greater Court officials.

At Tientsin the Son of Heaven and his retinue said adieu to old-world ways and proceeded to Peking by train. This was the first time an Emperor of China had ever been in a railway train, but everything had been done by the railway company to consider the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the Imperial travellers, and the great feature of the Pullman car put aside for their use was a huge gold throne surrounded by armchairs also upholstered in yellow. The furniture of this portion of the car alone is said to have cost £20,000. With characteristic energy the Dowager-Empress was the first to enter the train, and she discussed the marvels of steam and similar subjects with the manager of the line, M. Jadot. The Pullman car was entirely surrounded by a huge crowd, and it was found difficult to so clear the line that the train could start. At last, however, they got under way, and the Dowager-Empress soon declared that the train was not going sufficiently fast, and accordingly in order to please her speed was greatly increased. The journey was not, however, over soon, for the Empress decided that the Court should make a considerable stay at Pauting, in order that its arrival at Peking should take place on January 7th, a day specially marked as being propitious by the Imperial astrologers. The Empress was anxious to start in the night, but it was pointed out to her that it would be wiser to remain until the morning; accordingly, at eight o'clock, the wonderful old lady was already in the station looking after her luggage!

Everything was done to spare the Emperor and the formidable Dowager-Empress any feeling of humiliation or distress. A special platform or amphitheatre had been built round the station at Peking, and there

awaiting the Sovereigns knelt thousands of Chinese soldiers, the Royal Households, the police—in a word, the whole of the Chinese official world. It is said that at this striking and touching spectacle the Emperor's eyes filled with tears. The Emperor and Empress, on stepping out of the train, were immediately lifted into palanquins, in which they were swiftly borne by native runners to the Imperial Palace. During the whole of that day the European soldiery were confined to barracks, but a certain number of "foreign devils" saw the curious sight of the Imperial home-coming from one of the great gates of the Manchu town. Of the persons of the Emperor and of the Dowager-Empress of course nothing could be seen, for the curtains of each palanquin were closely drawn. Before actually entering the palace both the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress performed their devotions at the various temples where ancestor worship is carried on.

## ONE POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT DIFFICULTY.

IN an article on "Travelling Kitchens and Co-operative Housekeeping" in the February *Lady's Realm*, Miss Annesley Kenealy describes what may very well prove a solution of the cook, if not of the housemaid, side of the endless servant difficulty, and what is certainly another instance of "the Americanisation of the world." The London Distributing Company, Limited, of Westminster Palace Gardens, have introduced a delightfully simple and apparently ideally perfect system of supplying meals from house to house. You pay so much a day, week, month or year, and three or more meals a day are delivered at your house by motor-car, deliciously cooked by a French *chef*, daintily served, and kept piping hot (or ice cold) by means of an elaborate system of calorics and freezing. You may do your own washing up or not, as you please, but since, however well you may wash the dishes, the company always think they can wash them better, it is rather a waste of time to do so. You can either use their silver-plated ware, dainty linen, and elegant cutlery, or, if you prefer it, your own.

The London Distributing have, of course, gone to America for their labour-saving kitchen contrivances, and to France for their pots and pans, as well as for their culinary expert. The cooking is in the highest degree cosmopolitan, all dishes, from Indian to Italian, being pressed into the service. There are a hundred ways of cooking eggs (as compared with John Bull's two), and ninety-eight different salads. As for the cost, three meals a day and afternoon tea are provided for one person from 3s.—cost, of course, depends on the dishes selected. A family of three adults is fed (three meals a day and tea) for 2rs. a week each. The company claim that with cook, etc., in the old style they could not feed equally well under 25s. (N.B.—The bare cost of food per head, very nice food, including wine, works out at about 10s. a week per head for a family of three or four, less rather than more.)

### THE FRENCHMAN AS A COLONIST.

IN the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an important article by M. René Millet on the Colonial Evolution of France. M. Millet has a right to speak on this subject, for his administration of Tunis, where he was Resident-General until recently, was conspicuously successful.

#### FRANCE'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The gist of his article is that France, though she has a great colonial empire, hesitates to recognise that she possesses any colonising genius. And yet French explorers travel all over Africa; Algeria is being transformed by 400,000 French people; the foreign commerce of the French colonies exceeds a milliard and a half of francs; Konakri rises out of the earth and is ousting Sierra Leone; and in the short period of five years the French population of Tunis has increased by 8,000. There is a strong impression, not only among foreigners, but among French people themselves, that France is the playground of humanity, and ought not to engage herself in enterprises in distant lands. The old school of diplomacy is not interested in anything outside Europe, while the Collectivists hate the colonies because their favourite theories of equality and of community of goods cannot possibly be carried out there. In the eyes of the majority of French people, says M. Millet, colonial acquisitions are only episodes, and do not enter as a matter of necessity into their conception of the national life. It is needless to follow M. Millet through his brilliantly written historical *aperçu*, in which he traces in outline the history of that wonderful colonial movement by which Europe has taken possession of the globe.

#### MORAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

The greatest revolution of modern times, in his opinion, is that the care of the humble has ceased to be the exclusive privilege of the religious, but has passed into our institutions and our moral code—indeed, there are few things more interesting than the awakening of the conscience of Europe with regard to the treatment of subject races. But, of course, from a colonial point of view it is part of the greater question of how to rule without exciting hatred and how to civilise without oppressing. The discovery of the Continent of Africa, accomplished in the course of the nineteenth century, has torn aside the veil from the last portion of the world to remain unexplored, and before the eyes of Europe a kind of Babel is laid out with confusion of tongues and variety of problems, including as it does Islam, India, and China, as well as Africa. What are the rotten and what are the stable portions of this vast edifice? How shall we treat the natives? Is there a middle course between flippantly destroying everything and superstitiously preserving everything? In mixing with their peoples, shall we not run the risk of compromising our own national character? And yet, if we keep them at a

distance, shall we not lose our hold over them? Is not the scientific spirit itself an obstacle in our path, since it assumes that the laws of moral development are inexorable, and that it takes centuries to perform the work of civilisation?

#### CHARITY AND KNOWLEDGE.

Meanwhile, M. Millet lays down a few simple principles. In the first place, among all this infinity of peoples of different colour, language, ethics, and religions, he finds the spirit of charity to be the only possible current coin, so to speak, which shall pass everywhere. It was the large heart of Livingstone which did more to open Africa than all the brutality with which others have treated her. Secondly, he blames European ignorance of the native populations, which is incredible, he says, until one goes out of it. The white man is so sublimely certain of his own superiority. Thus M. Millet is led to consider what is the place of France in this vast colonial evolution. France once had a vast colonial empire and lost it; but if one considers her geographical position, the marvel is that there is a France at all, and that she did not become either German, Burgundian, or English. Firm is M. Millet's faith in the future; Frenchmen have, he says, all the qualities which make great colonising peoples.

### THE POSITION OF LORD ROSEBERY.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, in an article entitled "Lord Rosebery and the Opposition," ridicules the idea of constructing an Opposition on the basis of substantial agreement with the Ministry on the main question of the day. Lord Rosebery expresses Unionist opinions. So do Conservatives, as well as Liberal Unionists. Why then, asks the reviewer, should Liberal Unionists desert the Government? It is idle for Lord Rosebery to maintain that the question of efficiency is one upon which parties can be divided. Short of failure in the object of the war or any indefinite delay in its accomplishment, there appears to be no chance of a combination of parties being formed strong enough to turn out the present Government and take its place. Judging from past experience the natural thing to expect is not the falling away of Unionists from the Government, but rather the still closer and closer approximation of leading Liberals with a Ministry with which they are very largely in sympathy.

It is impossible for Lord Rosebery to form any administration which could leave Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Bryce out in the cold. His political principles make it impossible for him to identify himself with the Opposition which is pledged to Home Rule, and his past makes it equally impossible for him to join the Unionist administration. Lord Rosebery therefore must remain in an independent position, and deep changes must occur in the political conditions before he is tempted to leave it.

## HOW THE AMERICANS KILL THEIR PRESIDENTS.

## A WARNING FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

MR. LINCOLN STEFFENS contributes to *McClure's Magazine* for April a very interesting paper entitled "The Overworked President." In this article he gives a very vivid description of the wear and tear which the Americans inflict upon their Presidents by subjecting them to the endless incursions of every Tom, Dick, or Harry who wishes to shake hands with them. Mr. Steffens begins his paper by declaring that the greatest business organisation in the United States is the Government of the United States, with its 76,000,000 shareholders, with a capital of a hundred billions. The President of this concern has powers commensurate with the magnitude of its interests. He is held accountable by the shareholders for everything. If he had none but the most important functions to fulfil his time would be crowded:—

## THE PRESIDENT AS JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES.

Besides these essential duties, however, the President of this organisation is expected, and does try, to perform a great many services that are utterly trivial. He is called upon to settle not alone the rows among his important agents, but also the petty squabbles of employees no better than gang foremen and section bosses; he himself appoints all sorts of menials, investigating and choosing between the claims of applicants for places relatively about as important as those of janitors and mule-drivers. He receives and distributes much of the mail of his subordinates, handling some of it with his own hands, and acting upon no little of it. Moreover, this man thus burdened is required by custom to keep open house for all comers. He has to allow his idlest stockholders to enter his own residence, walk curiously about his parlour; and those who are not satisfied may go into the room where he is talking to his business advisers, speak to him, shake him by the hand, while he is bound to listen to their troubles and congratulations and express sympathy or pleasure with them.

## "ANYONE CAN CALL."

From ten to two o'clock for four days of the week anybody is free to call upon the President, if he can get a Senator or representative to bring him in. The result is that the strain is beginning to be felt, and Mr. Roosevelt, strong and strenuous and young as he is, is beginning to be wearied. Mr. Steffens' account of the President's day is as follows:—He is an early riser, and usually has a visitor to breakfast, a political visitor for the most part. By nine he is in his office hurrying through his letters, giving his secretary flashing hints of the replies, for he has no time to dictate. By 9.30 a Senator comes in on business, by 9.45 another Senator, and at ten the crowd gathers. On the morning on which Mr. Steffens counted them there were fifty-three relatively important persons, such as Senators, Congressmen, etc. From time to time the President comes out from his private room, shakes hands, and so gets rid of a certain number of visitors, picks up the more important, and carries him back with him to his private room. Mr. Roosevelt is very abrupt or sometimes brusque, and says things out very loud which startle his visitors; but, nevertheless, down to two o'clock all the business which he is supposed to be transacting with his secretaries is

liable to continuous interruptions from visitors in the ante-room, in which nonentities of citizens are presented for a handshake or a word of greeting.

## THE LIVEST PRESIDENT.

At two o'clock he lunches, carrying off with him someone with whom he wishes to talk on business. At three o'clock he goes out riding. He sticks to horseback, because when he took walking exercise he was constantly stopped by citizens who wished to shake hands with "the livest President they ever saw." On his return he goes over more letters with his secretary and receives reports. In the evening he spends dinner talking politics with editors, senators, and well-known public men. At the end of the session the whole evening is devoted to signing and vetoing bills.

## UNCONSCIOUS ANARCHISTS.

Commenting on this method of using up the President's strength, Mr. Steffens says:—

It is preposterous. Ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, who uttered a protest in a Washington newspaper, said: "The evil is a serious one, and cannot much longer be endured. It is injuring the public service by preventing the President from giving enough attention to large public questions. It is shortening the lives of the Presidents. Unless a remedy is applied, few Presidents will go through one term and come out with health sufficient to allow the remainder of life to be enjoyable; no one will thus go through two terms."

And Senator Chandler reviews the effect of this evil as he personally has observed it on other Presidents. Lincoln was weakening under it when he was assassinated; President Hayes left the Presidency in poor health; Garfield "held office only four months, but long enough to lessen his vitality"; Arthur "suffered unusually, left Washington in 1885 with low vitality, did not rally, and died in 1886"; "President Cleveland has seemed an exception—but four years of leisure intervened between his two terms; he has a strong constitution, is an imperturbable person, yet Mrs. Cleveland is now appealing to the public against a renewal of applications for all sorts of things which can hardly be considered even by a man in robust health"; President Harrison "had a good physique—he would have been spared longer if he had not undergone the inevitable strain of four years of the Presidency."

## THE NEED FOR REFORM.

He points out that it is not only the President who suffers, but public business also is injured by giving over one-third of a President's working day to business worse than trivial. The President's mail amounts to about 1,200 letters a day. One man and four clerks are kept busy handling nothing but social invitations. Mr. Steffens suggests that Mr. Roosevelt is the President of all others who is strong enough to reform this matter. No one can accuse him of exclusiveness or of aristocratic leanings. If he were to declare that a week divided into two days for affairs and four for politics and handshaking is not fair to him, he would receive the popular support of American common sense.

AMERICAN and Colonial visitors ought to find useful such an article as that by Mr. R. H. Cocks in the *Sunday Strand* for May, on "Waxworks in Westminster Abbey." So hidden away are these curiosities that many do not even know they exist. An interview with Mr. Wheatley of the St. Giles's Christian Mission is also of some interest.



## DOES THE RACE OF MAN LOVE A LORD?

BY MARK TWAIN.

MARK TWAIN contributes to the *North American Review* for April a characteristic article under this title. It has been suggested by the visit of Prince Henry. Mark Twain maintains that the adage "An Englishman dearly loves a lord" ought to be modified, for it would be more correctly worded "The human race dearly loves a lord"—that is to say, it envies a lord's place on account of its power and conspicuousness. When conspicuousness carries with it a power which, by the light of our own observation and experience, we are able to measure and comprehend, he thinks the American envy of the possessor is as deep and as passionate as that of any other nation. The eager curiosity with which the Americans observe a combination of great power and conspicuousness is well sodden with that other passion envy, whether it be suspected or not. This is a universal law, and the common mistake is to limit its application to titled persons, whereas Mark Twain says, "rank holds its court and receives its homage at every rung of the ladder, from emperor down to ratcatcher." To worship rank and distinction is the dear and valued privilege of the human race:—

A Chinese Emperor has the worship of his four hundred millions of subjects, but the rest of the world is indifferent to him. A Christian Emperor has the worship of his subjects and of a large part of the Christian world outside of his dominions; but he is a matter of indifference to all China. A king, class A, has an extensive worship; a king, class B, has a less extensive worship; class C, class D, class E get a steadily diminishing share of worship; class L (Sultan of Zanzibar), class P (Sultan of Sulu), and class W. (half-king of Samoa), get no worship at all outside their own little patch of sovereignty.

There is something pathetic, funny and pretty about the human race's fondness for contact with power and distinction and for the reflected glory it gets out of it:—

Emperors, kings, artisans, peasants, big people, little people—at bottom we are all alike and all the same; all just alike on the inside, and when our clothes are off, nobody can tell which of us is which. We are unanimous in the pride we take in good and genuine compliments paid us, in distinctions conferred upon us, in attentions shown us. There is not one of us, from the emperor down, but is made like that. Do I mean attentions shown us by the great? No, I mean simply flattering attentions, let them come whence they may. We despise no source that can pay us a pleasing attention—there is no source that is humble enough for that. You have heard a dear little girl say of a frowsy and disreputable dog: "He came right to me and let me pat him on the head, and he wouldn't let the others touch him!" and you have seen her eyes dance with pride in that high distinction.

Every one from the highest to the lowest is always pleased at being noticed even by a highwayman, and still more when they are noticed by a person who is for the moment the subject of public interest to a nation, maybe only of public interest to a village. He says that there are hundreds of persons in America who would say that they would not be proud to be photographed in a group with Prince Henry, even if invited. Some of those people would believe it when they said it. Yet in no instance would it be true.

"We have a large population, but we have not a large enough one by several millions to furnish that man. He is not yet begotten and is in fact unbegettable. We all love to get some of the drippings of conspicuousness, and we will put up with a single humble drip if we cannot get more." So the conclusion of the whole matter is that we do certainly love a lord, let him be a Croker, or a duke, or a prize-fighter, or whatever other person chance to be head of a group. "In the Jardin des Plantes I have seen a cat who was so proud of being the friend of an elephant that I was ashamed of him."

## THE REVOLUTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

BY PRESIDENT HARPER.

IN the *North American Review* for April President Harper, of Chicago University, discusses the trend of university and college education in the United States. What he says about colleges in relation to universities is chiefly of local American interest, but what he says as to the growth of the importance of libraries and librarians has an interest which is common to the whole civilised world:—

The library and the laboratory have already practically revolutionised the methods of higher education. In a really modern institution, the chief building is the library, with the stacks for storage purposes, the reading-room, the offices of delivery, the rooms for seminary purposes; it is the centre of the institutional activity. The librarian is one of the most learned members of the faculty; in many instances, certainly, the most influential. Lectures are given by him on bibliography, and classes are organised for instruction in the use of books. The staff of assistants in the library is larger, even, than was the entire faculty of the same institution thirty years ago. Volumes are added at the rate of thousands in a single year. The periodical literature of each department is on file. The building is open day and night. It is, in fact, a laboratory; for here now the students, likewise the professors, who cannot purchase for themselves the books which they must have, spend the larger portion of their lives. A greater change from the old order can hardly be conceived.

He predicts that some of us will see the day when in every division of study there will be professors of bibliography and methodology whose function it will be to teach men books and how to use them. The equipment of no library will be complete until it has a staff of men and women whose entire work will be given to instruction concerning the use of books.

But if the library has grown in importance, still more has the laboratory. In the future he says that it will be necessary to provide—

distinct laboratories, though not in every case separate buildings, for each of the departments of natural science, physics, chemistry, zoology, geology, mineralogy, palæontology, anatomy, physiology, anthropology, and the rest. The building and equipment of a single one of these will cost more than the entire college plant of the last generation. The running expenses, not including salaries, of one of these laboratories will cost more than the whole expense of all the departments of science in the days of our fathers.

Another great change which is coming about is the lifting up of professional education and the identification of the professional schools with the universities

## CO-OPERATION AND THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

BY MR. H. W. WOLFF.

I AM always delighted to see an article by Mr. H. W. Wolff on the subject of co-operation. He is one of the few cosmopolitan students of social problems that we possess. He is always well-informed, sensible, and practical. In this article on "Co-operation as a Factor in the Housing Problem," which appears in the *Economic Review* for April 15th, he says that foreign co-operators have stolen a march upon us, for co-operators abroad have for some time been busy setting up houses by the intending occupiers' own efforts, with the help of money borrowed from the public, and the results have proved eminently satisfactory. The houses are suitable for their purpose, they are readily taken, they answer alike in town and country. As an investment they are quite safe, and have not involved any loss whatever. The place of honour in this connection belongs to Belgium, which has thus far accomplished most in proportion to its small population and to the means at its disposal. The Belgian National Savings Bank has done so much social good in this direction that one cannot help regretting that there is not a similarly public-spirited body administering the funds of the poor in our own country:—

The savings bank—apart from advancing considerable sums to corporations and other rate-levying bodies on their own security, to be, as it happens, likewise laid out in working men's dwellings—employs 7½ per cent. of its large funds (to be shortly increased to 10 per cent.) in providing the means for co-operative house-building by working men themselves, with the help of effective machinery devised for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the savings banks' funds would, in our case, mean more than £20,000,000. The Dutch Chambers have gone further in this direction than the Belgian, and have set no limit whatever to the employment of certain savings banks' funds in this way.

Constructing societies are made to pay 3½ per cent. In addition there is, in either case, a sinking-fund to be kept up, the annual rate of which varies according to the length of time for which the loan is granted. In such way credit societies are enabled to lend to borrowers at the rate of 4 per cent., plus 2½ per cent. sinking-fund. Constructing societies make their own terms with tenants, but are required to pay into a sinking-fund until the loan is reduced to one-half of the value of the building.

There are no statistics showing the actual number of houses set up by this means, but at the close of 1900 there were 140 societies at work, which had borrowed collectively about 1½ millions sterling, and the number of houses so erected has gradually reduced the lack of housing accommodation alike in town and country. Germany has proceeded with the same on different lines, with no less defined and substantial results. Money was lent from the Old Age Pension funds, and then from the savings banks. In Holland a great deal of work has been done by most genuinely co-operative methods, which provide working men with suitable dwellings. There are as many as thirty-one building societies of this kind in Haarlem alone, and twenty in the Hague. The funds of the National Savings Bank are also available for this purpose. Comparatively little has been done in Italy outside Genoa and Florence. In America, Mr. Wolff says:—

The magnificent enterprise of the American Building and Loan Associations, which have provided tens, and hundreds, of thousands of houses—for instance, entire quarters of Philadelphia—for the working-classes in the United States, by a method which is truly co-operative, though, perhaps, not altogether congenial to ourselves, is not half sufficiently noticed in this country. There are probably, at the present time, quite 6,000 such associations engaged in raising and dealing out for building purposes of this democratic kind something like 600,000,000dols., equal to £120,000,000.

Mr. Wolff concludes his paper by hoping that when once the European co-operative methods are shown to be trustworthy and effective, the injudiciously jealous guardians of the working folks' collective purse may relax their iron grasp and do as other guardians—no less conscientious but more clear-sighted—have done with admirable effect elsewhere.

## THE TRUE STORY OF THE PORTLAND VASE.

A GOOD article in the *May Magazine of Art* is "The Full and True Story of the Portland Vase," contributed by Mr. H. Clifford Smith. The writer says:—

In the year 1594 Flaminio Vacca, a Roman sculptor, writing to a friend, mentions the discovery, in a sepulchral chamber under the Monte del Grano, of a finely sculptured sarcophagus, which was removed and placed in the museum of the Capitol, where it still remains. The sarcophagus enclosed a glass vase of splendid workmanship. This vase was acquired by the Barberini family, and when in 1623 Matteo Barberini was raised to the Pontificate, he placed it in the library of his palace on the Quirinal Hill.

Here for a century and a half the vase excited the admiration of all who saw it. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the poverty of several of the great families of Rome forced them to raise money on their works of art. Rome at that time was filled with artists, connoisseurs and antiquaries. Amongst these was a Scotsman, James Byres by name, who in the year 1770 purchased the vase from the Barberini family. In 1782 Sir William Hamilton, then Ambassador at the Court of Naples, bought the vase from Byres for £1,000, and in the following year brought it over to England. At his hotel he showed it to several of his friends, and subsequently exhibited it before the Society of Antiquaries. The fame of the vase had preceded its arrival in this country, and among the first to visit Sir William at his hotel was the Duchess of Portland, who opened negotiations for acquiring this renowned object for the museum she was then forming. The purchase was concluded with so much secrecy that it was not discovered till after the death of the Duchess, on July 17th, 1785, that the vase had entered into her possession. In the succeeding spring the whole museum was sold. The sale lasted thirty-five days. There were 4,156 lots, the last being the "most celebrated antique vase or sepulchral urn from the Barberini cabinet at Rome." It was purchased by the Duke of Portland for £1,029. Three days later Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, obtained the loan of the vase in order to copy it in his Jasper ware.

For upwards of four years Wedgwood worked with infinite pains to produce a copy worthy of his splendid model. At length, in 1790, his first perfect copy was produced. The vase itself returned to the possession of its owner, and by the fourth Duke, in 1810, was deposited in the British Museum. The tragedy which closes this story took place on February 7th, 1845. On that day a visitor to the Museum, one William Lloyd, a scene-painter by profession, picking up a fragment of sculpture, hurled it at the precious vase, which in a moment lay scattered in fragments upon the floor. These fragments were placed in the hands of John Doubleday, a craftsman employed by the Museum, who pieced them together with the greatest care and ingenuity. The vase, as restored, now stands in the gem room of the Museum.

## THE IRISH RENAISSANCE.

M. PAUL DUBOIS contributes to the second April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a significant paper on what may be called the Irish Renaissance. In his opinion we are in the presence not of a mere artificial and superficial agitation, but of a deep, powerful, and durable movement of national restoration, which is destined to free the Irish nation from its intellectual dependence upon England, to make for it again its own life mentally, morally, economically and socially, and, in fact, to revivify an Ireland worthy of the name of Irish Ireland.

## THE LITTLE NATIONALITIES.

Ireland is struggling to keep her right to live, her right to have a soul; and all unconsciously she is struggling for something else also—namely, to preserve that mass of ideas, traditions, and tendencies of which she is the responsible custodian in the eyes of history. Her cause is also that of all those little nationalities which, in the face of the gross utilitarian materialism of our great contemporary political conglomerations, alone preserve the feeling of right and sentiment, beauty and idealism. Of all those little nationalities none is more worthy of being preserved, in the writer's opinion, than this Celtic Erin, old but ever young, with her lofty genius, her spirituality, her grace, delicacy, piety and generosity. That this Irish culture should perish would be a crime. But M. Paul Dubois also considers it from the English point of view. Even in that light, he says, it would be a mistake; England has need of a populous, rich, and loyal Ireland, but, above all, she has need of a really Irish and Celtic Ireland—and for a curious reason, namely, that the Irish temperament is the natural complement of the British genius, in which it counterbalances both the German and the Norman elements, this being manifested most clearly in some of the greatest English poets, such as Byron. Of course, this idea is not new, as witness Matthew Arnold's study of Celtic literature.

## GAELIC V. PAN-CELTIC.

We have already had occasion to notice previous articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on what may be called the Pan-Celtic movement, which aims at bringing together the five groups of Celtic populations—the Bretons of France, the Irish, the Welsh, the Scottish Highlanders, and the Manxmen. M. Paul Dubois makes it clear that the Gaelic movement in Ireland, of which he has such great hopes, is being skilfully kept apart from politics and all that empty rhetoric which is the besetting sin of Irishmen. At the same time its leading spirits are equally anxious that it should not be swallowed up in the Pan-Celtic movement to which we have referred, and which he evidently thinks doomed to remain in the academic, speculative, and sentimental stage. The Irish, in fact, feel that they are not yet ripe for these long hopes and vast thoughts; that they would lose their strength in the effort to extend

their action too far, and that Pan-Celticism would absolutely ruin their nationalism. He thinks that this Gaelic movement marks a new phase in the history of Ireland. She began by seeking to achieve her independence by force of arms. Then followed a period of Parliamentary agitation on constitutional lines. Now it is a movement for psychological restoration which confronts us; a moral reconstitution of nationality; in other words, the idea is that, when once the public mind is reformed, when once the national sentiment, with all the patriotic faith that it implies, is re-established, Ireland will find more easily the path of true prosperity, and that a day will even come when Home Rule, the present object of her most ardent desire, will perhaps no longer appear to her an essential and primordial necessity of her national existence. Meanwhile, we shall see, no doubt, the prolongation of political and Parliamentary agitation side by side with the Gaelic movement, for it is one of the features of the actual situation that Ireland cannot get away from politics or politicians.

## WHAT THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS DID.

MR. OSCAR DAVIS in a brief paper in the *World's Work* explains what was the most important work of the three years' deliberations of the representatives of the American republics which recently met at Mexico. He says:—

The most important result was the action regarding arbitration. An agreement was reached for the adhesion to The Hague conventions of the American republics not signatory to those treaties, through the negotiation of the United States of Mexico and America. There was a supplementary agreement, signed by ten of the delegations to the Conference, which provided for the compulsory arbitration of pending and future questions.

## AN INTERNATIONAL CODE.

They also decided to appoint a commission of internationally famous jurists to prepare a code of international law. Another step in the direction of Internationalism relates more exclusively to the domain of trade:—

A recommendation which had the unanimous approval of the Conference provides for the calling of a special congress of tariff and customs experts to meet in New York within one year. It will investigate and report upon the feasibility of securing uniformity in the regulations for the entry, despatch, and clearance of vessels, and uniformity and simplicity in all custom house formalities and in regulations governing the passage of goods merely in transit through one country to another. This congress will consider the compilation of an authoritative dictionary of commercial nomenclature printed in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. It will give the commercial and local name of every article of commerce in the Americas, and it is expected that it will become the basis for statistical data of exports and imports, and be adopted in the tariffs and customs laws of the American republics. This will be a work of the greatest commercial value. One other thing was done by the Conference which goes hand in hand with this in its potentiality of benefit to commerce. That was the reorganisation of the Bureau of American Republics. Under the new arrangement the Bureau will become the great clearing house for official information, a common executive office maintained by all the Republics for the dissemination of knowledge about themselves.

## WHAT I SHOULD DO WITH IRELAND.

By MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL is getting on. He has not yet found salvation as a Home Ruler, and he is still ploughing his furrow, like Lord Rosebery. But he maintains that it is not a lonely one. A new spirit is abroad. Men are everywhere beginning to realise that Irish Landlordism has used them for its own purposes. But Mr. Russell is still a convinced Unionist, minus all the evil that shelters behind the flag of the Union. That is to say, he is in the uncommon position of a man who has not yet made the discovery that it is impossible to eat your cake and still to keep it in your hand. It is no wonder that one placed in his position finds the way of Irish politics hard and unpleasant. He will find in time—what he might even discover from a perusal of his own article—the fact that if concessions have to be made in time to Irish sentiment, it is absolutely necessary that the centre of decision should be in Dublin and not at Westminster.

## IS IRELAND IRRECONCILABLE?

Mr. Russell asserts that every concession made to Irish sentiment has been founded upon justice, but that these concessions have nearly always been too late; which is equivalent to saying that the right medicine was prescribed to the patient, but that the doctor never administered his bolus until after the patient was dead. Could you have a greater condemnation of the system that places the residence of the doctor so far from the house of the patient that the latter expires before the physician reaches his bedside? Mr. Russell utterly denies that Ireland and Irishmen are irreconcilable. They are only irreconcilable so long as the spirit of the English majority dominates the House of Commons and prevails in England. But how in the nature of things can it be otherwise than that Englishmen should be dominated by the English spirit? When Mr. Russell indulges in dreams that the sentiment of the English majority is going to be transformed, we would ask him what reason he has to believe that the Ethiopian would change his skin or the leopard its spots?

## THE BAR TO RECONCILIATION.

So much, however, by way of introduction. Now let us see what Mr. Russell has to say. His fundamental thesis is that nothing stands in the way of England's reconciliation with Ireland but a handful of landlords, most of whom are broken and bankrupt, and an advance of credit which would be as safe as the Bank of England. After a hundred years of direct responsibility for the government of Ireland we have not yet touched the heart of the people. Of this no further evidence is required than the fact "of unspeakable sadness" that the King has been formally and publicly advised by his Ministers to abstain from paying a visit to Ireland.

We are in an entirely false position. After having disarmed the garrison in Ireland we imagine that we

can still hold the fort and stupidly pretend to ignore the wishes of Ireland and the ideas of the Irish. This is absurd and antiquated nonsense. Mr. Russell asks that the people of Ireland, of every class and creed, should have their share in the administration of the country. Let North and South work after their own ideals, but let us at any price get rid of the jackanapes in the Castle, and let us govern the country not for a minority and a class, but for the whole people. Instead of going along in Mr. Russell's way, however, he notes with disgust that the Liberal-Unionists have actually been asked, by means of the chief Government Bills of the session—first, to undo the Education Settlement of 1870; secondly, to take the initial step in a return to Protection; and thirdly, to undo the foundation principle of Mr. Gladstone's land legislation.

## WHAT MR. RUSSELL WOULD DO.

In contrast to this, Mr. Russell quotes the answer which he made to a prominent English Liberal, who asked him what he would do if he were charged with the duty of dealing with Irish affairs. He answered as follows, and it gives the gist of his paper, so I cannot do better than quote it here:—

"Mr. —," I said, "I should begin by recognising facts—the facts of the past as well as the facts of the present day. I should frankly and openly confer with the leaders of the Irish people. I should tell them—what, indeed, they already know—that in the present temper of the British public their demand for an Irish Legislature, be it a just or an unjust demand, was impossible of realisation. I should ask them not indeed to relinquish it—because that would be to insult them—but to set it aside for the time being and without prejudice, in order that they might co-operate in securing great and clamant reforms for the Irish people. In spite of the prejudice against programmes I should say to the Irish leaders, 'Here are questions which everyone agrees must sooner or later be taken up and dealt with: (a) The land; (b) Higher education; (c) Dublin Castle; (d) Private Bill procedure; (e) Licencing Reform; and lastly, the government of Ireland with due regard to the ideas and wishes of the Irish people.' I should promise frank and hearty co-operation in securing these ends. When these great reforms had been achieved it would be time enough to raise afresh the national issue. My contention would be that with these reforms accomplished the demand for Home Rule would have lost much if not the whole of its force. The argument for neglect and grievance would be wholly gone. But in any case Home Rule would then have lost almost all its terrors and the question could be dealt with on its merits. There would have been called into existence something like a homogeneous people."

## JUDGE O'CONNOR MORRIS' VIEW.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Judge O'Connor Morris deals with the "Irish Land Bill of 1902," which he condemns not so much for its detailed defects as for the general badness of the principle of "land purchase," which he always puts in inverted commas. The defect of the Bill is that it does not touch the roots of the Irish Land Question; it does not set forth a single proposal that would effect a real reform in the Irish Land system. It is a little cockle-boat that, were it ever launched—and this is in the highest degree improbable—would soon be swamped in the maelstrom of Irish agrarian troubles. The Bill makes hardly any change in the relations of Irish landlords



and tenants. The payment for estates in cash instead of land stock is not a sufficient incentive to sell. Mr. Morris says that "land purchase" is an immoral and bad policy, and as for compulsory purchase, it would impose an enormous burden upon the general taxpayer, it would create a type of ownership in Ireland for which her climate and soil are unfit, and constitute the worst confiscation which Ireland has ever known.

#### THE NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. Morris urges, in conclusion, that a Commission of the highest authority should be appointed, like the Devonshire Commission of 1843-44, which should investigate the Land Question in all its bearings, and expose the results which have followed from land purchase. He is convinced that such a Commission would report that true reform can be found only in the improvement of the relations of landlord and tenant.

#### WHAT THE BOER WAR TEACHES.

By THE LATE M. DE BLOCH.

In the *North American Review* an article appears from the pen of the late M. de Bloch, entitled "South Africa and Europe." It is a protest against the dangerous delusion which is current on the Continent that the peculiar conditions of South African warfare render the lessons of the war inapplicable to war between other nations. No delusion could be more threatening to the peace of mankind. M. Bloch examines one by one the various peculiarities of the South African war which are supposed to invalidate the cogency of the lessons taught by the war. The first is the vastness of the country. But it is no vaster than that which Napoleon marched over at the beginning of the century. It was not the difficulty of guarding communications which entailed the most serious defeats suffered by the British, for these took place when they were quite near to their bases. The sparseness of the population, instead of being a disadvantage, was a very great advantage to the invaders. The climate is even better in South Africa than in Europe, and the distance of 7,000 miles which separates the Cape from England disappears in the presence of England as mistress of the seas.

#### THE DECLINE OF THE ATTACK.

What, then, is the great lesson of the war? It is that the strength of the attack, both physical and moral, has declined to an extraordinary extent. The fact that neither Boer nor Briton was successful in attack, though each was triumphant in defence, was the key to the whole situation. The reverses on both sides prove that an entirely new condition of war has arisen by the introduction of smokeless powder and long-range rifles. For the *sine qua non* of attack, that the attacker should be aware of the defender's position, has been rendered unattainable under the altered conditions of the modern battlefield.

#### THE FAILURE OF ARTILLERY.

British experience in South Africa shows that the severest artillery fire was not sufficient to drive the Boers from their positions. The invader, therefore, will be required to attack without either the moral or material encouragement which was formerly supplied by successful bombardment. No frontal attack can be successfully made without enormous numerical superiority, and even with such superiority success cannot always be relied upon. The frontal attack, therefore, as a method of offence is tending to pass out of practical warfare. At Magersfontein 6,000 Boers held a position twenty miles long; that is to say, they had only 300 men a mile, or sixteen times less than was formerly regarded as the necessary strength. At Waterloo the British had more men assembled on two miles of front than the whole Boer Army, yet their fire was not sufficient to prevent the French reaching their lines.

M. de Bloch concludes from this that the 2,000 men per mile which the French could put upon their frontiers immediately upon the outbreak of war would constitute a defence formidable enough to baffle any attempt to break through in the short time which would elapse before the arrival of reinforcements. Even if the attack should by any chance succeed, the defender has opportunities for orderly withdrawal which he did not possess in the past. The immense distance between the combatants is such that before the attacker's artillery had ridden far enough to threaten the defender's rear the horses are so exhausted that effective pursuit is out of the question.

#### THE VIEWS OF THE "EDINBURGH."

The *Edinburgh Review*, in an article on "War as a Teacher of War," sums up the lessons of the last Russo-Turkish war in the following paragraph, which bears a curious resemblance to one of M. de Bloch's summaries of recent military developments:—

Attention to this war soon died out; and why? Were there no lessons to be gained from it? Most assuredly there were, and among them six of special importance, which, if they had been driven home into the minds of our generals and our regimental officers, would, twenty-one years later in South Africa, have gone far to keep us from committing blunders and mistakes, and would have saved lives and lives.

These lessons were—

- (1.) The value of long-range rifle fire used against an attacking force.
- (2.) The value of entrenchments in the defence.
- (3.) The hopelessness of a pure frontal attack against an entrenched position.
- (4.) The little use of artillery fire against a well-entrenched defence.
- (5.) The necessity for utilising, to the utmost, cover in advancing against an enemy armed with long-ranging breech-loading rifles.
- (6.) The probable need for the use of entrenchments in the attack.

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THE newest magazine to make its appearance is the *Shrine*, a quarterly published at Stratford-on-Avon, by Mr. R. H. FitzPatrick. In the first (May) number due prominence, naturally, is given to Shakespeare, but poetry and the poets generally are also to find a place in its pages.

SIX MONTHS WITH THE BRIGANDS.

MISS STONE'S NARRATIVE OF HER CAPTIVITY.

THE *Sunday Magazine* for May contains the first instalment of Miss Stone's personal narrative of her six months' captivity, when she and her friends were held for ransom amounting to £25,000.

Miss Stone's work as a member of the American Mission in Turkey entailed constant journeys among the towns and villages of Macedonian Turkey, a hotbed of political discontent and open brigandage, the revolutionists and brigands, in fact, very frequently making common cause together, as was unquestionably the case in this instance. Though she had come in contact with brigands before, Miss Stone had never been molested by them, and had ceased to take serious account of them. At the time of her capture she had been staying at Bansko, and was returning to Salonica with Mrs. Tsilka, afterwards her fellow prisoner, Mrs. Tsilka's husband, and some of her fellow workers. As she subsequently learned, the brigands had long resolved on her capture, and all the while that she had been at Bansko had been everywhere dogging her footsteps.

The first warning that the party had of approaching peril was an unexpected change of route by their native guide, undoubtedly in the interest of the brigands. They proceeded happily on their way, until they arrived at a spot where the trail was broken by a ford :—

An admirable spot for an ambush. But we had passed it safely so many times before that none of us thought of danger. Suddenly we were startled by a shout, a command in Turkish "Halt!" . . . Before any of us could say a word, armed men were swarming about us on all sides, seeming to have sprung from the hillside.

Dreading what might be their fate, the captives were hurried up the mountain out of the reach of rescue. Nor was their next experience likely to reassure them. On their way up a poor Turkish traveller had chanced on them, and had been seized lest he should give the alarm :—

Suddenly I heard rapidly approaching footsteps above us, then a cruel blow. The Turk whom the brigands had captured was driven past us, his arms pinioned behind him with a scarlet girdle. . . . With tense nerves and a terrible fear in our hearts we saw him driven across the little opening where we sat and into the thicket beyond. Here my eyes refused to follow. Alas ! that my ears could not also have been closed that I might not have heard the horrible dagger thrusts and the death cry that followed.

Shortly after this Miss Stone learned that, with Mrs. Tsilka, she was to be separated from the rest of their party. Without explanation, without leave-taking they were borne away alone, weary and worn with doubt, all through the night further into the wilderness. At last they learned, from chance fragments of the brigands' conversation, the reason of their capture :—

I did not hear the remark, but the answer was, "Think how many liras." This gave me my first inkling of the fact that we had been taken for ransom. Still I dared not believe that this was the case, for I was yet under the spell of the horrible fear that our captors would murder us as they had their first victim.

The brigands were in their way not unkindly disposed to their prisoners, readily according them such little comforts as lay within their power to confer. One of them even presented Miss Stone with a bunch of wild flowers. Still they travelled on, ready to drop with fatigue, along the roughest of trails, and through thickets where the low branches threatened to sweep them from their horses, until, towards the end of their second night, they reached their first resting-place :—

There they led us to a doorway, and through some dark outer space into a small inner room with one barred window. A light was brought, and, after the brigands had spread down some cloaks for us, we were left to ourselves. The horror of a great fear fell upon us. What could they not do to us in that dark hidden spot? Why had they brought us thither? If we should be killed now no one in the world would know our fate.

Then followed a trying interview with the leaders of the band, the outcome of which was the fixing of the ladies' ransom at £25,000, with the alternative of their being shot. Neither arguments nor entreaties could move the brigand chief; nor for some days was Miss Stone allowed even to communicate the terms of their ransom to her friends. When at last she was permitted to write, the hopelessness of their case struck like a death sentence on her heart. Twenty days were fixed as the time limit for the negotiations.

Eleven days passed; then our dread visitors came to us again, and we perceived instantly from their ominous manner that we might expect the worst. Briefly and gruffly they told us that our attempt to reach the world had failed. "Your man in Bansko has done nothing," they said.

It was a bitter, bitter disappointment. Eleven days of our twenty had been lost. Our hopes dark, we felt that we were condemned and forgotten. Only nine days of life left to us !

"Apostolic Succession" not Unbroken.

THE prospects of reunion seem to be brightening, if we may accept the current number of the *Church Quarterly* as representative of Anglican feeling. Reference has been elsewhere made to the article on Modern Dissent, with its plea for closer and more patient study of the facts. Another article, on Episcopacy and Reunion, reveals a readiness to adopt a more elastic and less mechanical view of the transmission of orders. The writer says :—

The larger view, which the rise of historical science has opened up for us, is not concerned to maintain that the whole Christian Ministry sprang as an historical fact out of the original Apostles, and then only by means of an unbroken laying-on of hands, and none otherwise. It is not concerned to deny that the primitive charismatic ministry may have possessed large independent powers, or that presbyters may, in this community or in that, have received the recognition of the Body of Christ without the specific intervention of St. Peter, or St. John, or another of the Twelve. If the list of bishops preserved in any of the primitive churches prove to be untrustworthy, or if the evidence seem to point to a late development of the monarchical episcopate, whether in Rome or Alexandria, these are not questions for grave concern, as requiring a possible abandonment of cherished beliefs. We doubt whether in its wildest developments the doctrine of Apostolic Succession was ever held to involve the delicate questions of unbroken links which moved the ridicule of Macaulay. It is for no such nice, unspiritual theory that we, at any rate, contend.

A "CHURCH" VIEW OF MODERN "DISSENT."

"A SILENT REVOLUTION."

"SOME Tendencies of Modern Nonconformity" are passed under survey by the *Church Quarterly Review*, in an article which Nonconformists at least, with their usual sensitiveness to Anglican criticism, will be sure to talk about a great deal. The writer claims to speak from "many months of ceaseless investigation." He is convinced by "a little thought" that the dropping of the word "chapel" and "the adoption by Dissenters of the style and title of the Catholic Church amounts to a real, if quite unconscious, surrender." "Powerful influences have intervened to elevate the corporate as opposed to the individualistic aspect of Dissent." There has, indeed, been "a silent revolution."

INFLUENCE OF GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's influence supplemented Newman's. "Of all statesmen, he best lived out the dictates of the Nonconformist conscience. He contradicted in his own person every criticism of the Oxford Movement." In the Bulgarian and Armenian crises he "played upon the real capacity for generous indignation which invariably, if somewhat inconveniently, is displayed by Nonconformists at what they consider to be persecution." The reviewer chronicles with glee the fact that "Mr. Gladstone finally divorced 'the Free Churches' from the Protestant extremists in the Church of England."

OF CARLYLE AND RUSKIN.

The writings of Carlyle—with his refutation of the fancy that externals—to wit, clothes—do not matter—and still more of John Ruskin, with his appeal to buildings and paintings, "were read nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Nonconformist homes." Hence "a light dawned upon the Middle Ages, and the glory of a united Christendom for the first time revealed the tragedy of our unhappy divisions."

In architecture and upholstery Nonconformity has shown the influence of the Gothic revival. "The chapel became a place for worship, instead of a theatre for listening. . . . The pulpit replaces the rostrum." In worship "the hymns of Mr. Sankey are severely repressed: the prayer, if supposed to be *extempore*, is often recited from a furtively concealed manuscript. In unexpected quarters the use of a liturgy is advocated." "The Wesleyan Methodist Church nourishes clean-shaven 'clergy.'"

"CONVERSION" RECEDING.

Passing to what he calls "the inner side of the problem," the writer walks on less secure ground. "Conversion was never a more definite fact than in the eighties," but belief in instantaneous conversion has since receded in Nonconformist circles. "The whole atmosphere of revivalism began to be dreaded," though still universal in the Salvation Army and among the aggressive Wesleyan Missions. "The simultaneous mission last year was an attempt to

resuscitate Moodyism without Mr. Moody, and it failed." "The gospel preached to-day is not the gospel of blood and fire which used to be preached yesterday."

"Science prepared the Nonconformist for a more sympathetic inquiry into the reality of sacramental grace. . . . The cry 'Back to Christ' had certainly awakened in the hearts of many ministers a passionate determination to secure our Lord's Real Presence within the arena of devotion." So a "High Church" school of Nonconformists grew up.

"A RELIGION OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES."

A more serious criticism is the statement that "Nonconformity in England has become a religion of the middle classes. It includes wealth, but not aristocracy, and for the most part it excludes the poor." The establishment of adult schools by the Society of Friends is described by saying "there is a Quakerism for the poor and a Quakerism for the rich, the one diametrically opposite to the other."

Much the same applies to Wesleyan Methodism. As for the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians, they are at last waking up to the fact that their influence among operatives in large English towns is virtually nil. . . . In the struggle between capital and labour, the truth has become more and more plain that Dissenters are usually capitalists.

"Dissenters are still on the whole Liberal, but, apart from Welshmen, they care nothing for Disestablishment, and on Imperial questions they are, in many cases, willing admirers of Mr. Chamberlain."

THE IDOLISING OF SUCCESS.

Passing to theology, the writer declares "the atmosphere is, doubtless, latitudinarian, save possibly among the Methodist churches"—

The Virgin Birth, the Miracles, and even the Resurrection are treated as quite open to discussion *de novo*; prophecy is left to the Plymouth Brethren; and the conditions beyond the grave neither alarm nor inspire. For the moment, all other considerations are swallowed up in the overwhelming discovery that the Free Churches are at last beginning to get on. Success is apt to be regarded as the sole virtue, and failure as the sole crime, whether in minister, evangelist, or deacon; and Dr. Robertson Nicoll, as always, wrote the exact mind of Nonconformity when he called upon good patriots to "fire out the fools."

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The writer anticipates a "period of closer rivalry between the Church and Dissent." He notes "an entirely novel desire to come to terms with the Established Church." He advocates the fostering of "a social and political *entente*," and remarks on the surprising good which has resulted from civic co-operation, as in Southampton and in Chatham.

In conclusion the writer says:—

With all its imperfections Nonconformity presents itself in new and ampler garments. It is utterly different from traditional Scottish Presbyterianism, from Continental Lutheranism, and from the English Dissent of a hundred years ago. It readily adapts itself to Colonial expansion, and it precisely suits the temper of the American peoples. To suppress such an upgrowth is manifestly impossible, and, like every other fact of life, it is the duty of the Church to study it. . . . Meanwhile let us cultivate friendship. Let us acquire knowledge.

LORD SALISBURY

AS VIEWED BY MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

THERE is only one article that calls for any notice in *Pearson's Magazine* for May, and that is Mr. T. P. O'Connor's fully illustrated and tersely written "critical sketch" of Lord Salisbury.

A YOUTHFUL COUNTERPART IN LORD HUGH CECIL.

Mr. O'Connor begins by saying :—

If you want to understand Lord Salisbury as he once was and as, in many essentials, he still is, you had better study the most remarkable of his sons. Lord Salisbury is upwards of twenty stone weight ; Lord Hugh Cecil is so thin that it seems scarcely possible sometimes that so frail a body should contain so fiery a soul. But the Lord Salisbury of yesterday was like the Lord Hugh Cecil of to-day.

The likeness between the youthful Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh is not only external. Disillusioned, as the father may be now, he was once, like the son now, an enthusiast. Mr. O'Connor continues :—

Pallid, ascetic-looking, with a rapt look and a tremble in the voice, the Apostle of Sacerdotalism within the Church of England, and an enemy of every form of Liberalism in religious thought, Lord Hugh Cecil seems like some anachronism that has travelled into the secular life of the nineteenth century from a cloister of the fourteenth. Such also was Lord Salisbury when he was a young man.

A COMPARISON WITH BISMARCK.

Bismarck and Lord Salisbury, although so unlike, were yet alike. Neither ever got rid of the idea "that the government of nations should be in the hands of an aristocrat closeted with a Sovereign, and scornful of all modern developments." Akin to this feeling is probably Lord Salisbury's well-known shyness and love of seclusion :—

Indeed, he is so little known in general society that a man so prominent as Mr. John Morley has never exchanged a word with him. Probably there are not half-a-dozen men, outside the members of his Cabinet, who have ever had a conversation of any length with him.

HIS UNRULY TONGUE.

Mr. O'Connor says :—

There have been many rasping tongues in the British Parliament, but there have been few—at least, among educated men of high birth—whose tongue has left so many stings as that of Lord Salisbury. On more than one occasion he has been brought into collision by it not only with political foes, but also with political friends ; and, indeed, there was a period in his life when his tongue and haughty temper seemed likely entirely to wreck his career.

The story of how Lord Robert played at apologising for having stigmatised an act of Mr. Gladstone as "more worthy of an attorney than of a statesman" is delicately told by Mr. O'Connor.

In this matter of an ill-regulated tongue, too, Lord Hugh is singularly like his father :—

He is constantly getting himself and his party into hot water by the vehemence and rashness of his convictions, by his want of the sense of proportion, of the spirit of compromise, and of the power to understand and bend before the spirit of his times. But his escapades are not in the least worse than those of Lord Salisbury when Lord Salisbury was of the same age, or even older.

JOURNALISM AND THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

Mr. O'Connor dwells with most pleasure on the time when Lord Robert Cecil, a poor younger son of twenty-six, married a judge's daughter (a *mésalliance* in those days), and became poorer still, was befriended by the now forgotten Beresford Hope, and became a regular contributor to the brilliant and high-paying *Saturday Review* :—

Here it was that Lord Salisbury learned that art of sardonic phrase-making which has been at once his bane and his glory in political life. Here it was that he nourished that hatred and contempt for Disraeli which was the badge of his young school of ecclesiastical Tories ; and here it was, above all things, that he learned the art of rapid work, and especially of rapid writing, which also has been a two-edged sword to him in his official career.

At Hatfield he seems the least occupied person about, the reason for which, Mr. O'Connor thinks, is that he writes his official despatches with the facility of the practised journalist with the printer's devil at his elbow.

HIS CHIEF WEAKNESSES.

His facility in writing, says Mr. O'Connor, has sometimes been a fatal gift. "There was a time when Lord Salisbury's despatches were little short of a great European peril." He never makes a speech without committing a "glaring indiscretion"—ineptitudes explained by his critic as probably due to his aloofness from the world and his habit of turning away his eyes and attention from his audience. This same aloofness, shyness, and dislike of new faces has caused him to "stuff" his Cabinet with relations.

Mr. O'Connor concludes a most interesting paper by remarking :—

Lord Salisbury is unto the other Ministers as the Matterhorn to the smaller mountains that rise around it—he is in the House of Lords and among these colleagues, but not of them. And so, with all his wonderful position, his tremendous prominence, his towering personality, he seems in the life of England and among his countrymen detached, lonely, sombre.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE, in a fresh and interesting article in the *Cosmopolitan*, discusses the fame of Victor Hugo, its area and the likelihood of its performance. About 1880 and for some years, no praise of Victor Hugo could be too unstinted. Twenty years have cooled this enthusiasm, until "a good many very rude things about the divine Hugo are now openly said in the coteries of Paris," although Mr. Gosse only once heard "an ineffable young ass" declare that he was "hardly a poet."

But, at the very lowest estimate, Victor Hugo presents us with the case of a poet who ruled a vast and complex modern nation, without a pretender to share his dignity, through nearly the whole of a period of a hundred years. This is unique, or paralleled only and partially by the almost royal state of Goethe.

Among Victor Hugo's detractors Mr. Gosse will not be numbered. But he finds it profitable to inquire why "his influence has been so very slight and accidental in English and American literature." With the exception of Swinburne, "in a sort of magnificent isolation," Victor Hugo has influenced no English or American author.

THE ANARCHIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

MR. STODDARD DEWEY contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article upon the Anarchist movement in Spain. The Spanish Anarchists, he says, have come nearest to solving the problem which is the most trying, and practically the most important, in that conflict of anarchy and civilisation. The Anarchist movement there has grown with a certain orderliness and even organisation which go far to solve the problem inherent in anarchy as a system of social existence. The entire Socialist movement in Spain has developed under Anarchist auspices from the beginning. In 1868 Socialism had no existence in Spain. In 1870 a Congress of Catalan workmen organised themselves into a secret Socialist Revolutionary Society, which next year adopted the name of Collective Anarchists. At the Congress summoned by Bakunin at St. Imier the two fundamental principles of Anarchy were laid down:—(1) The majority of a Congress cannot impose its will on the minority; (2) All political power is to be destroyed even though it be favourable to revolution.

In 1873, with the active aid of the Spanish members, Bakunin assembled a Congress of the Internationals at Geneva, where he finally overthrew the General Council, which was the instrument of Karl Marx. Various other congresses were held at which the principles of Anarchism were formulated, principles which have remained unmodified through all the ordinary development of the Anarchist party in Spain. These principles are:—

The collective appropriation of social riches, the abolition of the State under all its forms, insurrectional and revolutionary action, and against the use of the ballot as a mischievous instrument incapable of realising the sovereignty of the people.

The first organisation in Spain was slight and purely voluntary. Group was to be united with group, after the favourite model of the wasp's nest. Each group was left free to manage its own affairs. The only centralisation was in mutual communication to secure that close understanding of Anarchists among themselves which has been the life of the movement. It has consisted from the start in a Federal Committee of correspondence among all the local groups, but without executive power. In 1889 the Congress of Valencia renewed the entire Anarchist organisation in Spain. Four theoretical principles or formulas were adopted as a basis, to be made practical by a fifth article of association:—

(1) Anarchy being non-government, entire liberty must be conceded to each member of the association.

(2) An association cannot be Anarchist so long as a shred of authority subsists in it.

(3) In consequence, there are admitted to form the Anarchist organisation all individuals, groups, associations that accept Anarchy, without any distinction of revolutionary methods and schools.

(4) Each individual, like each association, is free to manifest Anarchy as he chooses; and entire liberty is left to every one to act as he thinks best.

(5) A centre for mutual relations and statistics is created, with the object of facilitating communication between individuals and groups, but with no other power or initiative of its own.

The last article has been sufficient to give the strength and unity which are essential to the constitution of a national party, and which have been of constant use in the international movement.

The result of it all is that Spanish Anarchists form a body of compact importance at home, where they represent the social revolution to which all Latin Republicanism inevitably tends.

IS THE PRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME?

DR. ICARD, a well-known French medical man, contributes to the second April number of the *Nouvelle Revue* a powerful diatribe against the part played by the press in spreading stories of crime. He begins by saying that every one is aware that one crime breeds many; that this is so is, he says, almost entirely due to the action of the popular press, and he hopes that in time a law will be passed making the publication of certain police cases illegal. He declares that he has made a careful study of the whole subject, and that he can prove conclusively that women in particular are only too apt to follow a certain kind of pernicious example. Take, he says, the case of an unfortunate creature who, from poverty added to a touch of insanity, kills her children. The publication of such a case, especially if horrible details be given, often produces quite an epidemic of similar crimes; even more so is this the case when a young woman poisons or shoots her betrayer. If a similar case is surrounded with any picturesque or thrilling details, those very details will be copied almost exactly by the next heroine of a love tragedy.

Recently the suicide of a young girl under curious and picturesque circumstances attracted a good deal of attention in Paris; before taking the fatal draught she had hung the walls of her little room with clean sheets, had strewn her bed with flowers, had dressed herself in white muslin, and had laid down to die. A popular journal gave a photograph of the scene, and within a few days two young girls had followed the example thus set to them; and in the case of one, not only had every detail been copied, but a number of the paper in which the illustration had appeared was lying on a table by the bed on which she lay dead.

That there are epidemics of crime no one, least of all the police whose business it is to deal with them, for a moment attempts to deny, but few people trouble to ask the why and the wherefore. Those, however, who have done so must, according to Dr. Icard, reluctantly admit that the popular press is very greatly responsible for certain outbreaks of crime. This is, of course, more true of the French press than of the British press, for the French newspapers greatly depend on the recital of local news, an important murder case exciting far more interest among French readers than does the most thrilling report of a revolution taking place in another country. Often the legal specialist on a great Paris paper—that is, the journalist whose special duty it is to “dish up” the *causes célèbres* of the day—will receive as much as fifty thousand francs per annum salary.

THE EDUCATION STRUGGLE.

A DEFENCE OF THE BILL.

MR. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON writes on the Education Bill in the May *Monthly Review*. In general his judgment is favourable to the Bill, on the ground that "it is probably as good a one as can be expected under the circumstances." The supreme merit of the measure is its adoption, with certain reservations, of one local authority for all grades of education! He maintains that local control is guaranteed, as it does not lie so much in the counting of heads as in the power of the purse. If the one or two representatives of the public authority are not satisfied with the proceedings of the Board of Managers, the superior body will withhold supplies, regardless of the majority on the management. As to the defects of the Bill, Mr. Brereton finds one of them in the fact that nothing is said about the presence of women on the committees, and he argues that the County Councils should be compelled to nominate at least one or two women to represent female education. The Bill also neglects to provide against cases of unjust dismissal. Mr. Brereton does not believe that the Bill will lead to an unnecessary multiplication of small schools. Financial considerations will prevent that, as the cost of building new schools will have to be met either by the parish or the denominational body which needs them.

In the *Fortnightly* Mr. Brereton has another paper on the same subject. He says that while the opponents of the Bill trot out the stale old catchwords about entrusting the management of education to a body elected for roads and drains, they ignore the fact that the County Councils have already successfully dealt with education of a secondary kind on a large scale. The Bill, like every other reform, is not an unmixed blessing. But it brings a great number of advantages immeasurably nearer than they were before, and bids fair to become "Our Educational Act of Settlement."

DR. MACNAMARA'S VIEWS.

Dr. Macnamara, as might be expected, gives a very different valuation of the Bill. He follows Mr. Brereton in the *Fortnightly*. It would be impossible, he says, to devise a more hopeless scheme than the Bill, the passage of which will only transmit the fight from Parliament to the localities, and the smaller the locality the keener, the more protracted, and the more bitterly personal the fight. Under the Bill the Education Committees need not contain a single directly elected person. With very few exceptions the Voluntary Schools are in a hopeless condition. They are staffed mainly by juvenile and ill-qualified teachers, their classes are unteachably large, their premises are old and dilapidated, their apparatus is meagre and primitive, and what certificated teachers they have are shamefully overworked and scandalously underpaid. In view of this fact, Dr. Macnamara is glad that the Government has

raised the question of maintaining these schools wholly from public sources, for it is high time that we gave up the dangerous anachronism of maintaining in part the education of a majority of working-class children upon the proceeds of jumble sales and ping-pong tournaments. As to the finance of the Bill, Dr. Macnamara ridicules the 2d. rate for higher education. In a small district the proceeds of a 2d. rate would be gone before they got the roof on a new secondary school. Dr. Macnamara also condemns the restriction against keeping children of over fifteen in elementary schools. If the artisan class care to make sacrifices to keep their children at school beyond the normal age, it should be the grateful duty of the State to give them every facility. Such children in many districts could not proceed to a secondary school, as in many rural areas and small urban districts there will be no secondary school provision.

PROFESSOR BRYCE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Bryce contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a few words on the Education Bill. His article is a model of lucid and temperate exposition. He complains of the Bill that it weakens or destroys the two forces which since 1870 have worked in improvement of elementary education. One is the School Boards and the other the Education Department. The Bill is, therefore, destructive rather than constructive, but the only thing that it effects is that it secures and will tend to extend the denominational schools.

The denominational schools are safe until some strong reaction in public feeling sets in. But we shall be left with rates largely increased, with a complex and cumbrous system of machinery, with secondary education thrown into the background, with the prospect of seeing a hot ecclesiastical battle joined over the whole field from Parliament down to the District Councils, and we shall have advanced not one step towards that which ought to have been the goal of our efforts—to render the schools of England, both elementary and secondary, fit for the work which England expects from them and which every year shows to be more urgently needed.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

OUR Circulating Library is found to be a great benefit to those persons living in villages and towns where there is no free library.

It also offers considerable advantages to dwellers in seaside towns whose local libraries need addition during the summer months when visitors are numerous. This plan is found to answer well, a box being sent for three months during the season for 30s., carriage paid, containing fifty volumes.

To those wishing to buy books, the surplus volumes, of which many are available, afford a good opportunity to secure books in good condition and strongly bound, suitable for private persons, or for village libraries.

Lists of books with prices, as well as all particulars of the library, may be obtained from the Secretary, REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

THERE is a somewhat notable paper by Mr. John La Farge on Rembrandt in *McClure's Magazine* for April. It is notable not only for the criticism, but because of the admirable manner in which the pictures are reproduced.

THE PRESENT STATE OF CUBA.

BY MR. BRYCE.

MR. BRYCE recently visited Cuba, and in the *North American Review* for April he submits some of the reflections which were suggested to him during his stay in that island. He confines himself to stating the impressions which he derived from what he saw of Cuba himself, and to indicating the conditions of the problem which the Cubans on the one hand and the American people on the other now have to solve. Cuba, naturally rich, has remained for the most part an undeveloped country. With an area of 36,000 square miles it has only a population of 1,500,000, although it could support by agriculture alone, leaving out of account mining and lumbering, 10,000,000 of people. One is everywhere struck by the change that might be wrought by the presence of capital, by the increase of labour, by the aid or supervision of an intelligent administration. At present, however, although her ultimate future is hopeful, she is passing through a very great crisis, which entitles her to the favourable consideration of the United States, especially as through her severance from Spain she has incurred loss as regards the Spanish market.

There is not much friction between the black and white population, partly because the Cubans are polite and courteous, and the negroes show little animosity against the whites. Cuba needs emigrants, but she needs most of all the admission of her products free of duty to the United States. This, however, she cannot obtain except at the price of annexation. There is little public feeling in the island, but their sentiment responds to the name of national independence :—

Broadly speaking, the impression left on the mind of a visitor three or four months ago—for I cannot speak of what may have happened since then—was, that although Cuba has never been a nation in the political sense, there is in her people a sentiment of nationality, based on community of religion, language, habits, and ideas, strong enough to make them desire to remain apart, in the enjoyment of as much independence as they can secure. This is the dominant feeling, though, no doubt, a minority, respectable by its wealth and social position, would be led by its economic interests to acquiesce in union with the mighty neighbour whose will can maintain or reduce or expunge a tariff which affects its material prosperity.

Mr. Bryce then proceeds to discuss what would happen from the annexation of Cuba. He says that she would prosper most under a strong central government of monarchical or oligarchical type, coupled with a liberal provision of local self-governing institutions, to be worked in small areas by the people themselves in such wise as to give them the habit of civic duty, by which they might in time become fit for democratic republicanism :—

Cuba is now receiving a republican constitution of the type usual in American countries. How it will work few will venture to predict. Neither will any one venture to predict that circumstances beyond the control either of the United States or of the Cubans themselves may not ultimately bring the island into the United States, as a territory like Hawaii, or as a full-fledged State.

In the following passage Mr. Bryce sums up the conclusions to which he has arrived :—

But no party feeling in the United States, nor any compassion which any one in Europe may feel for the misfortunes of Spain, ought to prevent a recognition of what the American administration has done for Cuba within the last four years. The difficulties were enormous, and the spirit shown has been admirable. The results attained, considering both those difficulties and the shortness of the time, have been of high permanent value. The deadly scourge of yellow fever has been virtually extirpated. The cities have been improved and rendered healthy. A stimulus has been given to material progress. A powerful impulse has been given to education. The example of an efficient and honest administration has been presented to a people who for centuries had seen nothing of the kind. The Military Governor and his lieutenants have had to hold their course through rocks and shoals more numerous and more troublesome than can be known to any one outside the island. It is a pleasure to close these brief reflections with a sincere tribute to the character and abilities and enlightened energy of General Leonard Wood, who deserves to be long remembered with honour both by those whose affairs he has administered in so upright a spirit, and by his countrymen at home.

An American on "Husbands and Wives."

"RAFFORD PYKE" contributes an admirable article to the *Cosmopolitan* on "Husbands and Wives." On the whole, says this writer, of the millions of marriages among Western nations, "it is impossible to deny that the great majority of them are happy in a large sense. . . . The number of really unhappy marriages is a very small one." Two great elements are supposed to make, and do make, for wedded happiness—natural selection based on the sex-instinct, and community of interest. Where both these exist marriage is invariably happy. The second factor is generally present in proletarian marriages in the shape of a struggle for life, to be shared alike by husband and wife. It is often absent in the more cultured classes, and it is just among these classes—those affected by the widening of women's interests and lives—that marriage seems becoming less and less successful :—

Marriage to-day is becoming more and more dependent for its success upon the adjustment of conditions that are psychical. Whereas in former generations it was sufficient that the union should involve physical reciprocity, in this age of ours the union must involve a psychic reciprocity as well. And whereas, heretofore, the community of interest was attained with ease, it is now becoming far more difficult because of the tendency to discourage a woman who marries from merging her separate individuality in her husband's. Yet, unless she does this, how can she have a complete and perfect interest in the life together, and for that matter how can he have such an interest either ?

In our introspective age, if we are to avoid the "Kreutzer Sonata" type of marriage, we must enter upon marriage equipped with some other love than that which is "purely primitive and emotional." The danger to-day is that women "may take the men whom they love but do not like." Liking, Rafford Pyke seems to regard as a kind of casquet or enveloping case safeguarding love—an indispensable element in a happy modern marriage. He remarks truly that :—

In most marriages that are not happy it is the wife rather than the husband who is oftenest disappointed. Men are to-day very much the same as they have always been, while women have become far more exacting, because less dependent, than they used to be.

SOME PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an interesting paper on "Problems of the Empire." He begins by pointing out that all the risks arising from failure or partial failure to subdue the Boers, all the expenditure of hardly earned money and three-fourths of the loss of life, have fallen upon the United Kingdom. The Empire as a whole participated, but no portion of the Empire outside these two islands has seriously contributed towards the expenditure. As it was in South Africa so it would be in India if it revolted or were attacked by another Power. Under present circumstances, therefore, Sir H. H. Johnston comes to the conclusion that there is really an excuse for a Little Englander Party.

OUR RELATIONS TO THE COLONIES.

The only risks of war which we undergo at present are from questions connected with our outlying Empire. Dissociated from our self-governing Colonies, no longer pledged to maintain a single soldier in South Africa, we should practically have the same Navy as we have at present, and the fact that all our Colonies had become independent yet friendly republics would not seriously in the long run affect the value of our trade. He would dislike such an outcome, but perhaps to those who live in these islands it would be preferable to the growth of a taxation which must eventually become intolerable, and the constant risk of some incident in the Pacific or the Western Atlantic which might launch us into a world-wide struggle, and lead to our invasion by a foreign foe.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Therefore Sir H. H. Johnston thinks it is time to ask the self-governing Colonies whether it is wise or fair that they should not bear their Imperial burden. What Federation means is the spreading of equal taxation over the whole Empire. At present fifteen million taxpayers in the United Kingdom maintain the whole burden of Empire upon their own shoulders. He proposes that every taxpayer in the self-governing divisions of the British Empire should pay a small Imperial tax which, together with the profits derived from a preferential tariff, should constitute an Imperial Fund, out of which the Imperial Army and Navy, Diplomatic and Consular services should be supported.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

In return for this taxation there must be representation on the Imperial Council. This sharing of responsibility as well as taxation must come if the Empire is to hold together. An Imperial Council thus constituted would deal with questions of foreign policy, the Army, the Navy, Imperial tariffs, and right of succession. He thinks that it would be a great relief to the British Cabinet if it could place the whole question of Ireland before the Imperial Council. As the result of this federation the word "Colony" would cease to exist. India will be represented in the Imperial Council

by the Secretary of State for India, and by some ex-Viceroy or native Indian prince selected by the King. He makes a further suggestion, that as the federation of the Empire takes definite form, there might grow up along with it certain semi-independent States who would be willing to enter into quasi-tributary connection. It would be willing to admit within its league of peace, of Fair and Free Trade, any outside nations who chose to join it on mutually self-respecting bases.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

Sir H. H. Johnston says that the time has gone by when we can look to force, and especially the force inherent in two British islands, to maintain our vast Empire. Government by consent and a union by affection must more and more supersede government by force. We should accustom ourselves to the possibility of having some day to treat men of other races and skin-colour as equals, and at all times with more tact and sympathy than we employ at present. Our national colours should be white, yellow and black, with a touch of British red. We have little to learn in the way of justice, honesty and liberty, but we have a great deal to learn in the department of manners. The Imperial Council would be at first little more than an outgrowth from, and enlargement of, the British Cabinet. The King might nominate several distinguished persons to the position of a seat on the Council Board of the Empire. It would be a British Bundesrath. He then discusses what the Imperial Council should do, urges the opening of the Consular and Diplomatic services to candidates from the Colonies, and concludes his article by advocating a differential tariff for Imperial products. The Empire should differentiate in favour of the products and industries of the Empire as against the rest of the world. Friendly nations with a desire to show us reciprocity could no doubt be granted the same or nearly similar rates to those prevailing in the Empire.

BY SIR ROBERT GIFFEN.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for May Sir Robert Giffen takes up his parable against the proposed Imperial Zollverein, which he declares quite impracticable, and against the proposed differential duty, which he maintains would do far more harm than good. He is absolutely opposed to Mr. Rhodes's favourite idea, and it is very difficult to resist the argument which he sets forth as to the difficulty of carrying it out. He says:—

At the time of the famous Hofmeyr suggestion that the Colonies and the Mother Country should impose a special tax of two per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports from foreign countries, a duty calculated to yield about £7,000,000, which could be appropriated to purposes of mutual defence, I recollect making a calculation—(1) that the portion of the £7,000,000 paid by the United Kingdom would be nearly the whole; (2) that the price of the commodities imported into the United Kingdom from the Colonies, as well as from foreign countries, would be raised by a larger sum; and (3) that the Colonies, contributing a small part of the amount, would be more than compensated by the higher prices obtained for their produce in the United Kingdom, while

the Mother Country in turn would obtain no such compensation from higher prices in the Colonies on its exports to them owing to the small proportion of such exports with which foreign countries really competed. Disillusionment must thus follow any reciprocity arrangement of this sort. Instead of tending to political union, it will almost certainly have the reverse effect.

But if differential duties would tend to disintegration, Sir Robert Giffen maintains that Free Trade would tend to union, especially if Free Trade were supplemented by one or two changes, which he suggests.

I would next suggest as a help towards commercial union, and as being, in fact, a union of that nature as far as it goes, the formation of an intimate postal, telegraph, and communication union, independent of, though not opposing, postal and telegraphic agreements with foreign countries.

Monetary union, again, should be promoted as far as practicable, and the subject, at any rate, should be studied in common.

Another step that might be taken would be the common negotiation of all commercial treaties, so that no treaty could be made that did not bind the whole Empire on the one side, and did not bind each foreign Government to the whole Empire on the other side.

He then points out that to carry out even those moderate proposals it would be necessary to bring the Colonies more directly into the council :—

The condition of most of these arrangements, it need hardly be pointed out, would be the formation of a Council of the Empire, which would consider, among other things, the whole question of Imperial communications, monetary union, assimilation of commercial law, and, finally, the negotiation of commercial treaties for the Empire as a unit. At this point we touch upon the more political side of federation. A Council of the Empire is as obviously required for purposes of common defence, and for promoting the general welfare of the whole body, as it is for commercial union.

A CANADIAN SUGGESTION.

Mr. Watson Griffin, of Toronto, contributes to the *Empire Review* for May a paper entitled "An Imperial Alliance," in which he makes very definite suggestions as to how federation should be brought about. In a future Federation, he says, the supremacy of the British Parliament must be abolished, the Crown being the only bond of union. The question should first be simplified by the inclusion of all British-American colonies in the Dominion of Canada. An Imperial Council should be formed consisting of the King, and the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Government ownership of cables would make intercommunication easy, and any policy agreed upon by the Prime Ministers unanimously would be almost certain to secure the support of all the Parliaments. The Imperial Council should be assisted by an Imperial High Commission residing permanently in London. An Imperial Conference should be held in London for three or four weeks once in two years, at such a time as not to interfere with the sessions of the various Parliaments. War might be declared by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Empire, with the consent of the majority of the Imperial Council, but the different Parliaments of the Empire would have to decide how much money they would vote to carry on the war.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

A DREAM OF WHAT THE KAISER MAY DO.

MR. J. BRISBEN WALKER, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, contributes to that magazine for April a copiously illustrated article, entitled "A Clever Emperor and a Confederator of Nations." The article is suggested by the visit of Prince Henry, which set Mr. Walker meditating as to the possibilities which the future may have in store for the Kaiser. He says :—

In his quickness of perception, in his sympathies and broad interests, he would be an ideal ruler if he had been educated in a democracy instead of under the shadow of Frederick the Great.

Mr. Walker admires the Kaiser for many things, but especially for the adroitness with which he exploited the visit of Prince Henry to the United States. He thinks that the "United States of Europe" is coming into existence owing to the growth of the power of financiers. Banking and manufacturing houses already control in a measure the wishes of Sovereigns. The oversight exercised by capital overlaps boundaries. The necessity for intelligent regulation instead of hurtful contention can be satisfied only through Congresses. Presently private and trade conferences will be replaced by official meetings for discussing the same subjects, with power to regulate tariffs. An adjustment along studied and carefully worked-out lines can never be reached without an international parliament.

As these questions become more serious Sovereigns will be glad to shift to the shoulders of such congresses the duty of placating the dissatisfied producers. Disarmament can never be brought about until a State Congress, in which all countries are represented, shall be one of the recognised instruments of Government in Europe. An International Congress settling the trade relations of Europe would fix the several Royal families more firmly upon their thrones, and we should have government somewhat resembling such a condition as would result from having a Royal family at the head of affairs in each of the American States. Mr. Brisbane Walker "hopes that we may rightfully expect from the Kaiser, in the years to come, a scheme of European organisation which will take the place of standing armies and lastingly change all conditions for the better. Even Napoleon, who lived at a time when he could hope for no results excepting through arms, had in mind a continental unity to which he could leave his profound ideas of government, a scheme of government which was absolutely democratic except so far as the conditions of the time required an autocratic power."

SIR WEMYSS REID, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, says of Mr. Rhodes :—

With all his faults and limitations he built up for himself a fame that will secure for him the interest and admiration of mankind for centuries to come. His lonely grave in the Matoppos Hills may not inconceivably become the central shrine of a mighty nation, inheritor of the continent which it was his passionate desire to win for the English race.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for May contains its usual features. Dr. Shaw, in his editorial survey of the Progress of the World, discusses the educational bearings of Mr. Rhodes's will on the question of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He thinks its influence will be small. There is a very elaborate article with a forecast of the great fixtures of this year, summer and autumn expositions, festivals and otherwise. Rear-Admiral Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy, contributes an article on "The New Navy of the United States." He maintains that the United States can build ships quicker than any other nation except England. He thinks that the country is ready to support Congress in augmenting the naval strength of the country. Mr. Gerri, writing on the Prohibition movement in Canada, says that in the last twenty-five years in Ontario tavern licences have been reduced from 4,793 to 2,621, and shop licences from 1,307 to 303. Mr. Bovey urges the Americans to mill all their wheat, and only export flour. By this means, he thinks, they would make a great economic gain. The current history in caricature is very copious, and there is one admirable cartoon which very happily hits off the situation in South Africa. The Dove of Peace, covered from head to foot in iron plate armour, has descended with an olive branch upon the summit of a kopje, on either side of which Boer and Briton are blazing away. The dove soliloquises, "It looks like suicide, but I will try it."

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* for May is an extremely good number, and only exceptional lack of space prevents me dealing with several of its articles at length. Mr. Zangwill opens the ball by asking the question why Jews succeed, and answering it by the retort that they do not succeed. The Jews, he says, fail miserably as a people, and even as individuals their success is wholly illusory. Half the Jews in the world live in Russia, and their average possessions per head in that country are valued at less than five dollars. The average Roumanian Jew has not one dollar. The Jew's only success is success in living where any one else would die. Millionaires among Jews are few, and those few have lost the leadership in the world's wealth. The fame of Rothschild has long been eclipsed by that of Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Pierpont Morgan. "No nation," concludes Mr. Zangwill, "possesses so many fantastic ne'er-do-wells as this nation mythically synonymous with success."

ONE CAUSE OF LIBERAL FAILURE.

"An M.P." laments "Liberal Inertia in the House of Commons." He complains that the Party is palsied, poorly organised, poorly "whipped," and poorly led. The Front Bench needs replenishing, and at present it succeeds only in depressing the rank and file. In that rank and file there are many men who, if a Liberal administration were formed to-morrow, would become Ministers, but who cannot join the Front Bench of the Opposition and lead the Party in its present state. The M.P. suggests that the Opposition Front Bench should be replenished with these men without waiting for a change of power to make them Ministers. He complains

of lack of sympathy between the present leaders and the rest of the Party. As for organisation, he says that there is no system about debating arrangements, and no one knows beforehand what any other member of the Party is going to do. As a consequence the Liberals "have almost accepted it as their fate to be a perpetual Opposition."

CULTURED TURKISH WOMEN.

Mrs. Mary Mills Patrick, the President of the American College for Women at Constantinople, contributes a very interesting paper on "Culture among Turkish Women." Within the last few years, she says, marvellous changes have taken place in the intellectual condition of Turkish ladies, and many a woman who passes in the streets with face discreetly veiled, and with a black attendant behind her, is planning articles on scientific problems for daily papers, or weighing the problems of the Anglo-Boer War. Even the idea of a professional life is not so foreign to Turkish women as might be supposed, and many even plead their own cases in the courts of law. Many women are engaged in trade in different parts of the Empire. It is in literature, however, that they show their greatest talent at present. A few years ago a periodical was started to which Turkish women alone contributed, though the editor was a man. Many write novels; one woman lately contributed a series of scientific articles to a Constantinople paper; another has published a book on pedagogy; and a third is preparing a commentary on the Koran. Many women begin to study after they are married. Turkish women have a great aptitude for languages, and the educated Turkish woman not only reads and writes her own language, but often two or three Western languages as well.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

The second paper on "The Present State of the Navy" deals with what the writer calls "The Sixty-three Cripples." These sixty-three are made up of ships which are not used at all, and have practically never been out of dock, or ships which have forty per cent. less radius of action in consequence of excessive leakage. The writer gives a sensational list of these "cripples"—from which it may be seen there are eighteen first-class battle-ships ranging in cost from £814,000 to £1,023,000; twenty armoured cruisers which cost about three-quarters of a million; ten first-class cruising ships ranging in cost from £535,000 to £674,000; eight second-class cruisers costing each about £270,000, and six sloops from £63,000 to £94,000; the gun-boat cost £56,922. All these are subject to leakage, which reduces the radius of action at full power by 40 per cent., or renders them hopeless cripples altogether. Many are at present in dock, the cost of repairs of the Navy being one-fifteenth of the total expenditure, which is as much as would build a fleet of the eight second-class cruisers each year.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Lawrence reviews Sir Walter Besant's Autobiography. Mr. Sidney Lee deals with the problem of "The Municipal Theatre," from which it appears that municipal theatres are much commoner abroad than is generally believed. Mr. G. A. Raper gives a rather unfavourable account of "Features of General Elections in France," and Mr. Frederick Lees deals with "Le Citoyen Millerand" in a short paper. There are other articles of interest, and Mr. Yoxall, M.P.'s, romance is continued.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is a good average number. It opens with an article upon "The Sacred Books of the East," a generous appreciation of the great services rendered by Max Müller to the science of religion.

AN ITALIAN REALIST NOVELIST.

There is a long article upon Giovanni Verga, who is the realist of contemporary Italian fiction. The reviewer complains of him that—

without reason, he has narrowed the whole conception of love to that sensual passion which is based on self-liking and manifested in jealousy; which is not transformed and purified by sorrow, but finds its issue in madness and crime. Such love, to him as to the Greeks, is a wild folly, a demonic madness.

THE MODERN JEW AND HIS NEIGHBOURS.

The reviewer who deals with Zionism and anti-Semitism is very sympathetic with the Jews, and brings out one or two facts not generally known. For instance, he says:—

With a total population of about forty millions in each instance, there are twice as many British Jews as French Jews. There is more talk of anti-Semitism in London than in Manchester; but to every hundred citizens of Manchester there are 4.04 Jews, to every hundred of Londoners there are only 2.12 Jews.

Speaking of the modern Jews, he says that prosperous Israel tends to become self-indulgent, self-assertive, fond of display and material in sentiment.

THE GAELIC REVIVAL IN LITERATURE.

The article on the Gaelic Revival in Literature is appreciative and sympathetic. The reviewer says:—

If it be asked what is the distinctive characteristic of Gaelic literature, one must reply that no literature can be reduced to a formula; but that as precision and limit are leading traits of the French, so the Irish are peculiarly sensible to the beauty of vagueness, of large, dim, and waving shapes. Yet this is by no means universally true.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

In a long article on Turkey and Armenia the reviewer foreshadows the partition of the Ottoman Empire. He says:—

Should part of Asia Minor fall to Germany, England need not object, but might rather be pleased to see a counterpoise to the power of the Tsars created in that region. But the acquisition of Armenia and north-eastern Asia Minor by Russia is an event that might happen almost any day.

MR. KIDD'S PHILOSOPHY.

The reviewer begins with complimenting Mr. Kidd in general terms, and finishes off with a sweeping condemnation of his work:—

On the whole, it is impossible to imagine any system of philosophy more wholly divorced from the actual processes of life than this system of Mr. Kidd's. It touches fact in a large number of places, as a key may touch the wards of a lock into which it refuses to fit. But, taken as a whole, it is a system of pure self-delusion.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

As might be expected, the *Quarterly Review* is enthusiastic over the Education Bill. It has only one flaw, its permissive character, and that could easily be removed. The reviewer says:—

Here at last, in the judgment of all thoughtful Ministerialists, and probably in the hearts of the majority of educationists even outside the Ministerial ranks, is a measure which, if cleared of one radical blemish, offers a rational, fair and comprehensive solution of a problem of prime national importance.

A PLEA FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The *Quarterly Review* is an odd place to find a demand for the reform of the Constitution and for more

vigour in the prosecution of domestic legislation. Writing upon the Liberal *débacle* it urges the Unionist leaders to recognise in the formation of Lord Rosebery's Liberal League—

a powerful incentive to the development on their own part of a far more serious temper in connection with domestic reforms than they have hitherto displayed.

By way of utilising the Liberal Imperialists, it suggests the formation of an Imperial Council, whose primary duty should be—

the continuous review of the problems of Imperial defence and external policy, in the light of the fullest information to be given by the Cabinet Ministers concerned. This might very suitably contain, not only representatives of the great Colonial Governments, but also a few leading members of the Party not in office, invited by the Government of the day to give their counsel.

It sums up the whole matter by saying that—

If the political genius and national character of the British people be unimpaired, it should still be possible so to develop the Constitution as to combine imperial solidarity with local liberty, and democracy with administrative and legislative efficiency.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Blackwood's Magazine for May is an unusually good number. There is a weird story of black magic entitled "The Princess and the Monk," which, with some license of editorial ethics, is entitled "A True Story." "Linesman" gives a singularly vivid and dramatic account of "An Unrecorded Incident" in the Boer War. It is not one incident but several, and it enables us to realise better than ever before the kind of hardship our troops have had to face when conducting a convoy across the veldt. There is an article upon "British Interests in Siam," the writer of which says:—

We understand that recently a British Minister with full powers has been sent to Bangkok, and we have little doubt that the attention of the Foreign Office is being given to our position in Siam. We are being ousted by German energy from the pre-eminent position which we held in the commerce of the country in 1893, and even until three years ago. It will not do to lose our political influence as well.

The political writer who discusses "Party Politics and Public Business" approves strongly of the Education Bill, but urges the Government to adopt a good fighting policy, believing that this is best calculated to rally the forces of the Unionist Party. We have so often heard that it was the pro-Boer party which prolonged the war that we read with some degree of surprise, in such an orthodox Conservative magazine as *Blackwood*, the statement of a trusty contributor that what has done more than anything else to prolong the war was not the speeches and writings of pro-Boers in this country, but the error of judgment which led Lord Kitchener to enlist as volunteers for service the mass of degraded manhood, mean whites, gaol-birds, pickpockets, thieves, drunkards, and loafers who had fled from Johannesburg, and who were allowed to pollute the British uniform. The refuse and sweepings from the least manly community in the universe were given rifles, horses and clothes, with the result that they refused to fight. The Boers captured them wholesale, and seeing that we had put such riff-raff into the ranks drew the not unnatural inference that we were at the end of our resources of fighting men. All this, be it observed, is printed in the pages of *Maga*.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a good number. I notice the articles upon Mr. Rhodes elsewhere, also those of Sir Robert Giffen and Sir Harry Johnston.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Lepel Griffin, in an article discussing the future of South Africa, maintains that the only thing to do with it is to fill it up with Indians :—

The only solution of the difficulty would seem to be the abandonment of the fantastic dream of South Africa as a white man's land, which it is not, never has been, and never will be, and for the Colonial and Indian Governments to inaugurate a scheme of State-aided emigration of Indian settlers, artisans and agriculturists, accompanied by their wives and families, on an Imperial scale.

THE GENIUS OF SPAIN.

Mr. Havelock Ellis writes a very charming article upon "Spain and the Spaniards." It is impossible to summarise it, but his remarks upon Spanish women and Spanish dancing are worth quoting. Of the Spanish women he says :—

Far from being the gaily dressed beauty who raises her skirts and ostentatiously flirts behind her fan, the typical daughter of Spain is grave, quiet, unfailingly dignified, simple and home-loving, singularly affectionate in her domestic relationships.

On Spanish dancing he makes the following remarkable observations :—

It is Spain alone which justifies the saying of Nietzsche, that dancing is the highest symbol of perfected human activity. In this dying and neglected art we reach the last stronghold in which the spirit of the race has entrenched itself. Dancing is the final embodiment of the genius of Spain, the epitome of its great and sorrowful history.

JUDGE MORRIS AND THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Judge O'Connor Morris, who is one of those landlords in Ireland whose rents have been raised rather than diminished by the legislation of the last couple of years, is nevertheless a very deadly opponent of all Land Purchase schemes for the expropriation of landlords :—

"Land Purchase," on its present lines, is a cunning device to ensure their destruction by degrees; they are not flies to be lured into the web of the spider. I trust Irish landlords will avoid "Land Purchase," or, at all events, will insist on getting such a price for their property as will make the "purchase annuities" nearly as high as "fair rents." Some have been severely taken to task for announcing that this was their purpose—a strange commentary on what is going on in Ireland—as if men could not put a value on what is their own. "Land Purchase" unhappily must go on until the fund appropriated to it shall have been expended: but Parliament, I hope, will never vote a sixpence again to promote an experiment essentially bad and immoral, and proved to have led to disastrous results. A reform of the Irish Land system should be effected on different principles, and made after a searching and full inquiry.

It would be interesting to shut Judge O'Connor Morris up in a room with Mr. T. W. Russell, and not let them eat or drink or leave the room until they had arrived at some agreement.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Frederic Harrison discourses eloquently upon the twenty years' service which Newton Hall has rendered to the education of mankind.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on Mr. Kidd's book a somewhat depreciatory notice entitled "The Ascendency of the Future."

The Rev. Douglas Macleane revels in the thought of the unique continuity of our Coronation rites.

Mr. W. S. Blunt describes the Life and Death of Cuchulín, under the title of "The Great Irish Epic." It is

a poem which has been translated by Lady Gregory into Anglo-Irish. She has achieved the noble triumph of capturing Anglo-Irish for literary purposes.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE most notable article in the *National Review* for May is Captain Mahan's "Motives to Imperial Federation." I have dealt with this elsewhere, also with Prof. Case's paper on Mr. Rhodes's will and Oxford. Royal authors seldom appear in English reviews, but the editor of the *National* this month publishes a translated play by the King of Sweden and Norway. It is entitled "At the Castle of Kronberg," and deals with an historical incident which took place prior to the storming of Copenhagen by the Swedes in 1648. The play is translated by Mr. Carl Siewers.

THROUGH SIBERIA.

Mrs. Archibald Little publishes the diary of her journey home through Siberia in May, 1901. She has nothing very new to say, but remarks upon the comfort of the trains, and regards Siberia as far more beautiful than any portions of Russia, Germany or Holland. From Vladivostok to London Mrs. Little travelled twenty-six days, and from Nagasaki to London, including four days' stay in the former town and stops at Moscow and Berlin, she spent only £58. She says that she met not a single English man or woman *en route*, and adds that she "does not think we are wanted either."

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The *National* has always made a speciality of the Bagdad Railway, and this month it publishes another article by Mr. Hogarth, illustrated with a large map. Mr. Hogarth says that we may safely disregard croakings concerning strategic danger to India from a railway which will set troops down at a point over 500 miles up a river navigated with difficulty by small stern-wheelers, and unfortified. As a commercial route the railway cannot hope to compete with the Suez Canal, and it will not carry a fourth of the Indian passenger traffic. The time occupied in transit between Constantinople and Bagdad will be about 120 hours. Nor will the railway be used for Indian mails until security and regularity of running can be guaranteed to a degree not hitherto attained upon railways in Turkish Asia.

THE AMERICAN MULE QUESTION.

Mr. A. M. Low in his *American Chronicle*, writing, of course, from an anti-Boer point of view, criticises the British Government severely for the methods which they have employed in collecting horses and mules in America. They seem to have gone out of their way to advertise the fact that Great Britain was dependent upon American supplies. They sent over a score or more of officers, including a major-general, and it is now stated that twenty Sikhs are going to New Orleans to collect horses. "The British Government," says Mr. Low, "must have known the pro-Boer sentiment existing in America," yet they took these measures, although things could have been managed (or mismanaged?) just as well by Americans on the spot.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Observer" writes a paper entitled "A Coronation Duke," which is apparently meant to be witty, but succeeds in being stupid only. "Observer's" point, or want of point, is that as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has done more than any one else to keep the Government in office, he should be made a duke. Sir Horace Rumbold continues his reminiscences.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for May opens with an interesting editorial on "Mr. Rhodes and Greater Oxford," which I have quoted from elsewhere. I have also quoted among the Leading Articles from Mr. Sydney Brooks's paper, "A Footnote to Imperial Federation," and from Mr. Cloudesley Brereton's paper on "The Education Bill." The most interesting of the other contributions is Mr. T. A. Cook's "Shell of Leonardo," a very learned and interesting essay on Spirals in Art and Nature, which is continued from last month. Mr. Cook sees the origin of the spiral staircase in the thickness of the walls, and consequent lack of living space, of feudal castles. The first spiral staircases were formed of stones projecting from the walls of a shaft without any central column, the central column being afterwards formed by the overlapping of the projecting stones, when these stones were lengthened in order to avoid the dangerous cavity which showed itself in the centre of the primitive spiral staircases. When Charles V. built the grand staircase in the Louvre, the steps were made out of tombstones from the churchyard of the Innocents.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN PRESS.

Mr. M. A. Gerothwohl has a paper on "The Austro-German Press." Mr. Gerothwohl says that while the Frenchman is a hero-worshipper, and worships the signed article, selecting his newspaper for the sake of its chief contributor, the German looks to his newspaper for support of his own ideas. The Germans, he also says, seldom buy single copies of a paper, but subscribe to it. Many of the provincial German newspapers gratuitously distribute through the town little squares of paper with the latest news upon them. Mr. Gerothwohl praises the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* as the most up-to-date paper in the Fatherland, with its illustrated interviews, its telegraphic and telephonic correspondence, and its mobile staff of special correspondents. In diplomatic circles, however, the *Koelnische Zeitung* maintains unchallenged supremacy. The lowest starting salary of any of its foreign or provincial representatives is £400 a year. The *Berliner Tageblatt* is the pet organ of the moneyed middle-classes and of commerce and industry, and has an enormous circulation. The *Vossische Zeitung* owes its position to its intellectual virtues.

ART AND THE CHURCH.

In a paper on "Art and Religion" Mr. Roger E. Fry complains that religion is no longer the central stimulus, the guide and moderator of the imaginative life of the people:—

Of all the degraded and commercial substitutes for beauty which afflict modern life, not the least revolting are the decorations with which some devoted people cover the walls of their churches. The cheap stencils of bad design which creep over the walls, the trumpery brass-work for altar rails which can be bought at the stores, and, worst of all, the windows executed by our most celebrated firms, whose names carry conviction to the subscriber, and who will provide something almost indistinguishable from the work of a real artist, but, in fact, absolutely dead or enlivened only by a pernicious sentimentality—such things are neither edifying nor ennobling; it may be doubted whether they are more harmful to devotion or to art.

Mr. Fry claims that the Church's duty is to see that she is at least on a level with the best private patrons of the day.

"TEN CHARACTERS FROM SHAKESPEARE."

A very charming contribution is W. J. de la Mare's, under the above title. It contains ten complete little poems characterising Falstaff, Macbeth, Mercutio, Juliet, Juliet's Nurse, Desdemona, Iago, Polonius, Ophelia. and

Hamlet. I quote that on Juliet, not because it is the best, but because it is one of the shortest, and it is a pity to spoil such verse by mutilation:—

Sparrow and nightingale—did ever such
Strange birds consort in one untravelled heart?—
And yet what signs of summer, and what signs
Of the keen snows humanity hath passed
To come to this wild apple-day! To think
So young a throat might rave so old a tune,
Youth's amber eyes reflect such ardent stars,
And capture heav'n with glancing! Was she not
Learn'd by some angel from her mother's womb
At last to be love's master? Doth not he
Rest all his arrows now and mutely adream
Seek his own peace in her Italian locks?
Comes not another singing in the night?—
Singing wild songs along the way of silence—
For at the end waits Death to pluck his bloom,
Which is of yew the everlasting star.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson protests against the Pseudo-Jacobites or modern English Legitimists. He certainly has no difficulty in putting them to scorn, but it is doubtful whether even the Legitimists regard themselves seriously. Mr. W. B. Yeats has a charming but unquotable paper entitled "Speaking to the Psalter." Mr. E. V. Lucas has a paper full of quotations from "An Unknown Humorist," the nameless author of "Country Conversations," a book written half a century ago. The quotations are delightful, and well worthy of Mr. Lucas's praise.

A NEW QUARTERLY.

WE welcome the appearance of *The Ancestor*, a new Quarterly, published at five shillings net by Messrs. Constable and Co. It is a marvellous periodical, superior to any other yet published in this country. It has one very bad fault: it has no index, not even a list of its admirable illustrations. But it is a sumptuous volume, bound in boards, and copiously illustrated by excellent reproductions of family portraits. It deals with county and family history, heraldry and antiquities. Its first article, "Some Anecdotes of the Harris Family," is contributed by Lord Malmesbury. The second describing the miniatures at Belvoir is by Lady Victoria Manners. Mr. J. Horace Round contributes four articles. Sir George R. Sitwell, in a paper entitled "The English Gentleman," tells the story of the rise of the gentry. There is to be a special series of papers upon our oldest families who can trace their pedigree back to the twelfth century. Only two, it seems—the Gresleys and Fitzgeralds—can claim to have come over with the Conqueror. Correspondence is to be encouraged. There is a good "write up" of the Victorian History of English Counties, of 160 volumes, published at £252 net. A little more pains in printing and preparing some of the process blocks would have yielded good results. But the new quarterly is original, and deserves to succeed.

THE *County Monthly* (*British and Northern Magazine*) for May opens with a short story by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe. Mr. Galloway Kyle contributes a character sketch of Lord Hawke, whom he describes as "king and dictator of the cricket world of the North." Mr. Kyle says that Lord Hawke has crushed snobbery among amateur cricketers, and in his own club has insisted upon having one dressing-room for amateurs and professionals. He is the most travelled of cricketers. Maria Harrison Swanson writes on "The Genesis of the Railway Carriage."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May is not a particularly good number. I have noticed elsewhere at some length Sir Charles Warren's paper on Mr. Rhodes's early life in South Africa, and Mr. T. W. Russell's "What are We to Do with Ireland?"

Mr. Lyulph Stanley writes upon the Education Bill. He says that by throwing over the Board Schools we sacrifice the accumulated experience, knowledge, and interest of thirty years, and turn over the work of popular education to bodies already plentifully loaded with other work. Clericalism and middle-class jealousy are to control and stifle the schools which were too free from sectarianism for the one, too expansive not to rouse the susceptibilities of the other. The new Bill offers a bribe to the local authorities to use private schools rather than found public ones. The power for the local authority to nominate not more than one-third of the managers is worthless. The clergyman, his wife, his curate, and the churchwarden may be four managers, and the fifth, appointed by the County Council, would be powerless and would soon cease to attend.

PLANT SANITATION.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers has an interesting article under this title, in which he deals with diseases of plants and the methods of prevention. He thinks that the diseases of plants may be eradicated as many animal complaints have been. Mr. Carruthers says that the annual loss in India from the hop aphid alone is estimated at the incredible sum of £91,000,000. The coffee leaf disease cost Ceylon £15,000,000, and in Australia wheat-rust causes a loss of £3,000,000 annually. Mr. Carruthers says that such losses might be largely avoided by adopting preventive measures, in which America and Germany are to the fore. In America £600,000 a year is spent in supporting a large staff of experts, whose efforts are devoted to the improvement of agricultural methods, and to the prevention and cure of epidemic diseases. The general laws of plant sanitation resemble those laid down for men and animals. Dead and diseased plants should be destroyed, or isolated by means of trenches, and diseased plants from foreign countries should be excluded or quarantined.

THE NEW CORN LAW.

"A Conservative Peer," in an article entitled "The Duty on Corn," concludes his paper as follows:—

Let us suppose the promoters of "heroic legislation" to gain a victory at the polls, and that a duty on corn is imposed for some purpose or another, say a Zollverein. Do the Protectionists suppose or do they not suppose that they will be allowed to have the last word in the matter, and that the Free Traders will sit still and quietly allow the subject to drop? If they do (and I can scarcely think it) I can only say that the latter must be very different men from their predecessors. If on the other hand—as is pretty certain—the Free Traders immediately took the matter in hand again, what would that mean? Would it not mean a revival of the agitation and angry disputes that lasted from 1837 to 1846; the revival of the Anti-Corn Law League; the stack and rick burnings; and the general disorganisation of affairs that characterised that stormy period, with the certainty of the Protectionists hanging to yield in the end once more, to say nothing of the waste of some nine years and of the work to be done over again? And again, how long is this policy of seeing backwards and forwards to last? Is it to go on for ever? I quote once more from the *Quarterly Review*—from an article strongly regretting the Act of 1846, but admitting a return to the old policy to be impossible—"Such a course would be to keep for ever old subjects of dispute, to introduce a system of

perpetual fluctuation and uncertainty inconsistent with all good government, and in fact to render real progress impossible." One thing is tolerably certain, namely, that neither a shilling duty nor a "preferential rate" would long satisfy the disciples of either school. To the "orthodox" of course it would be as objectionable as any other form of Protection; while on the other hand the Country party, once they had got their foot on the first rung, would not be satisfied till they had got to the top of the ladder again. Thus we should gradually get back to the old prohibitive duties once more.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

THE *Economic Review* contains, as usual, thoughtful, well-considered, and helpful suggestive articles. Miss E. Simey, writing upon "Luxury, Ancient and Modern," maintains that it is safe to adopt, as broad general maxims of expenditure, the two ideas of progress and universalism. Money spent without any sort of aim or reference to an ideal is spent irrationally. If laid out in such a way as to fail to elevate the average standard of taste, it is unsocially expended.

The Rev. G. F. Eyre writes a good article on "The Small Holdings of Far Forest," in the neighbourhood of Bewdley. He maintains that, "as the result of his own experience with these small holdings, they come very near to providing a check to the rural exodus;" and if all persons would do as he has done, and promote the formation of well-organised and vigorous co-operative agricultural societies, "we might reasonably cherish the dream of a return to the English yeoman, with his sterling qualities of thrift and independence." Mr. Eyre's article is one which ought to be reprinted as a pamphlet and sent by some enterprising philanthropist to every rural parson in the kingdom.

Mr. Albert Dulac describes what has been done in agricultural co-operation in England. He suggests that the great co-operative wholesale societies should use some of their capital for promoting the formation of co-operative societies of small holders in the country districts. At present there are only five English village credit societies, with about 130 members. There is nothing comparable in extent or commercial success in England to the co-operative dairies in France and Ireland except the farmers' Oxen Mart Company in Darlington, which has 230 members, does an annual business of £120,000, and pays a dividend of 10 per cent. to its shareholders.

An article by Mr. P. F. Rowland on the "Economic Resources and Prospects of the Australian Commonwealth," declares that the Australian prospects are good, that the debt is not too large, and that the Federal tariff was absolutely necessary in order to preserve Australia from the ruinous competition of the pauper products of the East. Japan can send to Australia a suit equal to the best Sydney tailor's at less than one-third of the cost. China can ship to Australia eggs at 3d. a dozen, while Chinese furniture is half the price of Australian. Therefore, says Mr. Rowland, either the progressive world must realise that its notion of a national minimum wage, which will secure a decent standard of life and a healthy and efficient race, is a chimera, and as a natural consequence that it must reduce its standard of wages to the Oriental level, or else there must be a protective league against the pauper labour of the East. Mr. Rowland looks forward to a Customs Union between the countries making up the British Empire—a union as desirable on political and social grounds as it is on economic grounds.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for May is a good number. I have quoted elsewhere from the two articles upon Mr. Rhodes by Mr. Iwan-Müller and Mr. Dicey, from Mr. Schiller's "A Cosmopolitan Oxford," from Judge O'Connor Morris's paper on the Irish Land Bill, and from Mr. Holt Schooling's statistical article on "British Shipping."

THE REVIVAL OF FRANCE.

"Calchas" contributes an article under this title. He does not think that France is decaying, and argues that the analogy with Spain does not apply. If a philosopher from another planet, without previous knowledge or prepossession, could make a comparative study of the two civilisations upon the opposite sides of the Channel, he would infallibly conclude that the social structure of France was the more sane and sound of the two. The proportion in which the occupations of French Society are divided between agriculture, industrialism, the professions, and the arts is natural and right. The employers on the land are more numerous than the employed, a thing unique in the world. These people are the support of the State. As to the decline of the French population, "Calchas" puts it down to the property laws, and not to any racial degeneration, and he does not anticipate any further decline. He concludes that with her forty millions, her wealth, her perpetual industry, and her inexhaustible talent, nothing is more certain than that France will remain one of the Great Powers for as far as this generation can look.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

M. Charles Bastide writes on M. Waldeck-Rousseau. I quote his conclusion :—

To find M. Waldeck-Rousseau's prototype in Parliamentary history we must, of course, turn to England; there, in troublous times such as those through which France is now passing, Halifax saved his country from a civil war, and retarded, for some years, by a policy which he himself called *trimming*, the inevitable dynastic change. Macaulay has left us a masterly portrait of the statesman after his own heart. With a few verbal alterations it might be applied to the ablest trimmer that France has known since Gambetta.

"COLLAPSE OF ENGLAND."

Mr. W. S. Lilley has an article under this title, which is taken ironically from a newspaper placard announcing the result of an Australian cricket match. He complains that England has, since Lord Palmerston's day, had no foreign policy. She has abandoned the duty, imposed upon her by the command of the sea, of maintaining the balance of power. Non-intervention has become the golden rule of action, or rather of inaction. The burden of the article, however, is our economic weakness :—

England rich? Yes; as Midas was rich: "*Multas inter opes inops*." Food is the essential element of national wealth. That nation is really the richest which can supply its sons and daughters, sufficiently, with wholesome nourishment, and secure for them "*mens sana in corpore sano*." That nation is really the poorest in which you find—as in England—"a cancerous formation of luxury, growing out of a root of pauperism." Money? But you can't convert money into food—still less can you convert it into men—when its purchasing power is gone! "Riches profit not in the day of wrath": far from it. Riches will but serve to make the Collapse of England more complete in that day of national judgment—*dies irae, dies illa*—which may be, even now, at our doors.

NEW FORMS OF LOCOMOTION.

In an article under this heading the Hon. J. S. Montagu says that it is only a question of time before the public is

educated to the fact that one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles an hour may easily be possible with the use of rails. He sees the time coming when Bournemouth will be an hour's journey from London, and when people who now live at Wimbledon, Richmond and Ealing will be able to live at double the distance and probably pay a lower fare. It is want of control and not speed that constitutes danger. The goods train running at twenty-five miles an hour with only brakes on the brake-van and engine is more dangerous than an express train travelling seventy miles an hour but fitted with Westinghouse or Smith vacuum brakes.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for April is a capital number, full of articles of more than exclusively American interest. For instance, there is an article by Mr. Goodrich on "The Expansion of the American Shipyards," which is the first number of a series of articles on the growth and promise of American shipping. It is lavishly illustrated with pictures of ships, old and new, in every stage of construction. Another copiously illustrated and very interesting paper deals with the transformation of the great American desert by means of irrigation from artesian wells. It is somewhat disappointing to know that although there is hardly a desert where waters have not been found within 2,000 feet of the surface, yet the quantity is never sufficient for irrigation purposes. All that it is good for is to supply cattle, railroads, and mines. Where irrigation is possible it is very successful; but it can only be done with rain water, and the quantity that can be got on twenty-five acres is only sufficient for the irrigation of one. It is doubtful, says the writer, whether even one per cent. of the vast area can be ever profitably tilled by irrigation. Even if reservoirs are constructed to save the rain off the forested mountains, there will still be a vast area of desert which will never yield much agricultural products.

The personal articles are interesting. There is a brief article upon Mr. Hanna, and another upon Mr. Williams, the oldest banker in New York, who is now seventy-six. He is President of the Chemical National Bank. Mr. Williams attributes his success to faithfulness in the discharge of duty. The one maxim which he impresses upon the whole of his staff is that politeness pays. Next to absolute integrity, politeness is the most important. No institution is too important to ignore the laws of courtesy. "If I could speak," says Mr. Williams, "twenty languages, I would preach politeness in each. I speak in praise of politeness out of experience of fifty-nine years in the banking business." Mr. Fiske describes and explains how at Harvard they have been photographing lightning, and the results obtained. Mr. Phelps gives a fact-crammed paper describing the improvements which have been made in Cuba by the Americans since the war; and another writer informs us that Iowa has now taken the lead of all the other States, as the leading political State in the American Union. Among other facts mentioned in this number are the following statistics as to the attendance of students at the largest American Universities :—

Harvard	5,576	Minnesota	3,536
Columbia	4,422	Cornell	3,216
Michigan	3,812	Wisconsin	2,812
Chicago	3,727	Yale	2,680
California	3,540	Pennsylvania	2,120
Total, 35,845.			

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THERE are several interesting articles in the May number. Mr. Harrington Emmerson's paper on the coal resources of the Pacific deserves to receive special attention.

THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC.

Commerce has passed from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and will doubtless pass to the Pacific :—

Great Britain on the Atlantic—but the United States on the Pacific; the latter destined to become the greater trade ocean of the two. Not only do the most dense and industrious populations of the world line the western shores of the great ocean, but the western coast of North America in natural wealth far surpasses the eastern coast, with the exception of coal; yet if the Crows Nest coal mines of British Columbia, lying on the west slope of the Rocky Mountains and but 500 miles from the Pacific be included in Pacific Coast resources, then in coal also the west surpasses the east; for these measures, many hundred miles in area, contain, in fifteen veins, 150 feet of solid coal, some of it gas coal, some anthracite, and the soft varieties super-excellent coking coal.

THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

Alaska is a region as large as Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the German Empire, and is richer in natural resources :—

The popular impression of Alaska is that it is a far northern region producing gold and intensely cold. The popular impression misses much. Colonel P. A. Ray, U.S.A., late in command of the Department of Alaska, states :—"Many have an idea that there is nothing worth going to Alaska for except gold. The same was true of California in 1849, but there are greater resources in Alaska to-day, aside from gold, than in the Pacific Coast States, if timber is left out. There has not been enough told of the diversified possibilities of the country, which if developed would be of greater importance than all the gold." The United States Agricultural Bureau reports over 100,000 square miles adapted to agriculture and grazing.

AMERICA'S FUTURE.

Mr. Emmerson describes the coal wealth of Alaska, and points out that several of the best coal-fields are situated close to the shortest route that steamers can follow from the United States to Japan, Manila, China, and India. He concludes as follows :—

With isthmian concessions near the equator, with great gold, copper, silver, and lead mines near the Arctic circle, with a vision of American ships steaming from New York to Manila, ~~via~~ San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma, Dutch Harbour, and Yokohama, coaling at American coal mines all the way, the United States, while yielding to England supremacy in the Atlantic from the Orkneys to the Falkland Islands, can gather to herself the immeasurably greater trade possibilities of the whole American and Asiatic Pacific coast, along which her own continental seaboard extends 4,000 miles, and her outlying possessions from equator to Arctic Ocean and back again to equator.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. A. Cooper Key contributes a very interesting paper upon railway development in federated South Africa. Until federation takes place he fears little can be done, and even then it might be doubtful whether any one Colony would be willing to sacrifice itself in order to benefit the whole. For instance, at present the Cape Town-Johannesburg line goes through Bloemfontein, but a much shorter route would be through Kimberley if connected into Klerksdorp. If this line were built, however, Bloemfontein would suffer severely. Mr. Key estimates that for £13,500,000 the new colony could own about 1,400 miles of railway, opening up the country in a fairly satisfactory manner. For £3,000,000 more a system of nearly 1,800 miles could be provided for,

opening up adequately the mineral resources of the country.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS.

A particularly instructive paper is that of Mr. D. A. Willey upon the way in which the grain elevator is worked. He gives the following particulars of land under cultivation :—

The farmers of the United States to-day are sowing cornfields aggregating over eighty million acres—ten million more than ten years ago—and harvesting two billion bushels and over in a season. Their wheatfields cover forty million acres—four million more than in 1890—and even the oats area is nearly thirty million acres, an increase of 20 per cent.

Such gigantic crops cannot be sold at once, hence the introduction of the elevator. The farmer nowadays carries the bulk of his harvest to railroad elevators located in convenient towns. The grain is unloaded from the cars by means of spouts which elevate about 10,000 bushels an hour, so that with an average number of spouts a trainload of thirty or forty cars representing 1,500 tons can be elevated in an hour! This much for the receiving capacity. The discharging rate is much quicker, reaching 25,000 bushels an hour per distributing spouts :—

So rapidly does one of the elevators transfer its contents, that the first of a carload of wheat may be deposited in the hold of the vessel on the other side of the structure before the last bushel has left the car itself.

Mr. Willey gives many interesting particulars upon the working of these monster elevators. One of the largest elevators loads 300,000 bushels of grain in twenty-four hours on board vessels and unloads 600 cars during the same period.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other papers are rather technical. Mr. Charles M. Johnson on the status of the Naval Engineer, touching as it does on a very much discussed question, will doubtless receive considerable attention.

Cassier's Magazine.

THE May number opens with a very interesting article upon the development of China, by F. Lynwood Garrison, M.E., which is noticed elsewhere. G. F. Cairns writes upon "British Tank Locomotives," and illustrates it by some very good photographs. The use of gas-power for mining and smelting is described by Mr. Hawley Pettibone. Mr. Wm. Soay Smith writes upon the fire dangers of modern tall steel buildings. He says :—

The essential characteristics of a fire-proofing material for buildings are :—

- (1) It must itself be incombustible.
- (2) It must be as nearly as possible a non-conductor of heat.
- (3) It must be strong and durable.
- (4) It must endure heating to redness and plunging into cold water without cracking.

Mr. B. A. Behrend gives a paper on "Alternating Current Engineering." Mr. G. W. Bissell contributes a timely article upon "The Prevention of Accidents in Industrial Establishments."

THERE are several interesting articles in the April number of *Saint George*. Mr. Franklin T. Richards writes on Rome in 1902; there is an article on Robert Louis Stevenson from the painter's point of view, by Mr. T. C. Gotch; the poet Cowper is the subject of a paper by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick; and the Ruskin article by Canon Rawnsley is entitled "Ruskin at the English Lakes."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April is a fairly interesting number. I have dealt elsewhere with the papers on Lord Rosebery, on "The Rabbit," on "British Policy in Persia," etc., and, briefly, on "War as a Teacher of War." Beyond these there is little quotable. A paper on Napoleon reviews Mr. Rose's *Life*, the reviewer laying stress upon the good luck which attended Napoleon's earlier career, and also upon the fact that study contributed as much to his success as genius.

An article upon Abyssinia concludes as follows :—

For the moment we have to recognise the fact that our prestige in Abyssinia rests mainly on the moral effects of a victory which more recent African warfare has sadly depreciated, whereas France has both by private and public effort really conferred great benefits on the country. Codlin cannot ever allow himself to be wholly eclipsed by Short. The French probably exaggerate the value of their line, which will, after all, merely bring the rail to the eastern base of the Abyssinian escarpment; it will not come within a day's journey of Harar, and Harar is 'barely in Abyssinia. Still, there is no denying that it will render European wares much more accessible, and will facilitate that export of coffee which is already a large part of the country's trade. It will bring to Abyssinia new possibilities both of luxury and wealth, and it has virtually been built for Abyssinia by France. *Per contra*, the only British railway of which Menelik and his councillors hear much talk is that famous Cape to Cairo line, which can manifestly have no commercial purpose, nor be anything, if ever it comes to be, but a kind of stalking-horse for territorial annexation. It is one of the penalties inseparable from indulgence in these visionary schemes that we must always appear as probable enemies and aggressors to all those who could by any possibility prove a hindrance to the execution of the design.

The writer holds that it should be British policy to get a frontier fixed, to secure a peaceful succession to a competent successor, and to afford Menelik all possible assistance in consolidating his kingdom.

An article on Assyrian politics gives some interesting extracts from deciphered cuneiform inscriptions. Another paper deals with the writings of M. Anatole France, upon whose charm of style the reviewer insists.

THE MONIST.

In the *Monist* for April, the editor, Dr. Paul Carus contributes a lengthy article of nearly forty pages entitled "Spirit or Ghost." Dr. Carus believes in spirits, but not in ghosts. He explains away most of the phenomena which convince other people by chance, coincidence, and by attributing to mediums a keenness of observation and a quick judgment of character, which the majority of them certainly do not possess. If by ghosts are meant apparitions, there can be no doubt that ghosts are as real as our sensations. Our sensations in dreams are as real as the sense impressions of our waking state, and apparitions are dreams in our waking state.

In the same number Dr. Vaschide concludes his account of his experimental investigations in telepathic hallucinations. Dr. Vaschide thinks that before searching for the explanation of miraculous phenomena it would be better to try and fathom the other unknown realm, our ego, which is no less extensive and extremely important. Our mental life and our cerebration form a realm more important than any other.

There is a second article by the Editor on what he calls "Pagan Elements of Christianity." He says that the ideas of Christ and Christianity existed before Jesus,

and that the Christianity of the Church was one form only of Christianity among many others. What we have now is what he calls Jesuanity, a Church institution based on Jesuism—that is, the personal teachings of Jesus. He says that there was a fierce struggle between several forms of Christianity, but that all other Christ conceptions were abandoned and doomed to oblivion when Jesus, being a historical factor, and a human and suffering man, flesh of our flesh, was finally recognised as the only Christ. The rise of Christianity in Judæa may very well be regarded as a reaction, for it is essentially the restoration of ancient Pagan beliefs in a new and monotheistic form. Though Christianity contains ingredients which may be traced back to hoary antiquity, it is an essentially new movement, and the fact which constitutes its originality is the life of Jesus.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE *Commonwealth*, which is edited by Canon Scott Holland, is a lively, interesting, and useful projection from the personality of its editor. It is strenuous, intelligent, and full of suggestions for people who want to make the world better than it is. In the April number it began to publish a series of articles on "Immediate Social Reform: what the Government could do"; suggesting that the "strongest Government of modern times" might pass some little Bills dealing with laundries, shop assistants, lead poisoning, fish and jam factories, and the housing question. In May, Mr. G. N. Barnes and Mr. Frederick Rogers and Miss Gertrude Tuckwell discuss social reforms which are to the front. Mr. H. A. Wilkinson deals with the Licensing Bill. Miss Paget has a paper upon Sunday music, and Mr. Conrad Noel gossips pleasantly about a conversation which he had with Mr. G. F. Watts at Limmersleas. The Education Bill is first discussed by the editor, who follows up his leading article by two papers, one in favour of the Bill by Mr. Newland Smith, and the other against it by the Rev. Arthur Jephson. Canon Scott Holland thinks that religious bodies should be gaily allowed facilities to teach their own children within and without the common school and its sanctioned official times. This, by-the-by, although Canon Scott Holland does not seem to remember it, was Mr. Rhodes's solution of the religious difficulty at Bulawayo.

I am glad to see that the editor begins the May number by a passionate plea for peace. He says:—"We shall never forgive ourselves if, by any touch of stubbornness, or blindness, or pride, we fail the great occasion."

"THE Station Beautiful" is the title of a paper in *Cassell's Magazine* for May, from which we learn that many railway companies now spend a small sum every year in prizes for pretty stations. The Great Western began, and spends £250 a year in this way. Judging by the illustrations of some of its stations, it has not thrown its money away. The Midland has followed the example of the Great Western. The North Eastern followed in 1895, with fifteen prizes, from £6 to £1 10s. each, two-thirds to the station-master, and one-third to the staff. Of the 100 marks, sixty are for floral decorations, twenty for tidiness of the station, and ten each for a tidy signal cabin and station-rooms. The North British also offers prizes, but is very strict in its requirements. The article is a very interesting one, and the illustrations particularly so.

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* opens with a paper on "Education in the Philippines," in which Dr. Antonio R. Jurado, ex-Commissioner of Education at Manila, criticises severely the methods pursued by the American authorities. The United States are now preparing to teach the Philippines what they already know, *i.e.*, reading and writing. About 70 per cent. of the natives can read and write, and primary education is not wanted, while secondary and collegiate systems need only such alterations as could be introduced by the Philippines themselves. The Americans are sending a thousand elementary teachers to the islands, although there are sufficient Philippine graduates to give the necessary instruction. The Americans will drive the natives from their posts, and will receive salaries of £20 a month, though natives can be had for a quarter of that salary. All this is being done in order to introduce the English language. Dr. Jurado protests against it, and argues that the best service the Americans could render to the cause of education in the islands would be to open industrial and technical schools, and leave elementary education alone.

THE NEW RULERS OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. S. A. Hamilton deals with "The New Race Question in the South," caused by the rise to power of the "Crackers," or descendants of the former low whites of the Southern States, who under the industrial régime have risen to be a powerful middle class. The "Crackers" are opposed by the old Southern aristocracy, and they now stand face to face with the aristocrat, demanding at least an equal voice in the government of their common country. It is the "Crackers" and not the aristocratic whites who wish to disfranchise the negro. Mr. Hamilton says that in this struggle of classes there is no doubt whatever but that the self-made industrials will win.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for February is a good number, and less exclusively American than usual. It opens with a paper by Mr. Sydney Brooks, who cites the success of British administration in the Malay States as an example for the Americans in the Philippines. The problems in both countries are the same, and the Americans should imitate England in making their officials irremovable, and in interfering with them as little as possible. With Mr. Horwill's paper on Americanisation I have dealt elsewhere. Mr. E. B. Rose deals with "The Boer in Battle," describing his method of fighting, etc., without saying anything very new.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. A. M. Low maintains that the new alliance will keep the peace in the Far East, and is a check to Russian and German aggression. It guarantees the United States free access to the markets of China, Manchuria, and Korea. The alliance, however, is a proof of England's weakness and of Japan's strength. If England had lifted a finger at the time when the Treaty of Shimonoseki was destroyed by the three allies, the alliance would have been unnecessary.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch deals with the visit of Prince Henry, which he regards primarily as a compliment to the industrial and political importance of the United States. But he does not think that there will be any concrete political results from the visit. The economic interests of the two nations will continue to jar. Intellectually, however, America has more in com-

mon with Germany than with any other nation. The visit makes for friendliness, and is a recognition of the place which the United States has come to occupy in the councils of the world.

WOMEN AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Martha Krug Gemthe has a paper under this title. Higher education in Germany for women is mostly provided by private institutions. The most serious obstacle to be overcome is German antipathy to co-education. The opposition to the full admission of women to University education is, however, no longer very strong. A woman can now obtain practically everything at a good German University—lectures, laboratory and seminar work, books, sometimes even students' special prices for tickets to theatres and concerts, and assistance and encouragement from the professors. One thing only she cannot get, and that is matriculation. She formally ranks only as a "hearer" by special permission, though practically everyone will treat her as a regular student.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for April is an extremely good number. I notice elsewhere four or five of the more important articles, besides which there are several of general interest. The late Sir Richard Temple writes a pleasant and sympathetic account of the meteoric career of Lord Randolph Churchill.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR THE RED MAN?

Mr. Hamlin Garland, writing on "The Red Man's Present Needs," says that there are no Indians living as nomads or hunters in the United States to-day. He maintains that the method of dealing with them now in force is by no means calculated to produce the best results. There are only a couple of hundred thousand of them left, and most of them are very unhappy owing to the attempt made by the Government to break up their tribal habits and convert them from being sociable creatures into solitary farmers. Mr. Garland instead of trying to break up the power of the chiefs would use the chiefs to influence their followers.

GEORGE SAND.

Mr. Henry James's review of Madame Vladimir Karénine's first instalment of George Sand's life is a very interesting literary essay, but its chief importance is the emphasis which he lays upon the fact that George Sand was the first notable woman who conducted her relations with the other sex on the same immoral basis which is condoned if not accepted in the case of men of the world. He says that we have only to imagine her as a male Bohemian to get almost all her formula. As a man she was admirable—which implies that sexual morality practically does not exist for the male sex. Mr. Henry James says that women have turned more and more to looking at life as men look at it, and to getting from it what men get. Hitherto the approximation of the extraordinary woman has been to the ordinary man. Madame Sand's service was that she planted the flag much higher. Her approximation was to the extraordinary man. It is certainly to be hoped that Madame Sand in her sex relations is not to be regarded as the norm towards which the women of the future are to approximate. It is, however, quite true that in matters of morality we must level up or level down, and if men persist in regarding sexual licence as lawful for them, women will year by year tend to adopt the male conception of morality as their own.

The other articles deal with the police force, and with the national debts of the world.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Jadot's account of Cecil Rhodes, and Dr. Icard's severe pages concerning the responsibilities of the press in matters of crime and suicide.

TAXES AND ASSES.

The French are essentially a business people, and there are three articles in the *Nouvelle Revue* which deal with the important question of tariffs and customs. M. Raffalovitch concludes his elaborate account of what the tariff in Germany really means. One interesting point made by him concerns the tax on horses, which is progressive, and thus is a serious matter to those who regard horseflesh as a luxury. The tax has been taken off donkeys and mules, and everything has been done by the German Government to increase their numbers. The time may come when a great deal of the agricultural work of the country will be carried out with the help of asses.

A DANGER TO EUROPE.

M. Nief contributes an article entitled "The English Zollverein." As is perhaps natural in a French writer at the present time, he looks forward to the day when Germany's colonies will be as prosperous as are those composing Greater Britain, and he firmly believes that when that day comes the British Empire as an Empire will have to face practical bankruptcy. The British Empire, he declares, must find new markets for her wares, and he considers that this was the real reason why Mr. Chamberlain brought on the South African war. He admits that a real British Zollverein would greatly minimise the British Empire's danger, but he doubts if the Colonies will consent to any plan or scheme which would lower, even for only a while, their commercial prosperity. Australasia, he declares, is really governed by her workmen, who so thoroughly understand their own interests that without making much ado they have simply ruled out the presence of the Chinese and Japanese immigrants the moment those were found to be injuring their material prosperity.

A TEMPERANCE THEATRE.

A Russian, who does not give his name, addresses a long letter to the *Nouvelle Revue* in answer to an article recently published therein by Dr. Marcou concerning temperance in Russia. He gives a curious account of the determined efforts which have been made to abolish drunkenness in the Tsar's dominions, and particularly mentions the founding some two years ago of an institution entitled the Theatre Nicholas II., and which is actually managed by the great Russian temperance society. The actual theatre, where excellent theatrical performances and operas take place on alternate days, only forms a portion of the institution, which seems really not unlike the Palace of Delight imagined by the late Sir Walter Besant in "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." A great feature is the *buffet* or restaurant, beautifully decorated, where appetising food and non-alcoholic drinks are sold at almost cost price. The fine building is situated at St. Petersburg in the Alexander Park, and has already met with marked success.

ITALIAN AGITATION FOR DIVORCE LAWS.

Italy is nowadays torn asunder concerning divorce, which, as most people are aware, is strictly forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church, while the Liberal Italian party naturally desire to see divorce become law. According to a writer in the *Revue* there is scarcely an Italian village where there is not a Divorce and an Anti-

Divorce Committee, and at every public meeting the question of divorce is raised, either on the platform or by those present. The young King is said to be favourable to the proposed law; but in spite of many determined efforts legal divorce can still only be obtained by an Italian couple who are willing to become naturalised either in France or in Bavaria.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WITH the exception of the brief analysis and criticism of Mr. Rhodes's will, written by M. Berard, the only article which can make the slightest pretence to being of topical interest in the April numbers of the *Revue de Paris* is that by an anonymous writer describing the re-entry of the Chinese Court into Peking, noticed elsewhere.

WHAT FRENCH READERS LIKE.

The past, especially that portion of the past known in France as the Napoleonic *époque*, exercises an extraordinary fascination over the twentieth century writer and reader, and no fewer than four articles in the *Revue* deal directly or indirectly with that period. Thus the place of honour is given to a long contemporary account of the tragic journey made by the Grand Army from Witebsk to Beresina. These pages are, of course, of the greatest value and interest to those who make a study of the Russian campaign. Yet another historical article, not without interest, but scarcely suitable for the pages of such a publication as the *Revue de Paris*, is a biographical sketch of Mme. de Staël, and of the somewhat insignificant individual who gave her the name she has rendered so famous. The story of the marriage of the mediocre diplomatist and of the brilliant Mlle. Necker is told at great length, as also is that of their residence as ambassador and ambassadress in Sweden.

Under the title of General Strasburg M. Shuquet resuscitates a curious episode of the year 1815, when Dalousie, one of Napoleon's officers, who had been raised from the ranks, provoked an extraordinary insurrection in the town of Strasburg. Of far greater interest than the story, however picturesquely related of this forgotten episode, is an article by M. Haumant, giving a straightforward account of the relations of Nicholas I. of Russia and the various French Governments of his time. From various researches made by the writer it becomes clear that the then Tsar disapproved of and distrusted Louis Philippe, and had no great liking for Queen Victoria's adored uncle, the first King of the Belgians.

Nietzsche, and what the writer styles his philosophical testament, provides M. Lichtenburger with the opportunity of writing a long analytical article on the fashionable philosopher of the moment. Madame Tinayre contributes a charming account of how the Jansenists of Port-Royal spent their long, well-filled days in the year 1654. M. Billot reconstitutes a page of recent history under the title of "The *Débuts* of an Embassy," the Embassy being that of France to the Quirinal in 1890, the Ambassador M. Billot himself, and M. F. Gregh concludes his study of Victor Hugo.

THE abduction of Miss Stone is represented by Rev. R. Thomson, of Samokov, in the *Sunday at Home*, as the latest outcome of Lord Beaconsfield's crime of thrusting Macedonia back under the Unspeakable.

LA REVUE.

M. JEAN FINOT in April presented us with the usual variety of interest. His two editorials on "L'Angleterre Malade" are separately noticed.

COUNT TOLSTOY ON RELIGION.

Count Tolstoy asks, What is religion, and what does it teach? He draws his usual sharp distinction between Christ's Christianity and the dogmas of any church. "There has been no parallel," he says, "to our present condition, when the rich and powerful minority not only disbelieve in the existing religion, but deny the need for any." Neither science nor anything else can replace religion:—

Now as formerly no human society lives nor can live without religion. . . . The reasonable man cannot live without religion, because it is religion alone which affords him the necessary guide as to what he should do and how he should act.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

If religion does not establish man's relations with the Infinite, as idolatry or sorcery for instance, it is no longer a religion, but only the degeneration from one. . . True religion is, in accordance with man's reason and knowledge, the relation between him with the lower life around him, which unites his life with the Infinite and guides him in its actions.

. . . . The pagans, bound together by the grossest religion, are much nearer recognising the truth than the so-called Christian nations of our time, who live without any religion and among whom the most advanced men are convinced, and teach others, that religion is useless and it is better to have none.

HOW UNCLE SAM PERSISTS IN TEACHING FRENCH.

Very badly, says Mme. Duby, a French teacher in Ohio, who writes a very lively paper on this subject,—so badly that when his children come to France they cannot ask for the simplest thing they want, and should a Frenchman address a question to them they are dumfounded. And the reason is that the system of teaching French is radically wrong. True, the young American's ear is dull, but it is not impossible for him to speak French intelligibly. The parrot method of teaching must be abandoned; the pupils must first learn the proper sounds of the French vowels and French syllabification, and Uncle Sam must not be so pig-headed about not having French teachers. Doubtless this applies equally to John Bull.

MORE WONDERS OF MODERN SURGERY.

Dr. Romme discusses what was but yesterday an impossibility—operation on the heart, sewing up wounds or bayonet cuts in it, even in the back part. Till lately no one dared meddle with the heart, or apply the surgeon's needle and thread to it. Now it is found that it is far more amenable to surgical treatment than anyone had any idea. Many of these operations do not succeed, but again many do. It is a marvellous article.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Ferriani writes a curious paper on the amount of hereditary avarice inherent in even young children. He experimented on a hundred, with results distressing to himself. The percentage of young Shylocks and Harpagnans he discovered seems incredible.

M. F. Candel writes on Intellectual Spain, an article chiefly devoted to eulogising Pi y Margall, recently dead, one of the few who might have led Spain out of her present confusion.

Other papers which I have no space to notice are on "Women of Letters in Germany," "Nervous Vibration," and the present condition of French literature.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

A LIFE OF LOVE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Millet's article on Colonial Evolution, and M. Paul-Dubois' paper on the Irish Renaissance. M. Lamy begins in the first April number a series of articles on Aimée de Coigny, Duchesse de Fleury, and her unpublished Memoirs. She was one of the most charming Frenchwomen who ever lived. Her beauty was so great that one would have allowed her to be a fool, while she had so much *esprit* that one would have forgiven her for being ugly! In spite of her birth and her noble marriage she escaped the scaffold, and died in her bed in 1820. A forgotten pomposity of those days, Lemercier, celebrated her in the *Moniteur* in terms which we know to have been hardly exaggerated. Equally familiar with French and Latin literature, he says, she had all the acquirements of a man, and yet she remained always a woman, and one of the most amiable of all women. Her conversation sparkled with piquant and unexpected original flashes. She would sum up all the eloquence of Madame de Staël in a few brilliant words. Madame de Genlis, however, did not approve of her brilliant gaiety, in which, like the schoolmistress that she was, she found something improper. But Madame Vigée-Lebrun was enchanted. M. Lamy traces the history of this charming woman with candour and yet with a certain tenderness of judgment.

WOMEN IN LITTLE RUSSIA.

Madame Bentzon begins a series of articles on her experiences in Little Russia, where she naturally pays the greatest attention to the position and work of the women. There is certainly plenty of work. Children have no time to play in Little Russia; the boys go into the fields as soon as they can walk, while the girls become nurses at the earliest possible age. Yet some of the little girls will make dolls for themselves. Then the tyranny of the step-mother is very great, apparently quite as great as in some parts of China. Madame Bentzon praises the magnificent physique of the women. Her view of Little Russia generally is perhaps coloured by the fact that she stayed with a friend of hers, a lady of property, who played the Lady Bountiful on her estate. At the same time, the presence of such a person naturally raised the standard all round, and made the neighbouring landowners less unwilling to better the condition of their workpeople.

It is not difficult to believe Mr. A. W. Myers when he tells us, in the *May Quiver*, that next to missionaries for savage lands there are no braver evangelists than our racecourse preachers. It might be thought that in moral courage they greatly excelled the missionary. But their difficulties, though still great, are steadily growing less. The pioneers, who began with Chester racecourse, were arrested and spent a night in gaol. To-day, a meeting is never held at Epsom, Doncaster, Ascot, or Goodwood, and other well-known courses, without evangelistic services being held in the midst of all the bookmakers and tipsters. No less than forty-three services were held on Doncaster course last year, attended by over 9,000. As the people leave the course, and even before, great numbers of tracts and marked Testaments are given away. Epsom is regarded by the evangelists as the "Devil's Stronghold," and it is remarked with unconscious irony that it is no uncommon sight to see half-a-dozen M.P.'s stopping to listen to the evangelist. Naturally there has been much difficulty in getting admission to the course, but the police are favourable, and often the officials as well.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

Cecil Rhodes is the subject of a sympathetic, and on the whole accurate, appreciation in the *Nuova Antologia* (April 1st), but undoubtedly the article of the month, and one that will be specially welcome to all workers in the cause of moral progress, is that in which the Marquis Paulucci de Calboli, First Secretary to the Italian Embassy in Paris, describes the "white slave" traffic as it exists in Italy to-day. It is the first time any important Italian magazine has opened its pages to a candid discussion of this painful topic, and the *Nuova Antologia* deserves full credit for a step which, undertaken in the cause of social morality, will probably draw down upon its editor not a little criticism. After this no Italian can plead total ignorance of the ignominious traffic which is carried on mainly through the ports of Genoa and Naples. While the unprotected girls of Southern Italy are inveigled to Egypt and Tunis—Malta serving, unhappily, as a convenient half-way house whence it is easy to evade pursuit—those of the North pass to other European countries, chiefly France; and Genoa serves as one of the ports of departure for women from all the countries of Europe on their way to South America. Marquis Paulucci sums up very accurately all that has hitherto been accomplished by vigilance societies in the interests of morality, but he points out how it is only by the union of private watchfulness and international legislative action that this odious traffic can be effectually dealt with. The article ought to do much to strengthen the hands of the Italian representatives at the forthcoming International Conference in Paris. In the mid-April number Professor C. Lombroso emphatically condemns the present Italian attitude towards Tripoli, the ultimate conquest of which is one of the aims of the Italian Foreign Office. He maintains that, whether successful or no, the enterprise would be fatal to the best interests of his country: that Tripoli consists mainly of marsh and sandy desert, and would never repay the cost of conquest; that Italy would alienate all her Mahomedan neighbours in the Mediterranean, and finally that her own financial resources are unequal to the strain of a costly campaign. There is a useful survey of factory and labour legislation of recent years in France, intimately connected with the name of M. Millerand; Professor Chiappelli discusses the connection between the teachings of Tolstoi and the present troubles in Russia; and the editor, M. Ferraris, continues his able series of articles on the grave economic problems of Southern Italy.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* writes in its usual didactic tone against any modernisation of the methods of education followed in the ecclesiastical seminaries. Indeed, it finds such education too modern as it is, and it attributes the spirit of inquiry and independence to be met with here and there among young ecclesiastics in France and Italy to the pernicious influence of modern ideas which have rashly been allowed to penetrate the seminary walls! It also attacks Dr. Hedley, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport, for stating that a particular work on Evolution had not been condemned by any Roman congregation.

To the *Riforma Sociale* Professor Ferroglio supplies a number of very suggestive statistics concerning the birth, death, and marriage rates in various great cities. Nothing is more curious than the decrease in the number of children in direct ratio to the increase in physical comfort, a fact observable everywhere and more markedly in Paris.

A new magazine, *La Nuova Parola*, has been sent to us; it is well printed and got up and contains a few illustrations. The present number is largely devoted to Victor Hugo, but the general aim of the magazine seems to be to diffuse a knowledge of Tolstoi and his moral teachings. There is also a long article on Positivism as "the gospel of the century."

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

THERE is a curious and interesting article in *Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift* on William III., depicting his career as shown on medals and medallions. In fact, the story in medals begins with the marriage of his father and mother in 1641; there are figures of the happy couple joining hands while cherubs are placing wreaths on their heads. This is followed by one dated 1654, "William III. and His Mother"; William as Captain-General in 1672; and in 1688 we have a graphic picture of William "trekking" to England. His landing at Torbay and the Coronation of William and Mary; an attempt on William's life and an allegorical representation of his death are among the metal pictures displayed in the pages of this magazine.

The next article is a description of the Indians and Forest Negroes of Surinam by Dr. H. van Cappelle. This is a readable article, telling us many things concerning this Dutch possession. One of the pictures shows "a British-Indian immigrant"—a woman with anklets and what seems to be fantastic garb. The usual article on the work of a celebrated artist and a reminiscent essay on I. D. Fransen van de Putte—"a name that will always be found in the history books of the future in connection with the Dutch Indies"—help to make up a good number.

In *Woord en Beeld* the article on "The Training Ship *Admiraal van Wassenaar*" will attract the reader more than any other portion of its contents, which does not mean that there is nothing else worthy of notice in the number under review. We have met the Dutch seamen on our own element in former days, when they occasionally made it doubtful that Britannia would continue to rule the waves; this, and our own love of the "handy man," give the article a special interest. There is a portrait and a life sketch of Willem Royaards, a noted Dutch actor, who made a hit as Svengali in "Trilby" and in other parts. Stories and music fill up the issue very satisfactorily.

The learned style of *De Gids* may be judged by the prefixes to the names of its contributors, most of them being entitled to "Prof." or "Dr." Professor Hubrecht writes on evolution in new directions during the present century and foreshadows something of what we may expect, and it is to be concluded that the struggle for existence will overstep its present limits, perhaps resolving itself into a struggle between plant and animal life. Professor Boer writes on Wagner, Dr. Ruys deals with the coming "Great Period" of Antarctic research, and Professor M. Wilmotte gives an essay on the Belgian statesman, Charles Rogier, which is a part of a book to be published shortly in Paris, and concerns Belgian politics from 1830 to 1890. In this review also we find an article on I. D. Fransen van de Putte. And all these articles are good reading.

Vragen des Tijds has a statistical article under the title of "Excursions in Statistics," which repays reading; and its other contents are essays on Hogendorp after 1813, a fragment of history, and on social and military progress and readiness.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE NEW VOLUMES OF THE "ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA."

WHEN I was in Berlin three years ago I was rather unmercifully chaffed by a German journalist concerning the way in which the British public had bought up the out-of-date ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Thanks to the advertising genius of Mr. Moberly Bell, the *Times* succeeded in forcing a sale of 40,000 copies of an encyclopædia the last volume of which had been issued in 1889. What the editors call the *median* date, or average of all its volumes, was 1881.

"You wonder that John Bull is behindhand," said my friend. "How can he be otherwise, when he supplies himself with an encyclopædia that is twenty years behind the times? No German would look at such a work. The world moves much too rapidly. Now, here," said he, taking up a copy of a German encyclopædia then in publication, "you have our cyclopædia, which is so much up to date that it even has an account of the capture of Khartoum and the defeat of the Mahdi which only occurred about three months ago."

Of course I felt crushed: How could one do otherwise at being confronted by such a striking illustration of the contrast between the intellectual methods of the up-to-date German and the twenty-years-behind-the-time Briton?

But I might have replied that the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" did not pretend to be an up-to-date record of current events. Its aim was much wider and broader. It aspired to supply its readers with a comprehensive survey of all human knowledge; and compared with what the human race has learned since its advent on this planet, even the immense achievements of the last twenty years may be regarded as but a kind of flounce or frill added to the material that had been accumulated and the knowledge that had been acquired previous to that date. You might as well sneer at a library because it contained all the classics and did not contain *Hazell's Annual* or *Whitaker's Almanack*. At the same time, it must be admitted that a library which contained no account of anything that had been done in the last twenty years would be a library that was sadly lacking on the modern side, and so I left my German friend exultant.

Now, however, I rejoice to see that we are in a position to turn the tables upon our critics. In this month of May has been issued the first of eleven volumes which will form a supplement to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," bringing everything up to date in a fashion which outdoes even the German almanack maker. These eleven supplemental volumes almost amount to a tenth edition

of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." If we imagine the Encyclopædia itself as representing the venerable tomes on the shelves of the Bodleian Library, we may regard the new volumes under review as corresponding to Mudie's in being essentially modern and up to the time of day. The subscribers to the ninth edition who also subscribe to the supplemental volumes will be in the position of a man who, having inherited a good library from his forefathers, supplements it by having fitted up a book-case well stocked with all the books that have been issued since his forefathers departed. It may be said that this is inconvenient, inasmuch as you have your encyclopædia in two parts; but on the other hand there are manifest conveniences about such an arrangement, for in looking up all modern subjects you find the discoveries and achievements of the last twenty years in a compartment by themselves, fenced off from the volumes which were produced in the eighties. Taken together, the ninth edition and the eleven supplemental volumes constitute a work of reference, a compendium of literature, science, and art, of which we as a nation may legitimately feel proud.

Here, at any rate, there is something in contemplating which John Bull may feel he has a front seat among the nations of the earth. But even in the first glow of our exultation, contemplating with patriotic pride the production of this gigantic monument of human industry, our complacency is rudely dashed by the reminder that, although we have produced this encyclopædia, it meets with ten times as much appreciation in the United States as it does in the United Kingdom. Of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" 40,000 copies were sold in the United Kingdom and 400,000 copies in the United States. It will be interesting to see whether this up-to-date supplement will sell ten times as well in America as it does in Great Britain.

It is only the first volume that has appeared as yet. The other ten will follow month after month until they are complete. The Encyclopædia in this way may be said to become a monthly periodical—certainly the most important monthly publication which is issued from the British printing press. The first volume, which lies before us, is entirely devoted to the letter A. It contains 808 double-column pages, each containing on an average (without illustrations) about 1,400 words. There are, therefore, more than 1,000,000 in this volume. Yet it is anything but a wordy book. On the contrary, many of the articles appear to have been put under the pressure of a hydraulic ram in order to condense what must be said into the shortest possible compass. It is interesting to reduce the contents of this portly tome to what may be called the standard novel measure. An

Vol. I. Being Vol. XXV. of the completed work. 808 pages. Tenth (A. and C. Black. 1902.)



[Photography by]

[Elliot and Fry.]

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace.



[Photography by]

[Elliot and Fry.]

Mr. Hugh Chisholm.

average novel—excluding the monsters which are occasionally brought forth, like “Robert Elsmere,” “The Christian,” and so forth—is said to be about 100,000 words. This volume contains, therefore, letter-press equivalent to ten complete novels; and the Encyclopædia, when completed by the issue of the eleventh supplemental volume, will contain no fewer than 31,000 pages, upon which are printed no fewer than 40,000,000 words. Supposing anyone were to devote his whole time to the perusal of this Encyclopædia, and were to read, say, 50,000 words a day, it would take him over two years, including Sundays, to get through. How much he would remember when he got to the last volume is better left to the imagination.

In the first volume the subjects are dealt with so carefully, not to say exhaustively, that they might very well be printed as separate

books. The article on Africa, for instance, if printed with 400 words to a page, would fill 200 pages. That upon Algebra is still longer, and the copiously illustrated article upon Agriculture would make a book of 250 pages, while Astronomy would make a book very little short of 300 pages in extent. The other lengthy articles in the present number are those dealing with Arachnida, Armies, and Australia. But, the hostile critic will object, surely there are articles upon all these subjects in the ninth edition? How then shall we ever be able to discover whether the information we want is in the original ninth edition or in the supplemental volumes? The answer to this is very simple. Look in the index. For the thirty-nine volumes will be indexed as if they formed a single work in an index which, the editors proudly boast, will constitute an alphabetical tabulation of the whole sum of human



Dr. Arthur T. Hadley.

President of Yale University.

knowledge. It will contain 600,000 entries and embrace every topic that has ever been made the subject of human inquiry. The Encyclopædia plus the index possesses both the advantages of an encyclopædia and of a dictionary, and by the use of this index it is possible to turn in a moment to every reference to the subject of research in any one of the 31,000 pages.

From this it would appear that there are twenty entries in the index for every page in the whole Encyclopædia. In the copiously-illustrated pamphlet which has been issued, setting out the leading features of the Supplement, it is stated that many subjects

recognise the immense advances that have taken place. The older and more tedious system of wood-engraving has been practically superseded by the process of photo-engraving. A considerable number of modern works of art are reproduced on plate paper, and in a few cases colour has been employed to illustrate the process of colour-printing, and to represent the new animal discovered by Sir H. H. Johnston in Central Africa. The Supplement contains also 125 full-page coloured maps, carefully brought up to date, so that the Encyclopædia is not only a dictionary and a compendium of human knowledge, but it is also the most modern of all atlases.

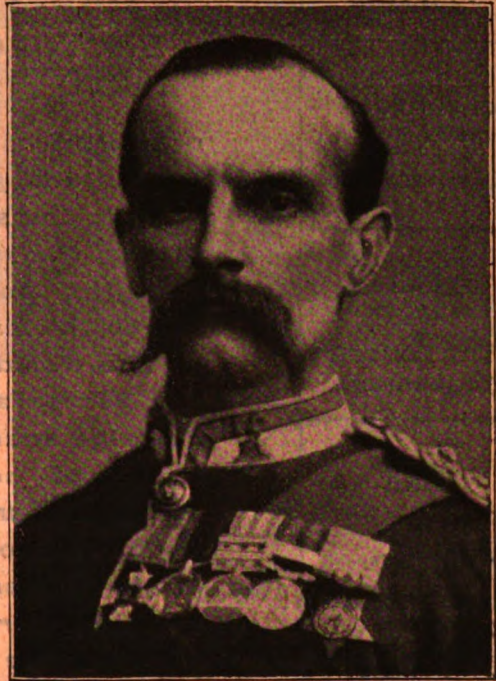


Photograph by

[Elliot and Fry.]

Miss Flora L. Shaw,

Who is about to marry Sir F. Lugard.



Photograph by

[Elliot and Fry.]

Sir Frederick Lugard,

High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria.

TWO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NEW VOLUMES OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

have called for fuller illustration than would have been necessary, or indeed even possible, twenty years ago. From this it might be inferred that the Supplement will contain a larger proportion of illustrations than the original edition; but the ninth edition contained about 950,000 illustrations, and the Supplement only contains 2,450, from which it would seem that the proportional number of illustrations per 1,000 pages is rather lower in the Supplement than in the original work. At the same time it must be admitted that the illustrations have been much improved. The art of process printing has made great advances in the last twenty years, and in the Supplement everyone will

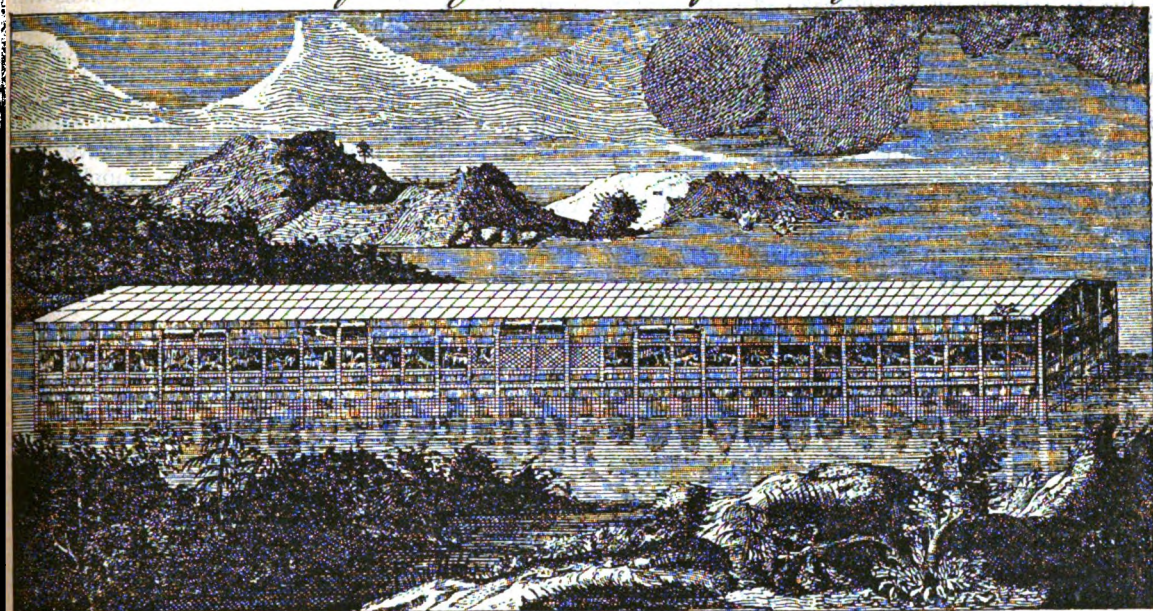
I have referred to the pamphlet—if it is right to call 170 fully-illustrated quarto pages a pamphlet. It is worthy of the work to which it serves as an introduction. Whoever drew up its contents has the happy knack of an advertising genius. It would be difficult, for instance, to suggest any better method of showing the need of this supplement and the interest and range of its contents than by reproducing on the following page, on a slightly diminished scale, the advertisement which appears on the outside cover of the book.

So much for the general contents of the volume. Now for the method in which it has been produced.

ART since Turner	SCIENCE since Darwin	LITERATURE since Wordsworth	HISTORY since William IV.	TRADE since The Commercial Advance in Germany and America.
ELECTRICITY since Incandescent Lighting	<p>The NEW VOLUMES of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA</p> <p><i>not only present a record of the events and personalities, the artistic and scientific achievements, the new tendencies in thought, politics and commerce, which together make up the world's history during the Victorian Era, but also describe anew such older provinces of human knowledge as have changed their aspect under the more searching light of the present day. A glance at the border of this cover will convince the reader how completely the New Volumes, in combination with the Ninth Edition, constitute the Tenth Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."</i></p>			LAW since The Judicature Act of '73
GEOGRAPHY since Livingstone				MUSIC since Balfe
RELIGION since The Oxford Movement				MEDICINE since Bacteriology
WAR since Sedan				ENGINEERING since The Tay Bridge Disaster
AGRICULTURE since English Wheat stood at 56/9 a quarter				SPORTS since The Safety Bicycle
SOCIOLOGY since School Boards				APPLIED ARTS since The Pre-Raphaelite Movement
BIOGRAPHY since Dickens	STATISTICS since The Census of '71	PHILOSOPHY since Mill	SURGERY since Asepticism	POLITICS since Peel

*Fig. 1. NOAH'S ARK
floating on the waters of the Deluge*

Plate XXXVIII.



Facsimile of the plate of Noah's Ark, from the article "Ark" in the First Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," first part published 1768, complete 3 volumes quarto, 2,670 pages, 160 copperplates, published 1771.

The Article says that :—

"It must be observed, that besides the places requisite for the beasts and birds, and their provisions, there was room required for Noah to lock up household utensils, the instruments of husbandry, grains and seeds, to sow the earth with after the deluge ; for which purpose it is thought that he might spare room in the third story for six-and-thirty cabbins, besides a kitchen, a hall, four chambers, and a space about eight and forty cubits in length to walk in."

So colossal a work required the collaboration of a whole regiment of encyclopædists, for its articles are contributed by 1,000 contributors. This regiment was under the command of three generals, one of whom was for the most part absent from the seat of war. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace had spent eighteen months over his plan of campaign when he was summoned by Royal command to accompany the Prince and Princess of Wales in their journey round the world. Fortunately he had in Mr. Hugh Chisholm, formerly editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, so competent a colleague that his absence occasioned no inconvenience. Everything worked without a hitch, and we may indeed regard Mr. Chisholm as the real hero of this remarkable achievement of modern letters. Mr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, commanded the American division with an equal rank to that of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace and Mr. Chisholm, but the burden of the general direction lay upon the shoulders of Mr. Chisholm. The chief task, however, that lies upon a commander-in-chief, whether in

planning a campaign or in preparing for the production of an encyclopædia, is in the choosing of his subordinates' aid, and in choosing them well, and making a wise distribution of parts. There were nineteen departmental editors, four associate editors, and two sub-editors.

It is very interesting to examine this list of men who were selected out of the whole English-speaking race as the most competent authorities in each of the nineteen departments of knowledge into which its whole extent was parcelled out. The first thing to notice is that of the nineteen only four are Americans. To the Americans were allotted *Mining*, which was superintended by Mr. H. M. Howe, Professor of Metallurgy at Columbia University, New York ; *Astronomy*, which was taken in charge by Professor Simon Newcomb, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac of the United States ; and *Railways*, which were under the care of Major Henry G. Prout, the editor of the *Railroad Gazette* of New York. Although most of the writers on electric traction are American,

the department of *Electricity* was allotted to an Englishman, Professor J. A. Fleming, of University College, London. *Mathematics* is the department of Mr. Joseph Larmor, of Cambridge; *Medical Science* is given to Dr. Noel Paton, of Edinburgh; *Botany* to Mr. D. H. Scott, of Kew; *Zoology* to Mr. G. H. Fowler, late of Plymouth.

Of the subjects not strictly scientific the department of *Law and Government* is delivered over to Sir John Scott, formerly judge of the International Court in Egypt; *Military Affairs* are under Sir George S. Clarke, Governor of Victoria; *Theology* is in the hands of the Rev. W. E. Collins, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College; *Geography* and *Statistics* fall to Mr. J. Scott Kelton, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society; Mr. Spielmann, editor of the *Magazine of Art*, has had *Art* delivered over to him as his province; Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, attends to *Biography*; Mr. Edmund Gosse to *Literature*; Mr. J. R. Thursfield deals with *Naval Affairs*; Mr. Wynnard Hooper deals with *Economics*. Of him all that is to be said is that he was the author of articles on Population, Statistics, and Suicide in the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia. Mr. Fuller Maitland, the musical critic of the *Times*, attends to *Music*; and Mr. Alfred Watson, the editor of the Badminton Library, deals with *Games and Sports*.

Of the associate editors two are English and two American; and the sub-editors are equally divided between the two English-speaking countries. So much for the officers. Now we come to the rank and file of contributors. We find that 212, or more than one-tenth of the whole number, came from Cambridge, 178 from Oxford, 65 from Edinburgh, 46 from Trinity College, Dublin, 43 from Harvard, 39 from Yale, 37 from Dublin, 30 from Glasgow, and 36 from Aberdeen. Altogether there are 72 universities represented, including universities as far apart as those of Tokio and the Cape, Denver and Buda Pest. Colleges and learned societies are represented by contributors from Athens, Lisbon, Belgrade, Nova Scotia, Montreal, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Florence, Naples, Turin, Paris, Bohemia, and Upsala. The editors protest that in allotting the subjects they have been absolutely indifferent to nationality. They always went for the best men that could be found anywhere in the world.

To the Americans have been allotted, among other subjects, Electric Traction, the Use of Steel in Buildings, Automatic Railway Couplings, Telephones, Type-setting Machines, Air Brakes, Dentistry, and Wheat Farming. Most of the Railway articles are also contributed by Americans. Of ten contributors eight are Americans, and one is Swiss. In many cases the articles are written by persons who have themselves made discoveries or perfected the inventions which they describe. For instance, Sir Harry Johnston writes upon British Central Africa, Sir F. J. D. Lugard writes upon Uganda, Sir Francis Jeune writes upon Divorce, Sir Auckland Colvin writes on India, and Major-General Baden-Powell upon Military Kites.

The present editors have made their encyclopædia much more a rival of "Men of the Time" than any previous edition of the Encyclopædia. In biography they say they have confined themselves to dealing with living people, to those whose positions have become so fixed that whatever dreams of future achievement and continued vigour may suggest, there is no reason to believe that the general character and purpose of their work will materially change. This adds peculiar interest to those living notabilities who have been deemed worthy of a position in the supplemental volumes. Excluding sovereigns and rulers who may be said to have a position as of right, including, by the way, President Steyn and President Kruger, the following list will be scanned with interest:—

STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATISTS.

Arthur J. Balfour.	L. Bourgeois.
W. J. Bryan.	Count von Bülow.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.	Joseph Chamberlain.
G. Clémenceau.	Leonard Courtney.
Lord Cromer.	P. Déroulède.
Duke of Devonshire.	Giolitti.
Lord Goschen.	G. Hanotaux.
John Hay.	Sir M. Hicks Beach.
Marquis Ito.	Sir Salar Jung.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	M. Méline.
John Morley.	Comte de Paris.
Lord Ripon.	Lord Rosebery.
Marquis de Rudini.	Duke of Rutland.
Lord Salisbury.	

ARTISTS.

Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema.	A. Legros.
I. I. Henner.	A. Bougereau.
A. W. Hunt.	Frank Holl.
J. Israels.	W. Holman Hunt.
W. Q. Orchardson.	Cecil Lawson.
Sir E. Poynter.	J. Pettie.
R. Norman Shaw.	Alfred Stevens.
Sir John Tenniel.	J. J. J. Tissot.
G. F. Watts.	J. M'Neill Whistler.
T. Woolner.	

MEN OF SCIENCE.

Lord Avebury.	A. Bertillon.
Sir Henry Bassemmer.	Sir William Crookes.
Edison.	Sir J. Fowler.
Sir E. Frankland.	Francis Galton.
Sir Archibald Geikie.	Haeckel.
K. R. E. von Hartmann.	Helmholtz.
Sir W. Huggins.	Lord Kelvin.
Lord Lister.	Lord Rayleigh.
Sir James Paget.	Virchow.
Sir G. G. Stokes.	Sir Joseph Whitworth.
A. R. Wallace.	

AUTHORS AND SCHOLARS.

Alfred Austin.	Emile Zola.
Björnson.	Paul Bourget.
G. Brandes.	F. Brunetière.
"Mark Twain."	F. M. Crawford.
A. Daudet.	Austin Dobson.
Aubrey de Vere.	H. H. Furness.
J. Echegaray.	Thomas Hardy.
"Gyp."	Bret Harte.
Frederic Harrison.	Henry James.
Ibsen.	W. E. H. Lecky.
Maurus Jokai.	Sir Theodore Martin.
"Pierre Loti."	George Meredith.
Justin McCarthy.	V. Sardou.
Dr. J. A. H. Murray.	Goldwin Smith.
J. H. Shorthouse.	Tolstoy.
Swinburne.	

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

General Brialmont.	General Sir Redvers Buller.
The Duke of Cambridge.	General Martinez Campos.
Admiral Cervera.	Admiral Lord Clanwilliam.
Admiral Colomb.	Admiral Dewey.
General Gallifet.	Captain A. T. Mahan.
Lord Roberts.	General Weyler.
Lord Wolseley.	

THEOLOGICALS AND DIVINES.

Dean Bradley.	Archbishop Temple.
Cardinal Gibbons.	Dean Farrar.
Cardinal Rampolla.	Cardinal Lavignerie.

TRAVELLERS.

Dr. Nansen.	Sir H. Stanley.
Sir Harry Johnston.	A. Vambéry.

THE WORLD OF LAW.

Lord Alverstone.	Lord Halsbury.
Lord James of Hereford.	

THE STAGE.

Sarah Bernhardt.	Ellen Terry.
Sir H. Irving.	Mme. Modjeska.
Coquelin (Ainé).	Sims Reeves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Booth.	"General" Booth.
Lady Burdett-Coutts.	Don Carlos.
Andrew Carnegie.	Sir Robert Hart.
Octavia Hill.	G. J. Holyoake.
Prince Jerome Bonaparte.	Florence Nightingale.
H. Schliemann.	E. Thring.
E. Whympere.	

In the general preface to the new volume some interesting details are given as to the growth of this monumental work. The Encyclopædia, as we now have it, represents a continuous development from the germ which first appeared in 1768, when a society of gentlemen in Scotland issued the first weekly section in Edinburgh. Three years later the first edition appeared complete in three quarto volumes, containing 2,670 pages. The following statistical table shows the growth of the Encyclopædia, edition by edition :—

NO. OF EDITION.	DATE OF PUBLICATION.	NO. OF PAGES.
2nd edition	1784	8,595 pages.
3rd "	1797	14,579 "
4th "	1810	16,033 "
5th "	1817	16,017 "
Supplement	1820	4,933 "
6th "	1823	16,017 "
7th "	1842	17,011 "
8th "	1861	17,957 "
9th "	1875-89	21,572 "
Supplement	1902	10,000 "

Among the contributors to the present supplement are Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Swinburne, Sir W. Crookes, Mr. Bryce, Professor Dewar, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, Prince Kropotkin, Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Evelyn Wood, Mr. Frederic Harrison, M. de Blowitz, and Dr. Albert Shaw.

Of the articles in the first volume, those from which extracts appear in the expository pamphlet, I have left myself no room to speak, but there is ample material for criticism and discussion. For instance, Mr. William Archer, writing upon the drama, maintains that Mr. Pinero in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" raised the English acted drama from being

a merely insular product, and caused it to take rank in the literature of Europe side by side with the plays of Dumas, of Sudermann, of Björnson, and of Echegaray. "What 'Hernani' was to the romantic movement of the 'thirties, and 'La Dame aux Camellias' to the realistic movement of the 'fifties, 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' has been to the movement of the 'nineties towards the serious stage-portraiture of English social life. . . . The electric thrill communicated to the whole theatrical life of Europe by contact with the genius of Ibsen" was one of the forces which combined with others to produce in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" an epoch-making play. Since its appearance English plays have been on an average incomparably better than those produced before its appearance. It was a decisive symptom of a pre-existing tendency, and demonstrated the unreality of that superstition which declared the modern English stage foredoomed to intellectual impotence.

Another article which will provoke considerable criticism, although in a much narrower field, is Mr. Andrew Lang's paper upon Psychical Research. It would be difficult to exaggerate the contempt with which Sir William Crookes, M. Richet, Alfred Wallace and M. Flammarion—to mention only four—would read Mr. Andrew's Lang's complacent declaration that "science" now regards all the phenomena of trance as mere exhibitions of the secondary personality which awakens when the normal personality slumbers. Equally banal and conventional is Mr. Maskelyne's complacent explanation of the phenomena of clairvoyance and psychometry by the clumsy expedients of vulgar imposture.

Mr. Crackanthorpe's paper on International Arbitration is a painstaking performance, but his account of the Hague Conference is meagre, especially in the biographical footnote. It is somewhat startling to find careful mention made of an ephemeral pamphlet, and no allusion whatever made to the three books which have appeared on the subject of the Hague Conference. Mr. Holls on "The Peace Conference at the Hague"; and M. Merignac's admirable book on the same subject certainly ought not to have been ignored in an article professing to give an account of that great international Parliament. These, however, are spots on the sun.

The rapidity with which the work has been brought out, the immense range of territory which it covers, the laudable anxiety of its editors to omit nothing which they ought to include, rendered some mistakes unavoidable. Let us not dwell upon such flaws, which do not seriously detract from the immense value of a work upon which the English-speaking race on both sides of the Atlantic pride themselves. We sincerely hope that the financial results of a work which must have entailed an expenditure of between £50,000 and £100,000 for literary matter alone may be commensurate with the energy which planned and the skill which carried out the undertaking.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

A PLEA FOR A NAVAL POLICY.*

MR. ARCHIBALD S. HURD is uneasy at the amount of public attention and of public money devoted to the Army. He protests against the predominance of what in the nature of the case can only be a secondary arm of defence, and re-states once more the vital importance of our naval supremacy to our national well-being. Mr. Hurd enters a vigorous plea for a definite policy of naval defence that will save us from the ruinously expensive panic legislation which has rectified naval deficiencies in the past. The agitation of the early eighties rescued the Navy from the dangerous position into which it had fallen, but it is high time that economy and efficiency should replace slackness, followed by a spell of feverish extravagance. Mr. Hurd is full of hope of better things, for he sees a new spirit in Whitehall, and a new energy employed upon the task of fitting the Fleet for the business of defending the Empire.

MORE THOROUGH SUPERVISION.

Mr. Hurd gives no succinct account of his views. There are, however, many recommendations and suggestions scattered about his pages. The first essential of a definite naval policy, in his opinion, is a clear and persistent expression of the nation's demand that the Fleet should be sufficient for the defence of the Empire and efficient for the task required of it. There must be no listening to those who preach economy in a matter where to economise is treason. But though politicians have made the public really responsible for the maintenance of the efficiency of the Navy, they never permit it to know when that defence has become inadequate. A screen of Members of Parliament, Government officials, and Ministers hides from view those who could tell the people how matters stand. In order to obtain a serious and deliberate consideration of the actual requirements of naval defence Mr. Hurd proposes that both Navy and Army estimates should be referred to a Select Committee:—

The Committee would be informed of the amount that the Government considered should be devoted to the purposes of defence and the method by which it had been divided between the two military services of the Empire—the Navy and the Army. It would be their duty to consider the reports of the professional members of the naval and military boards on which the estimates had been framed, and, if desirable, to interrogate the First Naval Lord or the Commander-in-Chief, or any of their departmental colleagues. The proceedings should be private and confidential. Both parties should be represented.

It should be the duty of the Committee to report to the House its opinion on the adequacy of the estimates and whether they met with the approval of the technical members of the naval and military boards. Mr. Hurd attaches rather an exaggerated importance to this last provision. Technical members can and do give official assurances with the same facility as civilian heads of departments.

WANTED—A BOLD DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Mr. Hurd would next like to see a bold official declaration to all whom it may concern that we intend to retain our naval supremacy at whatever cost of money. This, he believes, would in the long run be economical, for when once the Powers are convinced that we are determined to adhere to a settled policy they will be more likely to desist from the attempt to out-build us. He would also like to see this declaration accompanied by a

repetition of Viscount Goschen's promise on the eve of the Peace Conference to reduce our outlay on ships whenever our rivals are prepared to do the same.

A SURVEY OF OUR POSITION.

Mr. Hurd is no alarmist. The state of the Navy has never been better, he believes, nor the outlook so hopeful. But this should be an incentive to greater improvements and more vigorous efforts to perfect the instrument upon which our Empire depends for its existence. There is much educational work to be done as to the true functions of the Navy. The nervous coast towns must understand that the fleet cannot be tied to their harbours, but that its proper place in war time is outside the ports of the enemy. Squadrons should be concentrated and battleships grouped. At present we have eleven squadrons doing patrol duty in various parts of the world, and ships of the most varied description are grouped together. There should be more cruisers and a more adequate provision for supplying the heavy wastage of *personnel* in war time. Mr. Hurd looks to the Colonies for a larger contribution to the defence fund of the Empire. At present their contributions, with that of India, amount to £317,000 a year—India, £161,600; Australia, £126,000; Cape, £30,000; Natal, 12,000 tons of coal. In coaling of ships the British Fleet exceeds beyond comparison that of any force in the world. In gunnery great progress has been made. In short, the result of Mr. Hurd's survey of our position is that while there are great improvements that are urgently necessary the "war-readiness" of the Fleet is an actuality, and energy and practical efficiency are taking the place of the old system of "spit and polish."

THE PARALYSIS OF THE DOCKYARDS.

On one point Mr. Hurd utters a serious warning. For some time past a creeping paralysis seems to have affected the Royal dockyards and some of the private establishments. Shipbuilding has become demoralised, with the result that battleships take twice as long to build and cost twenty per cent. more than they did five or six years ago. Even if we allow three years for the construction of a battleship, there is at present a deficiency of six first-class battleships and eight armoured cruisers. All these ships would have been in commission had the shipbuilding yards been in an efficient condition. Two battleships a year will not maintain our supremacy in the face of the present keen contest. It is barely sufficient to make good the depreciation of ships in commission. The growth of the German fleet is a constant challenge. At the present rate of increase it will hold the balance of naval power in European waters in less than a decade.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE.

The book contains a useful list of all men-of-war built by the Naval Powers since the passing of the Naval Defence Act, and numerous diagrams and charts. One of the most effective is that illustrating what the Navy costs and what it protects. For an annual premium of £23,876,717 the British taxpayer secures the safety of 11,894 square miles of territory; of 42,989 miles of coast; of 396,000,000 people, and of 11,550,094 tons of merchant shipping. That is to say, for an expenditure of 12s. 9d. per head of our population the British Navy affords protection to a quarter of the world's population and area, and to half of its shipping.

* "Naval Efficiency: The War-Readiness of the Fleet." By Archibald S. Hurd. Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.

ALEXEI MAXIMOVITCH PESHKOFF.

"MAXIM GORKY." *

ON the rising tide of Gorky adoration comes Dr. Dillon's brief sketch of his life and critical estimate of his powers.

No Russian writer, says Dr. Dillon, has ever so rapidly attained such widespread fame—far more fame, it seems to many, than he really deserves. Yet it is there, and shows no sign of decreasing. "Probably in no country but Russia is a career like Gorky's conceivable"; and this because the humaneness "which constitutes the woof of the Russian" is ready and over-ready to believe in and welcome any outcast or forlorn creature showing so much as a spark of the Divine fire.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Alexei Maximovitch Peshkoff was "the ill-starred son of an eccentric upholsterer," of Nishny Novgorod, born March 26th, 1869. His maternal grandfather had been degraded under Nicholas I. for cruelty to his soldiers, and he seems to have transmitted his nature to his daughter. At any rate, Gorky knew little enough of parental tenderness. His father dying of cholera (caught from Alexei) when the child was only four years old, his mother marrying again and anxious to be rid of him, Gorky was abandoned to the tender mercies of this grandparent, an ancient skinflint of the most hard-hearted description, who, however, taught him to read, and sent him to school. Before many years even this old miser died; his mother was dead, too, and his other relatives, to get rid of a troublesome burden, sent the half-taught, forlorn boy of nine years to earn his living in a boot store.

Truly, "ill-luck dogged young Peshkoff's footsteps throughout the first twenty-five years of his life." For here he scalded his hands, and after a few weeks had to go back to his unwilling relatives. After more drifting about, a retired non-commissioned officer, then acting as cook on a Volga steamer, named Smoory, gave him employment, and also a trunk full of miscellaneous literature, which he read eagerly. Fired with the desire for literature, he set out, at fifteen, for Kazan University, but could not enter in. Instead he entered a bakery, reminiscences of which may be found in "Twenty-six Men and a Girl" (1899):—

For this species of drudgery and humiliation the pay was just three roubles, at that time about five shillings a month! No wonder the iron entered into his soul, causing a festering wound, which even the flight of years has been powerless to cicatrise. Those terrible experiences and the almost equally horrible sufferings he endured at the salt works should be generously taken into account by critics, and put in the balance over against Gorky's rash diatribes against society and its conventional morality.

Barge work and unloading timber next occupied him, and all this time he was reading everything he could find to read, until gradually he made acquaintance with the enthusiastic students of Kazan University, "boiling over with generous impulses—to whom all things seemed possible and easy." The contrast was too painful:—

He rifts in the thick veil through which streaks of the endless had heretofore been visible at times were now wholly shut out by darkness as of night, and at last, in the madness of despair, "Gorky" resolved to seek refuge in death. But the touching no vital part, the attempt at suicide was unsuccessful. The wound inflicted was serious, and having been laid in consequence, he remarks, "as long as was proper, I was restored to health in order to embark on the apple trade."

But he was incapable of sustained effort in any of the prosaic callings of humdrum men. A spirit of unrest possessed him which no settled occupation could exorcise.

With his impaired constitution he easily avoided conscription; but for a time could find no work more congenial than selling *kvass*; from which misery he was rescued by "a broad-minded, kind-hearted lawyer, named Lanin," who employed him as a clerk and treated him as a friend. Here Gorky at last found congenial companionship and a sufficiency of books. But even here the demon of unrest pursued him and hunted him forth (1890) to the Steppes and his vagrants. Let those who wish to know the history of his weary wanderings read "In the Steppe."

HIS LITERARY LIFE.

His literary life did not get beyond the aspiration stage before 1892. He was then in Tiflis, toiling in the railway shops:—

In the intervals of repose, on Sundays and holidays, he jotted down on paper some of the incidents of his chequered life, and having finally woven a few into the fantastic story of "Makar Tchudra," resolved to offer that as a passport into the world of letters. He took it to the editor of the *Kavkas*, the principal Russian newspaper in Tiflis, who read it over while he waited and, favourably impressed by the tall, thin figure of the pale-faced artisan, who was clad in a plain workman's blouse, accepted it on the spot. "You have not signed it, I see," he added, pointing to the blank space at the end. "No, not yet," replied Peshkoff, "but you may affix the name yourself—Gorky—Maxim Gorky."

This was the beginning of his fame. At this time he came to know Korolenko, who was a real friend to him.

HIS POPULARITY.

In a short time people were paying high prices for the back numbers of the obscure country journal in which Gorky's first work was published. He was invited everywhere; he was lionised, almost worshipped—and this when he had done nothing to entitle him to permanent fame. One great factor in his success was that in him the leaders of all the various political parties thought they recognised an advocate of their views—an unparalleled circumstance.

HIS TYPES OF CHARACTER.

In his characters Dr. Dillon finds a distressing sameness. They are all, or almost all, a "Barefoot Brigade"—"creatures who once were men." They adore liberty, which Dr. Dillon calls levitically unbridled lust and license, plus abandoned selfishness:—

There are two distinctly defined types of character in the cast of Gorky's psychological studies: the men and women who by the sheer weight of their gross, tainted nature sink insensibly to the lowest depths of pandemonium whence there is no hope of redemption; and the superior but restless and rebellious spirits who, thirsting for liberty, impatient of restraint, hold like Satan of old that it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven, and are swayed by irrepressible impulse and stirred by strong hatred whithersoever they go.

HIS POSSIBILITIES.

Clearly Dr. Dillon thinks Gorky is in the main overrated. Yet his final verdict is that if he yield himself to the promptings of a better nature, "he may yet change promise into achievement."

Gorky has now settled down, though he is living under permanent police surveillance. He has married, and is the father of a pretty little boy of three and a half and a baby girl of one year. He is but thirty-three, and yet his popularity has overshadowed that of all Russian men of letters, living and dead.

LIVING LONDON.*

THIS is a remarkable book. London has been described by many writers and from many points of view—the historic, the social, the statistic. But this is the first attempt on any large scale to give a vivid picture of London life in all its multitudinous phases as it is to be seen at the dawn of the twentieth century. The pen and the camera have both been employed by competent and skilful hands to reproduce as clearly as printers' ink can do on paper a living, moving, palpitating impression of the life of the greatest city the world has ever seen. Mr. George R. Sims and the forty writers who have contributed sketches to the first volume of this work have studied London from the living human document. They have not troubled themselves about statistics and averages, but have successfully endeavoured to give some idea of the ever-changing kaleidoscope which may be seen any day of the year in the London streets. What an invaluable treasure-house of information we should now possess had such a work been undertaken at the close of each century since the Conquest!

sup with the theatre-goer. We shall join the Londoner in his sports, we shall assist at his amusements. We shall see him as a baby in his little sister's arms on the doorstep, and in his dainty "carriage" in the Park; a ragged urchin at the Board School, and a short-jacketed, high-batted lad wildly cheering his own particular "blue" at Lord's; we shall pass with him in his youth to the workshop, to the barrack-yard, to the merchant's counting-house, and to the Government office; we shall see him married on Easter Sunday for a nominal fee, and we shall see him stand in the flower and palm-decked church at the west where he makes the daughter of a hundred earls his wife. We shall behold him among his fellow members at Westminster making the laws of his country, and see him among his fellow Hooligans in the Borough breaking them. We shall be accommodated with a seat on the bench where the bride of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, prays that her union may be dissolved, and we shall sit among the reporters when the magistrate grants the bride of St. Peter's, Walworth, a separation order.

And so on through all the fluctuations of life down to its close. There are several excellent impressionist sketches of London as a whole, such as those describing the awakening of the great city, or its heavy slumber at midnight, or of special types like the loafer or the hawker



Kerbstone London: A Quiet Row, Cheapside.

Each phase and aspect of London life is described by a writer who is well acquainted with his or her subject, and Mr. Sims has managed to keep his large band of contributors very well in hand. The treatment is uniform throughout—that of the observant traveller endowed with the knowledge of the specialist. In all these cinematographic snapshots the human interest is made to predominate. Whether it is a day at the Old Bailey or in a London barracks, at the Bank of England or the Stock Exchange, at the docks, at the theatre, or in the football field, in the prison or the coroner's court, or in the midst of the foreign quarter of the East End or Soho, the reader sees the daily scene moving before his eyes. The following brief extract from Mr. Sims' prologue gives an excellent idea of the point of view from which the book has been compiled and the impression which each writer seeks to convey:—

Wherever London eats there we shall eat; we shall breakfast with the market man, lunch with the clerk, dine with Society, and

of the kerbstone. The illustrations, 450 in number, have been selected with special care, and form a valuable pictorial record of London life in all its phases.

WILLIAM BLACK, NOVELIST.

WILLIAM BLACK was not a man from whose life's record great biographies are made. A Celtic fervour possessed his soul, but it was masked by a constant cloak of reserve. He seemed to lack the power of confiding his emotions even to those who knew him best. On infrequent occasions he would give expression to the feelings that glowed within with a vehemence that was startling. The only real biography of William Black is his novels. Into them he put his soul and the labour of a lifetime. He was thrifty of his purple patches and did not squander in letters what was gathered for his books. Only to the nearest and dearest did he ever make a revelation of himself as a literary craftsman.

Such a mental temperament does not provide material for a biographer, nor did the outward circumstances of Black's life supply Sir Wemyss Reid with much incident.

* "Living London." Vol. I. Edited by George R. Sims. 450 illustrations. 4to. Cloth. 12s. (Cassell.)

His life story was a simple one. A restless Scotch lad, after an apprenticeship of all-round work as a journalist on a provincial paper, he came up to London. After a brief preliminary struggle he attained a brilliant success, and continued famous and prosperous. Merchant's clerk, journalist, essayist, editor—seven years after he set foot in London he stepped into the front rank of popular novelists as the anonymous author of the "Daughter of Heth." His delicate delineations of the character and temperament of pure and beautiful women won him an admiring and affectionate audience. Entire strangers who had read his books wrote to him as a trusted friend and teacher, and took an anxious interest in the fortunes of his charming heroines.

HOW HE WROTE HIS NOVELS.

The most interesting pages in the book are those which describe Black's methods as a novelist. He lived quite as much and even more really in the imaginary world of his own creation than in the work-a-day world in which he moved. Sir Wemyss Reid says :—

Whilst his novel was in progress, and he was weaving in his own mind the story that he was about to commit to paper, he seemed to be withdrawn into a world of his own, and to be too much engrossed with the men and women whom he saw there to have eyes for the people of every day life.

The strain on his nervous system was very great. The writing of "Macleod of Dare" added ten years to his life. So shaken were his nerves that for months after he could not bear to ride in a hansom, and never regained his old virility. Of his methods of work after he had settled at Brighton and had devoted himself to fiction, his biographer says :—

The autumn holiday with his family was usually taken for the purpose of studying the background of scenery for his coming novel, or in order to refresh his memory upon some special point. The novels were generally begun on the return to Brighton in the early autumn, and with one or two short stories each took about a year to write. He worked on alternate days, taking long walks of twenty miles or more over the Downs or along the coast on the non-writing days. In these walks he used to "think out" to the smallest detail the next chapter of the story, committing it almost textually to memory. Sometimes for months he would have some portion ready in his mind to put on paper, and great was the relief when he was able to write it down in its proper place in the book. On one occasion he had a whole chapter ready in his mind for over two months.

Every detail was worked up with the utmost care, much in the same fashion that Sir Walter Scott gathered the materials for the scenery of his romances :—

For his backgrounds he made very minute and definite notes in little note-books which he used to carry about for that purpose. In these note-books he described every detail of light and shade, colouring and foliage, in any scene he wished to describe, thus making word-pictures on the scene he wished to write about. He was very particular about accuracy, and consulted doctors for medical points, lawyers for legal, and indeed any one who could give him information on a point arising in his story about which he was uncertain. He spared himself no amount of trouble in this preliminary labour ; but when once he had written out a chapter, he rarely altered it even in a word.

In conclusion it is hardly necessary to add that Sir Wemyss Reid has accomplished his task with the skill of the practised biographer and the fine feeling of a devoted friend.*

* "William Black, Novelist: A Biography." By Sir Wemyss Reid. Cassell, 10s. 6d.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.*

IT was announced last month by the Russian Government that Russian Central Asia is open to the European tourist. Heretofore special permission has been required before any person could penetrate into Russian Turkestan. Now the country having been permanently pacified and definitely incorporated in the Russian Empire, the door is thrown open to visitors, and everyone may enter who pleases. Comparatively few are likely to take advantage of this permission, but for the multitude who remain at home there has been published an admirable book of travels entitled "A Travers le Turkestan Russe." It is written by M. Hugues Krafft, and published by Messrs. Hachette and Co. It is a magnificent volume, one of the most beautifully illustrated and splendidly got up that has been issued from the press. It is a monumental work which does equal credit to the author, the artist and the publisher. M. Krafft did not visit the country with a view of writing a book, but he was so much delighted with his reception by the Russian authorities and so charmed with the country, that he spent several months travelling to and fro and collecting a series of photographs, upon which he has built up his book. The volume, which is handsomely bound in apple-green, crimson and gold, contains 265 illustrations and a coloured map. The result is that we have in a series of photogravures lifelike pictures admirably executed of all that is most distinctive in Central Asia.

The book is divided into seven chapters :—(1) New Russian towns ; (2) Old native towns ; (3) The great monuments of Samarkand ; (4) The country and landscapes ; (5) Dwellings and customs ; (6) Types and costumes ; (7) Great Mussulman festivities. There are seventy full-page engravings, and nearly two hundred other engravings in the text.

M. Krafft is very enthusiastic about Central Asia. The country is too often regarded by Europeans as a vast steppe, flat and uninteresting. The author, in explaining how he came to remain so long in the country, declares :—"I was charmed by the beauty of the mountains and the fertile valleys, by the splendour of its monuments of the past, by the extraordinary colouring of the costume, by the attraction of an eminently picturesque population."

It is well that he should have made these photographs and produced this book before the influx of the European element has blotted out that which is distinctive in Central Asian civilisation.

An Index of Standard Photographs.

THIS is an admirable and useful volume deserving of the highest commendation (London : Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C. New York : Tennant and Ward, 30s. net). Mr. H. Snowden Ward, who compiled it with the aid of the staff of the *Photogram*, has rendered great service to both the photographers and to the journalistic world by the production of this volume. Subscribers enjoy the privilege of joining an information bureau, which will undertake to seek for a photograph on any subject within the British Islands at a charge of 1s. 3d. The index itself contains a carefully classified catalogue of 42,000 photographs. Besides the general directory of photographers, and an index of places and names, there are indexes of photographs classified under nearly a dozen different headings, one of which is devoted to lantern-slides, and another to non-published photographs.

* "A Travers le Turkestan Russe." By Hugues Krafft. Paris, 1902. Hachette and Co. 228 pages. 265 illustrations.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THE FRANCO-ENGLISH GUILD.

MOST of our readers know, at least, the name of this society, established first in Paris as a sort of *entente cordiale*. Soon the English members equalled the French, and later on it became a centre for young English-speaking girl students. Officially recognised by the French Minister of Public Instruction, and having the Ambassadors of Great Britain and the United States as its patrons, it has continued to throw out fresh branches. Its president, Miss Williams, is the examiner of those English girls who are candidates for appointments as *répétitrices* in the French Normal schools. Its latest undertaking is a home for men students of French—this last at the wish of the Comité de Patronage des Étudiants Étrangers à la Sorbonne, the members of which, not considering it advisable that such a section should be under State control, thought the Franco-English Guild the most suitable establishment for the work. Miss Williams announces that a flat is taken at 6, Rue de la Sorbonne, and the young men will have reading and also classrooms of their own, the director of their studies being M. Leopold Sudre, of whose philological work much is thought both at Oxford and Cambridge. M. Casimir Perier is the President of the Comité de Patronage, and the fact that the proposal is his is very important in view of the future of the work.

UNIFICATION OF SPEECH.

If it were possible to retrace the last century at a bound, and thus find oneself in the midst of the discussions of ordinary people, we should the more easily realise what changes steam and electricity have made. Who then, except amongst ambassadors and such-like, felt the need of a common tongue? To the ordinary citizen of Oakham, for example, the idea of a week's trip to Paris, Antwerp or Hamburg could never even have presented itself—his own town and its environs was his world, except when Buonaparte worried him, or unless he were a soldier. Small wonder that the change of outlook has brought discussions about the necessity of some universal language, and that the chief talk is: What is the feasible scheme? Shall we have an artificial tongue, such as Esperanto or the *langue bleue* of M. Bolak, or shall a natural language be chosen? If the question were to be decided by a majority of speakers, I suppose there need be no discussion; but the questions of the day are mostly decided, or rather potentially influenced, by minorities. Each newspaper in turn takes up the theme. An artificial language is so easily learnt! In three weeks one can make use of it! Well, in a few minutes one can learn to use a phonograph, and yet who would prefer phonographic music to a concert of natural voices? The truth is that sentiment is never a negligible quantity, and though we may be educated up to the artificial as the universal supplement to the mother tongue, yet a man instinctively prefers a language which embodies the heart of a people. But a preponderating language might mean increase of power, and which country will promote the increase of power in a rival? Some, as Mr. Bramwell, propose Italian, others Spanish or modified Latin. M. Chapellier's proposal of a treaty between the Governments of France, England, and America, in virtue of which the two languages shall be obligatory in every school in the countries where English

and French are the Governmental tongues, is alluring to Englishmen and Frenchmen. But education is not in England wholly a State matter, and treaties in these days are usually much discussed before being made; discussion provokes recrimination, and such a proposal might engender ill-feeling. If a two-tongued civilisation, why not couple the kindred Anglo-Saxon and German? But their very affinity would be a drawback, and the acquisition of German is made more difficult by its written character.

The usual will probably happen; while theorists discuss, the people will insensibly determine. No small factor would be such bequests to a nation as that of Cecil Rhodes. International students at Oxford would influence, as in the older days Rome, gathering students from all quarters of the globe, and again sending them forth, influenced. True, the only foreign-speaking students he invites are Germans; but we must not forget that his intention was only to show the way to those who, possessing a surplus of this world's goods, would like to invest that surplus after his fashion. The invitation to Germany is a beginning only, and was determined by the decision of the Kaiser, which makes English a compulsory subject. M. Chapellier pathetically says that he is old, and would like to see his project carried out before he dies; but whilst time and tide wait for no man, neither can they be hurried by any.

THE "COMRADES ALL" PRIZE-WINNERS.

We have been asked several times who and what these are, and what are the governing conditions. When during the Educational Conferences in Paris in the Exhibition year the Scholars' International Annual was suggested and decided upon, Mr. Stead said he found that, in spite of newer notions, most boys and girls liked to have prizes; and he would therefore be pleased to present a hundred books. The suggestion was at first opposed by one or two who rightly condemn the idea of right-doing for the sake of a reward; but it was finally agreed that there could be no objection to the gift as it was in Mr. Stead's mind—that is, that in each school, wherever in the world a school was entered on our books as having scholars conducting a correspondence, the Principal of that school should be asked to decide which boy or girl was, in his opinion, the most worthy, as having been the longest in regular improving correspondence with a foreign boy or girl, and being of good conduct, to receive a prize. No one was eligible who had not corresponded more than a year, and only one was to be selected from each school. Circumstances have prevented the rigid application of this rule, but it has been adhered to in the main, the object being a recognition of good work, not an incitement to rivalry.

NOTICES.

A French schoolmaster, living near Boulogne, would like to make an exchange of homes for his son during August and September.

An Englishman in Spain would be glad to receive an English girl under twenty who would be a companion to his wife and child. She would, of course, receive board and lodging, and teaching in Spanish.

Heads of schools are reminded that May is the best month for starting a correspondence, as letters are then exchanged before the holidays.

A German-speaking English person would like a holiday engagement, or would act as travelling companion

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- A Field Naturalist. *The Primrose and Darwinism*..... (Richards) net 6/0
 Capron, F. H. *The Conflict of Truth* (Hodder and Stoughton) 10/6
 Edwards, Dr. E. J. *A Concise History of Small-pox and Vaccination in Europe*..... (Lewis) net 2/6
 Ellacombe, Rev. H. M. *In My Vicarage Garden*..... (Lane) net 5/0
 Lidd, Prof. G. T. *Philosophy of Conduct*..... (Longmans) 21/0
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DUSSELDORF: THE GARDEN CITY OF THE RHINE.

ITS EXHIBITION, ITS MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS AND ITS INDUSTRIES.



Bacharach House.
Wine Restaurant.

TRAVELLERS to the Rhine will this year have every inducement to visit a town which they too often omit from their itineraries: Düsseldorf, where a great Exhibition, illustrative of progress in German art, crafts and industry, is being held.

Düsseldorf is perhaps the best example of the modern German town. It is a city which combines an artistic atmosphere with a great industrial reputation. It has grown rapidly in recent years, and in its arrangement is a model of what an industrial town should be. It is known to English and American travellers chiefly because of its reputation in connection with a certain School of Art, as the birthplace of Heine, and as a centre for Electrical Engineering and Gun Factories.

Few German towns are better adapted for holding an exhibition. An admirable site has been found along the banks of the Rhine, and there 150 acres are occupied with certainly the greatest exhibition yet seen in Germany. Although confined to Rhineland and Westphalia in its industrial side the exhibition yet shows the best which Germany can produce in these departments of engineering and manufactures which have made her a serious competitor in the markets of the world.

The City of Düsseldorf is always an exhibition in itself. It probably possesses more public institutions than any other town of its size in the world, and visitors will be interested in its beautiful parks and gardens, art galleries, well laid out fine streets, interspersed with squares, fountains, gardens, ornamental bridges and numerous monuments.

Düsseldorf occupies an ideal site on the banks of the Rhine. It is in the centre of a district which has shared, more than any other, in the commercial upheaval which has taken place in Germany during the last ten years. Everywhere there is evidence of industrial prosperity, of healthy and vigorous social life. Düsseldorf lies on almost a level site by a bend of the river, which is here large enough to carry international commerce of no small importance. The city has been well planned, the modern streets are wide; there are beautiful avenues lined with trees intersecting the centre of the city, and well-kept gardens and parks. The principal streets are paved with asphalt, and every street is remarkably clean. There are wooded squares and parks, with pretty ponds and rustic boat-houses, in the heart of the town. There is, apparently, as much elbow-room for development in Düsseldorf as if it were situated on a western prairie. It stretches over a wide area; there are no congested centres, and no slums. Round the outskirts are mills and factories and workshops, chiefly engineering works, and it may be truly said that in Düsseldorf the usual movement of business and working people is reversed, and that they go out of the city to work and come into it to live. Düsseldorf is not a typical Prussian city. The roads and parks in the neighbourhood and some buildings in the town still bear the impress of Napoleon's influence, as Düsseldorf was for fourteen years a French possession, and, although that is nearly a century ago, the effect of French rule is to be seen in many ways, and even the present Emperor has not yet been able to cast out



The principal street of Düsseldorf.

all the French words which have crept into the official vocabulary.

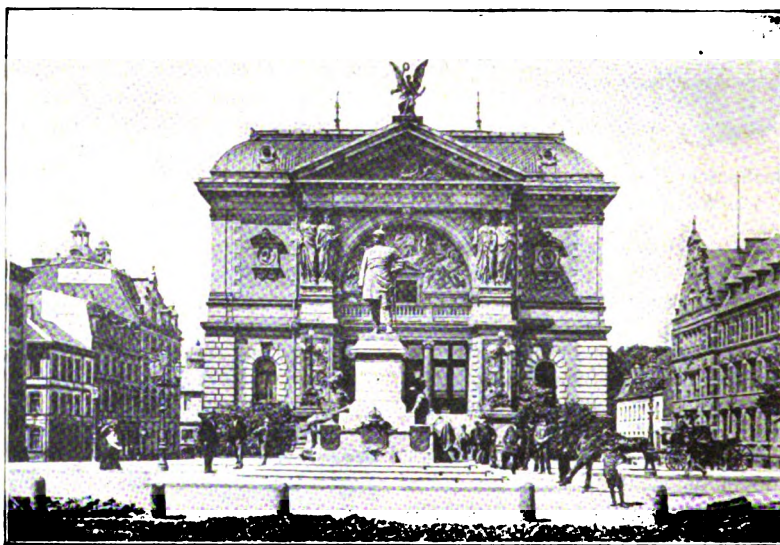
As in all Prussian cities, there is unity of local government in Düsseldorf. The Town Council is the only elective and administrative authority in the city. It has charge of all municipal functions; it has authority over education, it looks after the poor, the hospitals, and everything else. The provincial authorities make some incursions into what is usually considered the work of the communal authorities, in sanitary matters, but otherwise the unity and symmetry of the local governmental structure is complete.

This community of a quarter of a million people is governed by a Town Council of thirty-six members, drawn from the merchant, manufacturing, and professional classes. There is a Chief Burgomaster, appointed for twelve years, and he has six deputies, who hold office for six years. The present Chief Burgomaster, Mr. Marks, is one of the most enlightened and progressive officials in Germany. It is to his influence, and to the able assistance which his Deputies render him, that much of the recent progress in municipal affairs in Düsseldorf is due. The Burgomaster and his assistants have each charge of different departments, and act as chairmen of committees as well as officials.

Let us see to what extent the public work is controlled and managed by the municipality. There are municipal water, gas, and electric lighting supplies and these prime necessities of life are provided at little more than cost price. There is a splendid service of municipal electric tramways, owned and operated by the municipality. The cars are models of cleanliness, and are not disfigured by advertisements. There are municipal markets, for the sale of vegetables, flowers, fish, etc., and municipal slaughter-houses, perhaps the finest buildings of the kind in any city. No animal is killed for human food except at the municipal slaughter-houses, and no meat is allowed to go out for consumption until it has borne the test of scientific inspection, and is duly stamped as safe and sound. In connection with the slaughter-

houses we get a beautiful example of the logical and scientific methods of German officialdom. Newly killed meat is not considered to be good to eat, therefore butchers must not remove it until the evening of the day that the animals are killed. It is necessary to make ice for the cold stores of the slaughter-houses, and the municipality, to keep its ice plant working, also sells ice to the general public. Bacteriologists and a staff of microscopists examine all meat before it is offered for sale.

The city has two or three sets of municipal baths. There is a municipal harbour on the Rhine. Owing to a great lack of healthy and cheap dwellings for the working classes, the municipality has itself erected a number of dwellings, and also owns and manages dwellings built from a legacy left by a public-spirited citizen.



Municipal Art Gallery, Düsseldorf.

The municipality has carried on the business of wine merchant since 1862. At that time the wine merchants were too poor to lock up the capital by laying in a stock of the best wine, and the municipality came to the rescue, to bring the best wine within the reach of the wealthy, as it has done to put cheap, healthy dwellings within reach of the poor. The wine

business is chiefly wholesale, and is now carried on largely outside Düsseldorf. A profit of 66,000 marks a year is made from this branch of municipal work.

There are a number of restaurants in the parks belonging to the municipality, and one in the centre of the city. There is a municipal savings bank, which proves a most useful institution. It is the bank of the lower middle class, and of the working people when they are well off, and it is supplemented by the municipal pawnshop, which is the bank of the poor. There is also a bank investing the city's surplus funds, and for lending money on mortgages.

I may mention that the city maintains a nursing home for the aged, the infirm, and the people who are too enfeebled to earn their living, and that it owns a municipal hospital and has charge of numerous charitable institutions.



The Ton Halle, Düsseldorf.

In this building are the Concert Halls; and underneath are the municipal wine cellars. On the left-hand corner, on the ground floor, is a municipal restaurant.

We have seen how the municipality provides all the communal needs of the people and controls all the services which are supposed to be monopolistic in character. It is fit that it should finish up by burying the inhabitants, when they die, by the municipal undertaker in the municipal cemetery.

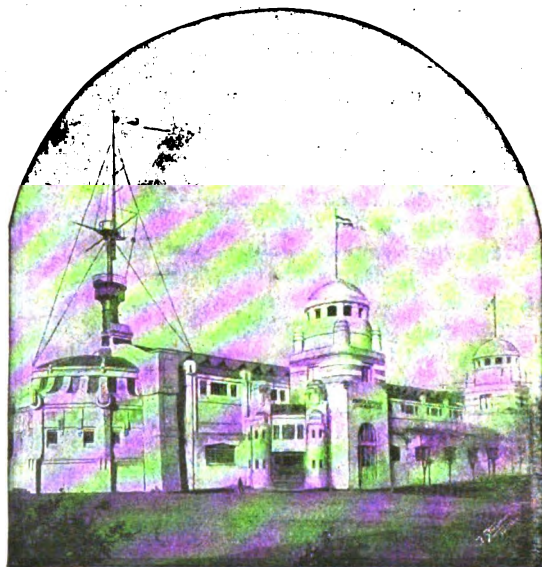
The City Council also manages a great educational system. All the schools, from the elementary Common School up to the High Schools and Technical Institutes, are managed by the City Council. There is an excellent system of Free Libraries, chiefly connected with the schools. There is an Art and Craft School and Museum, a Natural History Museum, an Art Gallery, and an Academy of Art (which is not, however, under municipal management). But the facilities for the education of the people do not stop at schools, colleges, museums, and libraries. Music and the drama is also part of the educational system. In this city on the Rhine the management of an Opera House and Concert Hall is considered to be a legitimate municipal function. The Opera House is a beautiful building, where operas are played on four days a week, and drama on three days, for eight months of the year, by a stock company of high-class artistes in the service of the city. The maintenance of this theatre, the only one in the city, costs the council 90,000 marks a year. The "Ton-Halle," or "Tune-Hall," is maintained for the purpose of municipal concerts. Here concerts are given throughout the year, in two large halls in winter, and in a beautiful garden amidst fountains and flowers in summer, where the citizens drink their beer or sip their coffee at little tables under the trees. The concert hall costs 30,000 marks a year to maintain. There is also a town band, which had, at one time, Mendelssohn for a leader. It performs at the concert hall, at the theatre and elsewhere during the

year, and involves the town in a subsidy of 47,000 marks. Thus, the enlightened City of Düsseldorf sinks 167,000 marks a year to provide the people with music and dramatic art. No one grumbles or grudges the expenditure.

We have now seen the municipality at work on its constructive side. There is also a protective and restraining side. There is, of course, the Fire Brigade. The protective sanitary machinery is partly in the hands of the provincial authorities, who appoint the Public Health officers. The police, as in all other German cities, have enormous power.

No pedlars or cadgers are allowed in the streets; no hawker can shout his wares; the milkman must not ring a bell; the Italian organ-grinder and the "German" band are unknown, and the raucous voice of the newspaper-boy is never heard. No newspapers are, in fact, sold in the streets, and there is not a single newsagent's shop in the town, except at the railway station. The newspapers are delivered in the morning and evening in a quiet, leisurely and uncontentious way.

It will be understood from all this that the development of the City government is not cramped. The Council enjoys extraordinary facilities for borrowing money. Loans are borrowed for long periods. One department lends to another, and loans are obtained



The Krupp Pavilion.

from the public through the leading banks. The water, gas, and electric lighting works, the slaughter-houses, markets, baths, and tramways are all managed so that they make a profit, or at least pay expenses; but the main object is to provide cheap and efficient services, not to accumulate profits. When surplus profits are in hand at the end of the year, the money apparently goes to the development of different departments, not to the reduction of local taxation. In fact the German citizen has a little difficulty in knowing how all his taxes are spent. The Municipality collects the whole of the taxes, passing on to the State what belongs to it, and retaining its own share. Its chief source of revenue is the supplementary income-tax. The taxes are levied on the capital value of properties in order that land, suitable for building sites, may be taxed at its full value.

The Municipality does not, like the London County Council, carry out directly a great deal of structural work. It employs contractors, and it does not concern itself with the amount they pay their workpeople. There are no labour clauses in the municipal contracts.

The administration is exceptionally efficient; the city officials are very painstaking, and the absence of companies reduces temptations to a minimum, and the honour of the official is held in high esteem.

It is this city, therefore, with its highly developed civic organisation, which has had the public spirit to organise the greatest exhibition yet held in Germany. The work has been a serious strain on the town officials, but they began early and worked with painstaking care. The general director of the Exhibition is Dr. Wilms, one of the deputy burgomasters, who has given his services gratuitously, and worked over two years for the Exhibition with great energy and enthusiasm.

Among the chief features of the Exhibition may be mentioned a monumental Art Gallery, which will be a permanent building. It contains an exhibition of the finest works of contemporary German art, and the pick of historical collections. The Exhibition will not be confined to painting, but includes all branches of art, such as sculpture in stone, wood, ivory, metal and clay, examples of the goldsmith's art, furniture, tapestry, etc. The ecclesiastical treasures have been compiled from Church authorities and private collections throughout Germany.

One of the great features of the Exhibition is the huge palace erected by the world-famous firm of Krupp. It contains examples of armaments of all kinds, and gigantic productions of the iron and steel industries. Krupp works are at Essen, near Düsseldorf; the firm employ over 50,000 people.

The Machinery Hall, built entirely of iron, with stone and glass gables, is an immense structure nearly 1,000 feet long, and covering an area of five acres. It contains a marvellous display of modern machinery, new inventions, and the best productions of the Rhineland and Westphalia steel industries. The display of electrical machinery is particularly striking.

The great Industrial Hall covers an area of seven and a half acres. It is beautifully decorated, and contains twenty-five groups of exhibits. A section is devoted to model working-class dwellings, and an important international conference on housing will be held during the Exhibition.

Travellers who may not be keenly interested in the industrial side of the Exhibition will find interest in the liberal entertainments provided. The town has had in its service, as directors of its musical society, Mendelssohn and Schumann. There will be daily concerts during the Exhibition, and the Municipal Theatre will give a series of performances of Shakespeare's plays and other classical masterpieces under the auspices of the Goethe Society.

There will be the usual accompaniments of all great exhibitions: illuminated fountains, firework displays by Mr. Brock, of Crystal Palace fame, panoramas, water sports, captive balloons, etc. The Exhibition will be the meeting-place of many international gatherings, including the British Iron and Steel Institute, the British Naval Architects, the International River Navigation, Congress on Workmen's Assurance, Red Cross Societies, etc.

The Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May by the Crown Prince, under whose patronage it is, and will be visited by the Kaiser, who has taken a keen interest in its organisation and revised the plans, next month.

Düsseldorf is in touch with easy means of communication, not only throughout Germany, but also throughout Europe. Its proximity to the great railway centre of Cologne makes it easily accessible from all quarters.

Düsseldorf can be reached from England by various routes. One can make the journey all the way by boat, through Holland and up the Rhine—a most delightful journey in summer. Another route, combining sea voyage in splendid boats and railway journey, is by the Great Eastern Railway to Harwich, thence by boat to the Hook of Holland, and thence by train *via* Rotterdam. The South-Eastern Railway provides shorter and quicker routes. One is by Flushing, another still shorter by Ostend, while those who prefer the shortest possible sea passage can go by Calais.

ROBERT DONALD.



Building of the Hoerder Verein.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cts. April.

Along the Mississippi. Illus. J. Swain.
Divorce and the Family. Rev. P. S. Grant.
Indian Children at School. Illus. Anne O'Hagan.
The Brass Band. Illus. H. Sutherland.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—BURNS and OATES. 1 dol. April.

France and the Religious Orders. F. W. Parsons.
Origin and Causes of the Chinese Crisis. Rev. J. Freri.
The True Authors of England's Reformation. Rev. W. Fleming.
Determinism versus Free-Will. Rev. J. J. Ming.
Austrian Explorations in Lycia. Donat Sampson.
St. Ignatius and John Bunyan. Rev. J. Rickaby.
The Ancient Cathedrals of Scotland. Dom Michael Barrett.
The Jesuits and Tyrannicide. Rev. H. G. Ganss.
The Relations of Economic Theories to Ireland's Downfall. J. J. O'Shea.
The New Language Despotism in the Philippines. B. J. Clinch.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.

The Meeting of the American Historical Association at Washington.
Robert le Bougre and the Beginnings of the Inquisition in Northern France. C. H. Haskins.
Studies in the Sources of the Social Revolt in 1381. Contd. G. Kriehn.
Who burned Columbus? J. F. Rhodes.
Papers of Sir Charles R. Vaughan, 1825-1835. Concl'd.

Anglo-American.—59, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. April.
The Transatlantic Society of America. Illus. T. C. Knauff.
Anglo-German American Amenities in the Arctic. Illus. R. Stein.
The English Combine Movement. E. E. Gellender.
Across the Atlantic—Then and Now. Illus. A. Koppell.
Our Steel and Iron Industries. E. Maxey.
New York's Comptroller. Illus. D. E. Fralick.
Hotels and a Bit of Relative History. Illus. H. A. Hubbard.

Antiquary.—STOCK. 6d. May.
Minster Church, Kent. Dom H. Philibert Feasey.
The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary. Contd. Canon Raven.
The Dragon of Deerhurst. Illus. E. Sidney Hartland.
Scalds and Troubadours: a Voyage from the Orkney Islands to Palestine, Anno 1152. Concl'd. J. G. Fotheringham.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. April.

The Churches of John Francis Bentley. Illus. H. Ricardo.
Charterhouse. Illus. Basil Champneys.
Van Eyck's Discovery. Mrs. C. J. Heringham.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. April.
Education in the Philippines. Antonio Regidor Jurado.
The New Race Question in the South. Samuel A. Hamilton.
The Unity of Christianity and Judaism. Theodore F. Seward.
The New Woman. Boyd Winchester.
The Future of the Woman's Club. Winifred Harper Cooley.
Maurice Maeterlinck and the Bees. Axel Emil Gibson.
An Economic View of Fashion. Julia Cruikshank.
Edwin Markham; a Prophet-Poet of the Fraternal State. B. O. Flower.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. May.
Frontispiece:—"The Evening of the Battle of Waterloo" after Ernest Crofts.

The European Armour and Arms of the Wallace Collection. Illus. Guy Francis Laking.
The French Pictures at the Wallace Collection. Illus. Contd. Claude Phillips.
Charles Robert Leslie. Illus. G. D. Leslie and F. A. Eaton.
Mr. Reginald Vaile's Collection of 18th Century French Pictures. Illus. Contd. Frank Rinder.
A Pirated Cosway. Illus. Archdeacon Sinclair.
A "New" Palma Vecchio. Illus. Lillian Priuli-Bon.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WOKING. 5s. April 15.

The Persian Gulf. H. F. B. Lynch.
Is State-Aided Education suitable to the Present Circumstances of India? Sir R. K. Wilson.
Lord Canning and Lord Milner. Sir John Jardine.
The Progress of the Municipal India in India. A. Rogers.
The Poverty of the Rayat. Rusticus.
Morocco: the Sultan and the Bashadours.
The Prince of Wales Professorship of History at the South African College. Prof. H. E. S. Fremantle.
The Age of Mánika Vácagar. L. C. Innes.
Concerning Marriage Customs in Japan. Charlotte M. Salwey.
China: the Avars and the Franks. E. H. Parker.
Siam's Intercourse with China. Contd. Major G. E. Gerini.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. April.

The New Army of the United States. O. G. Villard.
Allegra; Byron's Daughter. Agnes Repplier.
Pan-American Diplomacy. J. W. Foster.
The Play and the Gallery. Elizabeth McCracken.
The Day's Work of a Forester. P. G. Huston.
Oliver Ellsworth and Federation. F. G. Cook.
Our State University. An Athenian.
Omaha, the Prairie City. W. R. Lighton.
Jane Austen. F. Greenleaf.

Badminton Magazine.—HEINEMANN. 1s. May.

On Captaincy. Lord Hawke.
Shooting the Rapids. Illus. Lieut.-Col. A. Haggard.
Jockeys, Betting, and Bookmakers. The Man on the Course.
Women on the Links. Illus. Margaret Boys.
Sark; the Garden of Cymodoce. Illus. Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.
The Test Matches in England. H. Gordon.
Sammy; My Dog Friend. Illus. A. J. Boger.
Our Opening Day in Iceland. Illus. J. Fort.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. May.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1901. Contd. The Budget.
The Proposed Duty on Cheques.
The Mint and Its Work. Illus.
Banking Facilities and British Import Trade. F. E. Steele.

Bookman.—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
Dramatisations of Scott. Illus. P. Westsch.
Literary, Artistic, and Bohemian London in the Seventies. Illus. J. H. Hager.
The New York Evening Newspapers. Illus. B. Stark.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. April.

Horatio Walker and His Art. Illus. M. L. Fairbairn.
The Bank Sparrow; a Bird Troglodyte. Illus. F. Hope.
Henry Hudson; the Great Seaman of the North. G. Johnson.
Curling in Canada. Illus. J. K. Munro.
Prof. W. Clark. T. E. Champion.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. May.

Our School Army. Illus. A. E. Johnson.
Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. May.

The Rise of the Unicorn. Illus. B. Wilson.
The Station Beautiful. Illus. A. Sieveking and H. Macfarlane.
Youthful Peers and Peeresses. With Portraits. Mrs. Lilly Bingen.
Phil May, Artist and Actor. Illus. K. J. Thomas.
Some Famous Old Blues. Illus. M. R. Roberts.
The Most Costly Animals at the Zoo. Illus. A. Wallis Myers.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. May.

The Development of China. Illus. F. Lynwood Garrison.
A Study of British Tank Locomotives. Illus. J. F. Gairna.
The Foundry Cupola; and How to manage It. R. Buchanan.
Gas-Power Plants for Mining. Illus. H. Pettibone.
The Modern Tall Steel Building; Corrosion and Fire Dangers. W. S. Smith.

Alternating Current Engineering. Illus. B. Behrend.
Notes on Accident Prevention in Engineering Workshops. Illus. G. W. Bissell.

Low-Grade Iron Ores for the Smelting Furnace. T. B. Grierson.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. April.

What Wage is a Living Wage? Rev. J. A. Ryan.
Luini; the Child of the Alps. Illus. Mary F. Nixon-Roulet.
My Recollections of Victor Hugo. Illus. Mrs. B. Teeling.
The Akropolis of Athens. Illus. Rev. D. Quinn.
Submarine Navigation. Illus.

Caxton Magazine.—BLADES. 1s. April 15.

"Ca' Canny" in the Printing Trade. G. B. Dibblee.
The £2,225 Caxton. Illus. H. L.
Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow. Illus. J. C. Woollan.
Mr. J. P. Nannetti. Illus. H. L.
The Crystal Palace Exhibition. Illus. Contd.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. May.

The Great Southwest. Illus. R. S. Baker.
A Noteworthy Letter of Whittier's. W. L. Phelps.
Washington; the Capital of Our Democracy. Illus. H. L. Nelson.
For Civic Improvement. Illus. S. Baxter.
The Recollections of a Player. Illus. J. H. Stoddart.
Is the Moon a Dead Planet? Illus. W. H. Pickering.
Mr. Swinburne. With Portrait. E. Gosse.
The Summer Life of the Queen of Roumania. Illus. Zoé de Balatchano.
How the Voice looks. Illus. E. W. Scripture.
Conversations with Four German Chancellors. W. von Schierbrand.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. May.
Lighthouse Observations.
Food Reminders; the Harvest of the London Poor. Bessie Hatton.
Harmony in Colours.
The Game of Bridge. Prof. Hoffmann.
Mrs. Hugh Miller's Journal, edited by Her Granddaughter.
Some Sensations in the Art World.
A Fatal Experiment with a Submarine Boat in 1866. H. Willi ms.
Westminster and Coronations. W. Sidebotham.
Colonial Secretaries I have known. T. H. S. Escott.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. April.
The Japanese University for Women. Illus. E. W. Clement.
Heligoland; the Smallest Gem in the Kaiser's Crown. V. Van Marter Beede.
Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. Contd. E. E. Sparks.
A Tramp through the Southern Black Forest. Illus. W. H. Hulms.
Goethe's "Faust." R. W. Deering.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. May.
The Student Convention at Toronto. H. E. F.
Dr. Dennis's Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions. E. S.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. April.
English Coronations. Contd.
Bible Reading.
The Church and the Clergy before the Civil Wars.
Novels of Irish Peasant Life.
The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.
Some Tendencies of Modern Nonconformity.
Teaching the Old Testament.
Robert Louis Stevenson.
Ecclesiasticus; the Newly Discovered Fragments.
Episcopacy and Reunion.
The New Education Bill.

Contemporary Review.—COLUMBUS CO. 2s. 6d. May.
The Government Education Bill. E. Lyulph Stanley.
What are We to do with Ireland? T. W. Russell.
Cecil Rhodes's Early Days in South Africa. Sir Charles Warren.
Schadenfreude. Miss Frances Power Cobbe.
How I governed Buffelskraal. Contd. Captain X.
The Evangelical Basis of Free Churchism. P. T. Forsyth.
Soul-Wandering as it Concerns Animals. E. Martinengo Cesaresco.
Plant Sanitation. J. B. Carruthers.
A View of Ibsen. A. Maynard Butler.
The Duty on Corn. A Conservative Peer.
The Becquerel Rays. William Ramsay.
The Anarchist Movement in Spain. Stoddard Dewey.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. May.
Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain. Alexander Innes Shand.
Of Literary Forgers. Charles Whibley.
A Century of Irish Humour. Stephen Gwynn.
The English Friends of Marie Antoinette. S. G. Tallentyre.
A Londoner's Log-book. Contd.
The Language of Schoolboys. Nowell Smith.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. April.
Vesuvius: the Destroyer of Cities. Illus. B. F. Fisher.
Some American Figure-Painters. Illus. K. Cox.
Husbands and Wives. R. Pyke.
Theodore Roosevelt. Illus. Contd. J. B. Walker.
The Influence of Victor Hugo. Illus. E. Gosse.
The German Emperor and a Confederation of Nations. Illus. J. B. Walker.
Zealand Beauties. Illus. V. Thompson.

Crampton's Magazine.—TREHERNE. 6d. May.
Kings of Comedy. Contd. J. Forster.
Canadian Reminiscences. Contd. Jessie Tremayns.

Crisis.—17, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET STREET. 6d. April 15.
Back to the Land. Contd.
The National Conference on Housing.
The Farm Labourer in Devonshire. Rev. A. Taylor.
The Farm Labourer in East Dorset. A. J. Crespi.
Depopulation in the Highlands. Margaret Clark.

Critic.—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
Browning's Treatment of Nature. Contd. Stopford Brooke.
Ruskin's Illari. W. G. Collingwood.
The Russian Reviews. Illus. Victor S. Yarros.
Charles F. Lummis. Illus. Constance G. Du Bois.
Real Conversation with Mr. William Heinemann. William Archx.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. April 15.
Coronation Rites. Rev. Fr. Columba Edmonds.
Scottish Coronations. Miss Kinloch.
Editing and Reviewing. Abbot Gasquet.
Political Economy of Leo XIII. C. S. Devas.
Dante and Shakespeare. E. Gardner.
St. Gregory Nazianzen. Rev. J. Freeland.
The Foundation of Philosophy. T. F. Willis.
Scottish Cistercian Houses. Dom Michael Barrett.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. April 15.
Co-operation as a Factor in the Housing Problem. H. W. Wolfe.
Luxury, Ancient and Modern. Miss E. Simey.
The Small Holdings of Far Forest, Worcestershire. Rev. G. F. Eyre.
The Economic Resources and Prospects of the Australian Commonwealth. P. F. Rowland.
Agricultural Co-operation in the United Kingdom. A. Dulac.
The Relations of Economics to Ethnology. W. W. Carlile.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. April.
War as a Teacher of War.
Lady Sarah Lennox; a Whig Lady of the Eighteenth Century.
The Recent History of Abyssinia.
The Rabbit.
The Death-Legend in Folk-Lore.
British Policy in Persia and Asiatic Turkey.
John Richard Green.
The English Forests and Forestal Laws of the Thirteenth Century.
Assyrian Politics.
M. Anatole France.
Life of Napoleon I.
Lord Rosebery and the Opposition.

Educational Review.—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK AGENCY. 1s. 8d. April.
Moral and Religious Instruction in France. J. C. Bracq.
What shall the Small College do? A. P. Brigham.
Lectures versus Recitations. F. C. French.
Cost of an Academy Education. Clay Herrick.
Education and Social Progress. Ira W. Howerth.
Normal Schools of Japan. M. C. Leonard.
My Schools and Schoolmasters. R. Edwards.
History-Teaching in New York State.
The Classics in Modern Education. W. Baird.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
Cecil Rhodes:
As a Man and a Friend. Dr. Hans Sauer.
The Story of the Indaba. Dr. Hans Sauer.
His Place in History. C. de Thierry.
The "View of the World." G. Seymour Fort.
The Army of India and Imperial Defence. Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collett.
The Navy List. Vice-Adm. Sir Cyprian Budge.
An Imperial Alliance. Watson Griffin.
Is County Cricket really "Overgrown"? W. J. Ford.
The Americanisation of British Electrical Enterprise. E. M. Lacey.
A Day's Fishing on the Cornish Coast. F. G. Afalo.
Why not purchase an Annuity? Thrift.
With "Thorneycroft's." Contd. B. Garland Matthews.
Thirty Years in Australia. Contd. Ada Cambridge.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. May.
Coal Resources of the Pacific. Illus. H. Emerson.
Railway Development in Federated South Africa. Illus. A. Cooper Kery.
Money-Making Management for Workshop and Factory. C. U. Carpenter.
The Growth of Economy in Marine Engineering. Illus. W. M. McFarland.
The Operation of the Modern Grain Elevator. Illus. D. A. Willey.
The Status of the Naval Engineer. C. M. Johnson.
The False Witness of the Test Bar. R. Buchanan.
The Factory Office. K. Falconer.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. April 15.
The Later Rulers of Shripura or Lagash. Contd. Sir H. H. Howorth.
Treachán's Memoir of St. Patrick. Prof. Bury.
The Authorship of Lord Durham's Canada Report. Dr. R. Garnett.
Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Prof. York Powell.
The Creation of Boroughs. Miss Mary Bateson.
Copyhold Cases in the Early Chancery Proceedings. A. Savine.
The Funeral of Napoleon and His Last Papers. J. Holland Rose.

English Illustrated Magazine.—UNWIN. 6d. May.
Famous Foreign Coronations. Illus. Agnes and Jessie Wishart Brown.
Victor Hugo. Illus. A. C. Bailly.
Mrs. G. F. Watts's Terra-Cotta Industry. Illus. Mrs. Stewart Erskine.
Martin Hume; a Record-Sifter and His Work. Illus. W. Henry.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. April.
Laws regarding Marriages of Affinity.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. April.
Frances Allitsen, "Guy d'Hardelet" and Liza Lehmann. Illus. W. Armstrong.

Everybody's Magazine.—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 10 cts. April.

The Prince of Monaco and Deep Sea Exploration. Illus. E. P. Lyle, jun.
The *Gustave Zill*; Warfare under Water. Illus.
Gannets, Murres, Auks, etc. Illus. H. K. Job.
Booker T. Washington. With Portrait. W. H. Page.

Expositor.—HÖDDEK AND STOUGHTON. 1s. May.
Henry Drummond. J. V. Simpson.
Ruth; a Hebrew Idyl. Rev. Armstrong Black.
Bitter or Honeysweet? Canon Winterbotham.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. May.
The Priesthood without Pedigree. Prof. B. W. Bacon.
The Title "Son of Man." Rev. James Crockery.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. May.

Cecil John Rhodes. E. B. Iwan-Müller.
Cecil Rhodes in Egypt. Edward Dicey.
"Collapse of England." W. S. Lilly.
The Revival of France. Calchas.
M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Charles Bastide.
A Cosmopolitan Oxford. F. C. S. Schiller.
An Educational Bill of Settlement. Cloudsley Brereton.
The Education Bill. Dr. Macnamara.
The Question of Gibraltar. Major Arthur Griffiths.
The Rejection of Falstaff. Prof. A. C. Bradley.
The Irish Land Bill of 1902. Judge O'Connor Morris.
Organisation or Protection? Henry W. Macrosty.
New Forms of Locomotion and Their Results. John Scott Montagu.
British Shipping. With Diagram. J. Holt Schoelling.
Henry Ryecroft; an Author at Grass. Edited by George Gissing.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 3s. cts. April.

The Example of the Malay States. S. Brooks.
The Amendment of the Intestate Commerce Act, and Railroad Pooling.
W. A. Robertson.

Promotion in the Army. Major J. H. Parker.
Shall the United States lease Its Grazing Lands? J. P. Irish.
The Disintegration and Reconstruction of the Curriculum. Prof. G. T. Ladd.

The Boer in Battle. E. B. Rose.
Preservation of Large Game. E. V. Wilcox.
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance. A. M. Low.
Prince Henry's Visit. P. S. Reinsch.
Proposed Amendments to the Constitution. H. L. West.
Our Chaotic Education. P. H. Hanus.
Is England being Americanised? H. W. Horwill.
Women at German Universities. Martha K. Genthe.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—NEW YORK. 10 cts. April.

Farming-out Convicts. Illus. B. F. Blackburn.
Northern Kentucky in War Time. Illus. J. U. Lloyd.
Samuel M. Jones; Golden Rule Mayor of Toledo. Illus. E. Saulsbury.
The Life Principle. Illus. J. D. Sherman.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. May.

The Duke of Ripperda. R. D. Home.
The Aspen Tongue. A. Smythe Palmer.
Some Domestic Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle. E. Williamson Wallace.
Waiting Street in Bucks. W. Bradbrook.
The Canon Law and Its Authority in England. J. E. R. Stephens.
Village Chronicles. Arthur Ransom.
Leaves from Lakeland. W. T. Palmer.
The £4,000 Bible—and Others. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

Geographical Journal.—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. April 15.

The Voyage Southward of the *Discovery*.
London to Madeira. Illus. H. R. Mill.
From Madeira to the Cape. Illus. G. Murray.
The *Discovery* and the Relief Ship. Illus. Sir C. R. Markham.
The Glaciers of Kangchenjunga. Illus. D. W. Freshfield.
The Russian Polar Expedition in the *Saryia*. Baron E. von Toll.
A Proposed Expedition to the North Magnetic Pole. Capt. R. Amundsen.

Girl's Own Paper.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.

Japanese Home-Gardening. Illus. Douglas Sladen.
The Wellingtonia. Illus. Mrs. Eliza Brightwen.
The Coronation of Edward I. Illus. Clotilda Marson.

Girl's Realm.—NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. May.

Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia. Illus. Minka von Drachenfels.
The Guild of Play. Illus. Grace Cooke.
The Royal Drawing Society. Illus. Alice Corkran.
Flower Clubs. Illus. Kathleen Waldron.
Girls with the Gun. Illus. G. A. Wade.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. May.

Tabachetti and the New Jerusalem. Illus. J. E. Whitby.
The King's Champion. Illus. Rev. J. H. T. Perkins.
The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. Contd. F. D. How.
Browning's Treatment of Nature. Stopford A. Brooke.
Dr. Smyth of Donegal. Illus.

Harnsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3d. April 10.

Fashions in Beauties. Illus.
My First Novel. Illus. M. Pemberton.
Hezekiah's Third Wife; a Romance of Bird Life. Lillie H. French.
What a Microbe Specialist does. Illus. W. M. Webb.
Coronets repaired Here. Illus. A. Birnage.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. April.

The Exploration of Eastern Palestine. Col. C. R. Conder.
New England Preachers as tested by Time. Rev. Joseph Cook.
The Value to the Clergy of Poetic Studies. Prof. T. W. Hunt.
Palm CX.; Question of Authorship. Prof. W. C. Wilkinson.
Are Miracles possible? Prof. E. J. Hamilton.

House.—UNWIN. 6d. May.

Some Sketches from South Kensington Museum. Illus.

Humane Review.—6, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. April 15.

The Ethics of Blood Sports. Dean Stephens.
Ruskin as a Pioneer. W. J. Jupp.
The Howard Association. Appellant.
Our Debt to the Quadruped. J. H. Moore.
The Calumniated Cat. Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
The King v. John Johnson. T. Baty.
The Horse. J. Connell.
The Economics of Hunting. T. Stanley.

International Journal of Ethics.—SONNENSCHN. 2s. 6d. April.

The Ethical Value of Hellenism. A. W. Benn.
Religion and Ethics. G. W. Knox.
The Conception of Nature in the Poems of Meredith. F. M. Stawell.
The Ethics of Speculation. J. A. Ryan.
The Place of Ethics in the Table of the Sciences. Rev. J. H. Harley.
America's Duty in the Philippines. W. M. Salter.

International Monthly.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 1s. April.

The Modern Soldier and Military Lessons of Recent Wars. C. W. Larned.
The Problem of the Universe. S. Newcomb.
Contemporary French Philosophy. A. Fouillés.
Maeterlinck's Essay on the Life of Bees. E. Rod.
William Chary Brownell as Critic on Fine Art. R. Sturgis.
Government Control of the Trusts. E. Steinbach.
Export Bounties on Sugar in Europe. R. Hotowitz.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. May.

Irish Exiles and West Indian Slaves. M. R.
In the Black North a Hundred Years Ago. Irish Suggarth.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.

Israel and Totemism. S. A. Cook.
Saadyana. Contd. Prof. S. Schechter.
What Jews may learn from Harnack. Dr. F. Perles.
The South Arab in Siddur and Jahjā Sālih's Commentary on It. Prof. W. Bacher.
Descriptive Catalogue of Hebrew MSS. of the Montefiore Library. Contd. Dr. H. Hirschfeld.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND

AVENUE. 6d. April 15.

Notes on Queensland. Lord Lamington.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELINER.

2s. April 15.
What Should be the Disposition of the Material and Personnel of the British Navy in Time of Peace, and How can the Peace Strength be most rapidly expanded to War Strength? Lieut. L. H. Hordern.
India's Power to aid the Empire. Major A. C. Yate.
The Blockhouse System in South Africa. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Holden.
Naval Intelligence and Protection of Commerce in War. Sir John Colomb.

Lady's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. April 10.

Weddings in Art. Illus. F. Dolman.
A French Trouseau. Illus. Marie Belloc.
The Royal Cake-Makers. Illus. J. A. Middleton.
A School for Wives. Illus. Milton Brooke.
The Prospects of a Japanese Bride-to-be. Illus. K. and A. Sano.
The Court of the Emerald Isle. Illus. A. Hastings.

Lady's Realm.—HURCHINSON. 1s. May 10.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset. Illus.
At the Coronation of the King. Illus. K. Murray Eliot.
European Coronations. Illus.
Peereases at Coronations. Illus. Hon. Mabel Vereker.
The Coronations of Queens-Consort. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
The State Coaches of Europe. Illus. G. A. Wade.

Letsure Hour.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.

The Horse Supply of the World. W. J. Gordon.
Going Steerage. Illus.
An Indian Welcome Home. Dr. J. Oldfield.
Reminiscences of Some Interviews. An Active Journalist.
Impressions of Mandalay. Illus. Major-Gen. Creagh.
George Crabbe; a Poet of the Poor. Illus. Grace Leeson-Marshall.
The German Universities. James Johnston.
Tommy; Life of a Waif. Illus. Rosa M. Barrett.

Library.—KEGAN PAUL. 3s. April 15.

The Franks Collection of Armorial Book-Stamps. Illus. A. W. Pollard.
Public Lending Libraries for the City of London. A. L. Clarke.
An Early Essay by Panizzi. W. E. A. Axon.
Les Matinées du Roi de Prusse. L. Giles.
Sale Prices of Incunabula, 1500-1900.
English Book-Illustration of To-day. Illus. R. E. D. Sketchley.

Lippincott's Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. April.

Some Advance Hints to Travellers. W. H. Francis.
A Garden of Native Plants. E. E. Rexford.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. May.

In a Devonshire Garden. F. Whishaw.
The Duchesse de Montpensier; la Grande Mademoiselle. Eveline C. Godley.
McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. April.
The Overworked President. Illus. L. Steffens.
Rembrandt. Illus. John La Farge.
Marconi's Greatest Triumph; Messages to Mid-Ocean. Illus. H. H. McClure.
Sam Houston and His Battles. Illus. C. T. Brady.
Stories of Military Prisoners and of the Lincoln Conspirators. Capt. W. R. Prentice.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.

Our Cavalry in South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Maude.
Mademoiselle Mars. A. F. Davidson.
Lady Nithsdale; the Heroine of the Fifteen. C. M. Payne.
The Crisis in the Liberal Party. C. B. Roylance Kent.
Sir Harry Smith. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. May.
 Frontispiece:—"Rosamond" after Miss I. L. Gloag.
 Miss Isobel Lilian Gloag. Illus. James Greig.
 F. Lynn Jenkins and Decorative Sculpture. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.
 Nico Jungmann. Illus. A. L. Baldry.
 Copies; Curiosities of Art. W. Roberts.
 The Story of the Portland Vase. Illus. H. Clifford Smith.
 Prof. Otto Rohloff. Illus. Yma.
 Andrea Mantegna. Illus.
 Modern Japanese Colour-Prints. Illus. E. F. Strange.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHERRATT AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d. April 15.
 Sam Bamford and His Friends of the Manchester Literary Club. Illus. John Mortimer.
 Scandinavian Stories about Huldre. A. Heywood.
 The Verification of Spenser's Epithalamion and Prothalamion. G. Milner.
 Lifting Tuesday. A. W. Fox.
 Some Cheshire Village Characteristics. W. V. Burgess.
 Christopher Smart. John H. Swann.

Metaphysical Magazine.—53, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 9d. April.
 Hebrew Scriptures interpreted astrologically. Dr. A. Wilder.
 Occultism Man's Grandest Study. R. S. Clymer.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORRIDGE. 4s. April 15.
 The Commensurability of All Values. Rev. H. Rashdall.
 A Critique of Kant's Ethics. F. Adler.
 "Useless" Knowledge. F. C. S. Schiller.
 The Keynote to the Work of Nietzsche. Dr. J. Goldstein.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 2s. 6d. April.
 Signs of Awakening in India. Illus. Rev. W. A. Stanton.
 Great Missionary Appeals of the Last Century. Contd. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
 Cuba and its Evangelisation. Dr. D. W. Carter.
 Alphonse Francois Lacroix, Apostle, to the Bengalis. Dr. George Smith.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. April 15.
 The First Philosopher. Prof. J. H. Breasted.
 Experimental Investigations in Telepathic Hallucinations. Concl'd. Dr. N. Vaschide.
 Spirit or Ghost. Dr. P. Carus.
 The Logic of the Early Greek Philosophy. Prof. A. H. Lloyd.
 Pagan Elements of Christianity and the Significance of Jesus. Dr. Paul Carus.
 Prof. Royce's Refutation of Realism and Pluralism. Prof. R. B. Perry.

Monthly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. May.
 Mr. Rhodes and Greater Oxford.
 A Foot-Note to Imperial Federation. S. Brooks.
 The Coronation and the Pseudo-Jacobites. W. C. Macpherson.
 The Education Bill. C. Breton.
 The Austro-German Press. M. A. Gerthwohl.
 Joseph Joachim, Maker of Music. With Portrait. D. F. Tovey.
 The Shell of Leonardo. Illus. Contd. T. A. Cook.
 Art and Religion. Roger E. Fry.
 An Unknown Humorist. E. V. Lucas.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. May.
 Crowning the King. Illus. G. A. Fitzgerald.
 Daughters of the Cabinet. Illus. Katherine Hoffman.
 Washington; the Capital City. Illus. J. Brent.
 The Education of a Prince. Illus. S. M. Williams.

National Review.—EDWARD AR OLD. 2s. 6d. May.
 Motives to Imperial Federation. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
 A Coronation Duke? Observer.
 The Influence of Mr. Rhodes's Will on Oxford. Thomas Case.
 A Plea for the Silence of the Novelist. Maxwell Gray.
 American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
 Concerning Herbs and Beasts. Hon. Mrs. H. T. Anstruther.
 The Bagdad Railway. With Map. D. G. Hogarth.
 Home through Siberia. Mrs. Archibald Little.
 Recollections of a Diplomatist. Sir Horace Rumbold.
 Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 6d. April.
 The True Story of Paul Revere's Ride. Illus. C. F. Gettamy.
 The United States Naval Torpedo Station. Illus. Grace Herreshoff.
 Daniel Webster in Public and Private Life. Illus. W. T. Davis.
 In an Old Garden. Illus. Elizabeth W. Schermerhorn.
 How Young Lowell Mason travelled to Savannah. D. G. Mason.
 Early Churches at the North End, Boston. Illus. W. I. Cole.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. May.
 Dr. Johnstone Stoney before the University Commission. Rev. M. O'Riordan.
 Women and the University Question. Hannah Sheehy.
 Irish Unfiled. Conor Maguire.
 Blaise Pascal. Rev. G. O'Neill.

New Liberal Review.—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. May.
 Why Jews Succeeded. I. Zangwill.
 Liberal Inertia in the House of Commons. An M.P.
 Queen's College, Galway. Sir T. Moffett.
 The Municipal Theatre. S. Lee.
 The American Invasion. S. E. Moffett.
 Some Features of General Elections in France. G. A. Raper.
 Le Citoyen Millerand. F. Lees.
 Culture among Turkish Women. Mary Mills Patrick.
 Sir Walter Bessant. A. Lawrence.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. May.
 The Dream of a British Zollverein. Sir Robert Giffen.
 South Africa and India. Sir Lepel Griffin.
 Problems of the Empire. Sir Harry H. Johnston.
 The Land War in the West of Ireland. Judge O'Connor Morris.
 The Unique Continuity of Our Coronation Rite. Rev. Douglas Maclean.
 The Genius of Spain. Havelock Ellis.
 The Case for Hospital Nurses:
 (1) Hon. Sydney Holland.
 (2) Miss Isla Stewart.

Dante and the Fine Arts. Alfred Higgins.
 The Ascendancy of the Future. Leslie Stephen.
 The Great Irish Epic of "Cuchulain." Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.
 Newton Hall. Frederic Harrison.
 Personal Recollections of Cecil Rhodes:
 (1) Some Conversations in London. Sidney Low.
 (2) As Peacemaker on the Matoppo Hills. Robert Clermont Witt.
 A Few Words on the New Education Bill. James Bryce.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. April.
 Does the Race of Man love a Lord? Mark Twain.
 Reflections on the State of Cuba. J. Bryce.
 Trend of University and College Education in the United States. Dr. W. R. Harper.

Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir R. Temple.
 The Red Man's Present Needs. H. Garland.
 South Africa and Europe. Jean de Bloch.
 Police Power and the Police Force. W. A. Purrington.
 Russian Schools and the Holy Synod. Prince Kropotkin.
 The Northern Securities Company and the Anti-Trust Law. R. L. Cutting.
 George Sand; the New Life. Henry James.
 A German View of the American Peril. Dr. W. Wendlandt.
 Public Debt of Austria-Hungary. Dr. Moriz Dub.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. April.
 Easter the Festival of Life Victorious. Illus. Dr. P. Carus.
 The Origins of Mithraism. Illus. Prof. F. Cumont.
 Babel and Bible. Illus. Prof. F. Delitzsch.
 The Destruction of Ancient Rome. Illus. T. J. McCormack.

Outing.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. April.
 The Horse Show and the Show Horse. Illus. F. M. Ware.
 Protective Instinct in Game. L. T. Sprague.
 Making the College Freshman strong. Illus. L. Vandervort.
 The New Rule for Yacht Measurement Diagrams. J. Hyslop.
 Manufacturing New Breeds and Varieties of Poultry. Illus. H. S. Babcock.
 The Elk of the Pacific Coast. T. S. Van Dyke.
 The Bloodhound. Illus. Lillian C. Moeran.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cts. April.
 The Book-Illustrators of Japan. Illus. W. M. Wood.
 Animal Life on the Colorado Desert. Illus. J. M. Scanlan.
 Bohemia Revisited. Illus. Anna Nedobytty.
 Napa Valley. Illus. Carlotta Reynall.

Paidologist.—CAMBRAY HOUSE, CHELTENHAM. 6d. April 15.
 Children's Tunes. W. Platt.
 Heredity. W. R. Jordan.
 Caution in Child Study. M. R. Walker.
 Children's Early Drawings. Illus. O. Withers.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—38, CONDUIT STREET. 2s. 6d. April 15.
 The Sculptured Cave at Sars. R. A. S. Macalister.
 Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson.
 Observations of the Dead Sea Levels. Dr. E. W. G. Masterman.
 The German Excavations at Be'albeck. F. J. Bliss.
 Hebrew Weights and Measures. Col. C. R. Conder.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD. 1s. May.
 A New Piccadilly for the Coronation. Illus. H. B. Philpott.
 Life in the Concentration Camps. Illus. Katherine Breton.
 The Tower of London. Illus. H. W. Brewer.
 Recollections of the Royal Academy. Illus. G. A. Storey.
 Bizerta; the French on the Way to India. Illus. H. Vivian.
 Prince Henry in America. Illus. An American Observer.
 Mr. Rhodes in His Home. Illus. F. Edmund Garrett.
 In Westminster Abbey; a Literary Tour. Illus. Mrs. A. Murray Smith.
 The Evolution of Paris Fashions. Illus. F. Lees.
 The "Bi-literal Cypher" of Sir Francis Bacon. Mrs. E. W. Gallup.
 The Over-Production of Novels. G. K. Chesterton.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. May.
 The Making of a Chalk Portrait. Illus.
 Analysing Motion. Illus. A. Anderson.
 Salta. Illus. T. Morton.
 Domestic Japan. Illus. S. Ransome.
 Lord Salisbury. Illus. T. P. O'Connor.

Philharmonic.—FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO. 20 cts. April.
 James A. Herne. Illus. Julie Herne.
 Madness in Music Methods; Symposium.
 First Wagnerian Performance in London. Illus. E. Van Dyck.
 In the Land of the Pharaohs. Illus. Dr. F. Ziegfeld.
 Ridgway Knight. Illus. K. M. Shippen.

Playgoer.—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. April 15.
 The Shakespear Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. Illus. Snowden Ward.
 Madame Sarah Bernhardt's "Theodora." Illus. B. Lane.
 Mr. Dan Leno. Illus.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. May.
 Twenty-One Years at Newton Hall. F. Harrison.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.

A. T. Watson. With Portrait.
Prof. Meiklejohn. With Portrait.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—MACCALLA AND CO., PHILADELPHIA. 8c cts. April.

Old Testament Discussion and Princeton Opinion. J. D. Davis.
Belief as an Ethical Postulate. E. H. Griffin.
The Book of Daniel. G. C. M. Douglas.
The Printing of the Westminster Confession. B. B. Warfield.
Lost Meanings of Hebrew Roots. R. D. Wilson.

Quarterly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. April.

The Sacred Books of the East.
The Novels of Giovanni Verga.
Zionism and Anti-Semitism.
The Evolution of Music.
The Gaelic Revival in Literature.
Medieval Libraries.
The Art of Legislation.
Mr. Stephen Phillips.
England through French Spectacles.
John Richard Green and Samuel Rawson Gardiner.
The Liberal Débat.
Turkey and Armenia.
Mr. Kidd on Civilisation.
The Local Option Education Bill.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. May.

The North-Eastern Hospital for Children. Illus.
The Gospel on the Race-Course. Illus. A. Wallis Myers.
The Struggle at Prague. Illus. J. Baker.
Home Nursing. Lina Orman Cooper.
The Throb of London's Heart. Illus. D. L. Woolmer.
Speech-Reading. A Lip-Reader.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. May.
London and North-Western Expresses during 1901. Illus. R. E. Charlewood.

The World's Progress in Electric Traction. Illus. D. N. Dunlop.
British, Belgian, and American Locomotives in Egypt.
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-
Marten.

The Vierge-Zermatt Mountain Railway. Illus. H. G. Archer.
Some Special Types of Railway Wagons. Illus. J.
London Railways worked by Tank Engines. Illus. J. P. Cairns.
The Genesis of the Great Eastern Railway. Illus.
The Black Diamond Express, Lehigh Valley Railroad, U.S.A. Illus.
Railway Brake Trials. Illus.
The Railways of North Cornwall. Illus. J. Bosham.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. March.
New Zealand's Policy in the Western Pacific. Ernest D'Esterre.
England against Australia in the Cricket Field. Illus. Contd. A. C.
MacLaren.

Waterloo; Before the Fight. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. May.

Players at Play. Illus. A. W. Myers.
Plate-Spinning. Illus. C. Lang Neil.
Monkey Mickey. Illus. M. Woodward.
As like as Two Peas. Illus. G. Western.
Young Japan at School. Illus. J. Jones.
Heroes of Niagara. Illus. O. E. Dunlop.

St. George.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. April 15.

Rome in 1902. F. T. Richards.
Robert Louis Stevenson from a Painter's Point of View. T. C. Gotch.
Cowper. Arthur Swigwick.
Ruskin at the English Lakes. Canon H. D. Rawnsley.

St. Martin's-le-Grand.—W. P. GRIFFITH. 3s. per ann. April 15.
The Story of the Post-Office Library. A. G. B.
The Transmission of News. J. W. Curra.
Jane Austen. E. B.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
A Little White Steamer, a Man in Gray, and Twenty Thousand Ships on
the Detroit River. Illus. H. F. Sprague.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d.

April 15.
To the Victoria Nyanza by the Uganda Railway. With Map and Illus.
Commander B. Whitehouse.
From Quetta to Mashhad by the New Nushki—Sistan Trade Route.
Illus. Earl of Ronaldshay.
The Nushki—Sistan Route from Quetta to Eastern Persia. With Map. S.
H. F. Capenny.

Shrine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. May.

Shakespeare's Birthday Celebrations. A. H. Wall.
Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy. C. Downing.
Childhood of Apollo. A. E.
Ilet and Ophelia. J. Todhunter.

The Phoenix and Turtle. C. Downing.
Henry VIII.; the Birthday Revival Play. A. H. Wall.
The Roycroft Shop; a Social Experiment. D. N. Dunlop.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

Mr. Frank Dicksee. Illus. F. Dolman.
The Hoardings of the Air. Illus. H. Vivian.
The Australian Bowlers in England. Illus. C. B. Fry.
The Humorous Artists of America. Illus. Contd. T. E. Curtis.
A Map of Precious Stones. Illus. H. J. Holmes.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.

The Abduction of Miss Stone. Illus. Rev. R. Thomson.
Richard Wilton of Londesborough. Illus. W. Stevens.
Is the Sunday-School losing its Influence? Symposium.
Three Weeks in British Guiana. Illus. Rev. G. Cousins.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. May.

In the Grip of the Brigands. Illus. Miss Ellen M. Stone.
The "Coming of Age" of Christian Endeavour and "Manchester 1902."
Illus. Rev. F. A. Rees.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

Some Religious Pictures in the Diploma Gallery. Illus. A. T. Story.
Waxworks in Westminster Abbey. Illus. R. H. Cocks.
A Modern May Merry-making at Long Eaton. Illus. J. A. Kay.
A Morning with Mr. Wheatley of St. Giles's Christian Mission. Illus.
Charity Commissioner.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.

Children at Home. Florence Mary Parsons.
Of Heather Brooms. May Byron.
The Convent of the Bleeding Heart. E. Baumer Williams.
The Housing Problem. B. Taylor.

Temple Magazine.—6, TUDOR STREET. 6d. May.

The Protestant Reformation Society: Illus.

Theosophical Review.—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. April 15.

St. Columba. Mrs. Hooper.
After-Death States in Dante's "Divine Comedy." Miss Cust.
Friends of God. B. Keightley.

Westminster Review.—JOHNSON. 2s. 6d. May.

The Cause of the War in South Africa. W. D. Macgregor.
Paying for the War. P. Barry.
The Language Question in South Africa. H. Reade.
Lord Rosebery: the Shattered Idol. J. A. Meelboom.
The Evolutionary Trend of British Political Parties. Robert Gunn Davis.
The Doom of American Democracy. F. Grierson.
The Next Depression in America. H. George, Jun.
Confirming Bishops and Crown Privileges. J. Edmondson-Joel.
Prevention of Cruelty to Wild Animals. T. A. Coward.
Public Schools and Their Head-Masters. B.A. (Oxon.)
The Destiny of the Villager. V. Orme.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

The Great Boer War. Illus. Contd. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
In a Tramp Camp in Maryland. Illus. Bart Kennedy.
Penguins and Their Ways. Illus. C. E. Borchgrevink.
Among the Soudan Swamps. Illus. Contd. Brevet-Major R. G. T.
Bright.

A Wonderful Nativity Tableau. Illus. Gaston D'Artois.
Life in the Congo Free State. Illus. Contd. Captain Guy Burrows.
Barbecues and How They are conducted. Illus. D. A. Willey.
Some Incidents of Twenty Years' Travel. Illus. Harry de Windt.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. May.

Lord Lytton and Miss Pamela Plowden. Illus. Mondaine.
Arthur James Balfour. Illus. Contd. Jane T. Stoddart.

World's Work.—DOUBLEDAY, PAGE AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts.
April.

The Nature of a Security-Holding Company.
The Awakening of Harisburg, Penn. J. H. McFarland.
The Expansion of the American Shipyard. Illus. A. Goodrich.
A Chinese Newspaper in America. M. Pixley.
Tolstoy. Illus. H. D. Sedgwick, Jun.
China and Europe Face to Face. J. Ralph.
Mr. Hugh H. Hanna. With Portrait.
The Transformation of the Desert. Illus. R. T. Hill.
What the Lightning Flash reveals. Illus. P. S. Fiske.
"Who is Nixon?" With Portrait. F. Matthews.
Mr. Williams and the Chemical Bank. E. Lefevre.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. May.
The Religious Value of a Journey through the Holy Land. Illus. Rev. J.
Kelman.

My Experiences as a Lecturer; Interview with Coulson Kernahan. Illus.
A Chat with Mr. E. H. Lemare, Organist. Illus.
Christianity and Business Life. A. E. Fletcher.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. May.

Harry Furniss at Home. Illus. Miss Isabel Brooke-Alden.
A Holiday in Norway. Illus. Dora M. Jones.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—CARL HEYMANN,
BERLIN. 3 Mks. Nos. 3-4.

1 s in America. H. W. Macrosty.

1 s Reform. E. Bernstein.

1 sian Agricultural Labourers. Dr. J. Bunzel.

1 s n Factory Inspectors in Switzerland. Dr. F. Schuler.

Deutsche Monatschrift.—LÜTZOWSTR. 43, BERLIN. 2 Mks. April.
The United States at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. K.
Haebler.

The Government of Colonies. P. Zorn.
The Development of Industries and Engineering Training. R. A. Ziese.
Nietzsche and Germany. A. Bartels.
Fedor Flinzer. V. Blüthgen.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.
6 Mks. per qr. April.

My Confession of Faith. Dr. Bosse.
Gen. and Adm. Albrecht von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.
Physics and Economics. Prof. L. Pfaunder.
Literature and the Public. R. von Gutschall.
Right and Left: a Study. Prof. A. Seeligmüller.
Diseases of Poets. O. Behaghel.
Giuseppe Verdi. B. Geiger.
The Nobel Institute. J. H. van t'Hoff.
Unpublished Reminiscences of Rachel. Dr. Cabanès.
Greek Philosophy before Socrates. C. Waddington.
Causes and Natural Law. Dr. B. Weinstein.
The Duel. C. von Rüts.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. April.
Grand Duke Frederick of Baden. Prof. O. Lorenz.
The Siemens Brothers. R. Ehrenberg.
The Novel in Early Christian Literature. E. von Dobschütz.
Johann Gustav Droysen and Felix Mendelssohn. Prof. G. Droysen.
German Culture in the United States; and the Germanic Museum at Harvard. Prof. K. Francke.
Jan van Eyck. W. von Siedlitz.

Kultur.—JOS. ROTH, VIENNA. 8 Mks. 50 Pf. per ann. April.
Ideals of Culture. Dr. R. von Kralik.
The Philosophy of Astronomy. A. Müller.
Reminiscences Contd. Jos. Freiherr von Helfert.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. April.
Some Interiors. Illus. H. E. von Berlepsch.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. April.

Nord und Süd, 1877-1902. Dr. Paul Lindau.
Goethe's Satanology in "Faust." K. Fischer.
A Second Conversation with Mucius Scaevola. A. Wilbrandt.
Sceptre and Magic Wand. G. Gerland.
Twenty-Five Years Ago. L. Pietsch.
Reminiscences of Paris. Dr. Paul Lindau.
Adolf Wilbrandt. With Portrait. H. Lindau.
Bismarck Abroad. B. Gebhardt.
Anna Rothe. E. Bohn.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—LÜTZOWSTR. 85a, BERLIN. 50 Pf. April.
Social Democracy and Labour. A. von Elm.
The Latest Development of French Social Democracy. E. Bernstein.
The Religious Problem in Socialism. Paul Göhre.
Dangerous Tendencies of Trade Unionism. Dr. A. Südekum.
Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.
1 Mk. Heft 9.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Illus. A. O. Klausmann.
German Colonists in Venezuela. Illus. P. Remer.
The Nile Country. Illus. K. Zitelmann.
The German-American Cable. Illus. O. Jentsch.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG.
26 Mks. per ann. April.

Tolsto. Illus. G. Barth.
Ancient Greek Sculpture. Illus. Contd. W. Amelung.
Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF
UND HÄRTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. April.
Hasse on Mozart. H. Kretschmar.
Music in France. J. G. Prod'homme.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Art du Théâtre.—51, RUE DES ECOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c. April.
F. de Curel's "La Fille Sauvage." Illus. D. Bussan.
"Madame Tallien." Illus. A. P. de Lannoy.

Association Catholique.—14, RUE DE L'ABAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. April.
The Agricultural Evolution. Marquis de La Tour du Pin Chambly.
A Social Programme. J. E. Fidaol.
Workmen's Insurance. L. de Seilhac.
Workmen's Accident Insurance in Luxembourg. E. Prüm.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 20 frs. per ann. April.
The Confessions of M. Veressey. M. Reader.
Fighting in Modern War. A. Veuglaire.
Behramji Malabari. E. Tissot.
The Conquest of the Air. Concl. C. Bühner.
France, 1871-1873. Concl. A. Bertrand.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLEME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. April 10.
The National Assembly at Bordeaux. Vte. de Meaux.
The Increase of Crime and the Diminution of Repression. H. Joly.
The Anti-Slav Society of France. J. Darcy.
Verdi. C. Bellaigues.
Economics and the Social Movement. A. Béchaux.

April 25.
Is the Army the Nation? General Bourrelly.
The Americanisation of the World. A. Leger.
Franz Liszt and Princess Carolyne de Sayn-Wittgenstein. Mario Andrée.
The Re-enlistment of Ordinary Soldiers.
Franz von Lenbach.
The Fight against Consumption in Germany. L. Fiedler.

Journal des Economistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 fr. 50 c. April.

Progressive Taxation and Arbitrary Taxation in 1793. C. Gomel.
The Torrens Act and the Algerian Financial Delegates. D. Peyrot.

Mercure de France.—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ-ST.-GERMAIN, PARIS. 2 frs. April.

Watteau in Paris. V. Josz.
The Esoteric Ritual and Code of the Boxers. L. Charpentier.

Minerva.—4, RUE LE GOFF, PARIS. 2 fr. April 1.
Mirabeau and Julie. Contd.
André Chénier. E. Estève.
Artistic Education and Women. L. Dimier.
Narcisse Quellien. C. le Goffic.

April 15.
The Marquis de Morès. Maurice Barrès.
M. Bodley and Gabriel Hanotaux on France.
The Politics of the Balkans. C. Loiseau.
Mirabeau and Julie. Contd.
Cecil Rhodes. A. Bordeaux.
Félix Buhot. Illus. A. Fontaine.

Monde Moderne.—5, RUE ST. BENOÎT, PARIS. 75 c. April 1.
Trieste. Illus. J. Lairy.
Mortefontaine and the Joseph Bonaparte Society. Illus. G. Stenger.
Art Metalwork. Illus. Comtesse de Magallon.
Snakes and Snake Venom. Illus. A. Fureteur.
April 15.

The Houses of Mme. de Sévigné. Illus. G. de Beauvregard.
Adolphe Yvon. Illus. R. Peyre.
Arenenberg. Illus. L. Chevallier.
Saint Pierre. Illus. L. Berthaut.

Nouvelle Revue.—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. April 1.

The Revision of the German Tariff. A. Raffalovich.
The British Zollverein. F. Nief.
America in Cuba. A. Savine.
Teototalism in Russia. A. Borzenko.

April 15.
Some Important Algerian Problems. A. de Pouvoirville.
The Effect of the Press on Crime. Dr. Icard.
Cecil Rhodes. L. Jadot.
The Italian Divorce Laws. Raqueni.
Sienkiewicz. G. Kahn.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE BONAPARTE, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.

France and Korea. C. Lemire.
Transformation of Colonial Banks. J. Franconie.
The Financial Crisis in Germany. R. Moreux.
The Maritime Expansion of Russia. D. Bellet.

April 15.
England and Nigeria. A. Terrier.
The Franco-Russian Alliance in the Far East.
The Future of Africa. G. Hanotaux.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.

Labour Prohibitions. J. de Bruignac.
Labour Syndicates. M. Dufourmantelle.

April 16.
Women and Social Action. F. Chéysson.
Priests and the Co-operative Movement. L. de Besse.

La Revue.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.

England's Wounds. J. Finot.
Wheat-Growing in France. A. Larbalétrier.
Nervous Vibration. H. de Varigny.
Women of Letters in Germany. Illus. C. Simond.
Intellectual Spain. F. Candil.
French Literature To-day. G. Pellissier.
Adolphe Brissou. F. Lolée.

April 15.
What is Religion? Count L. Tolstoy.
England's Doctors and Remedies. J. Finot.
Child Usurers. L. Ferriani.
"Ollantaig"; a Drama of the Incas. Illus. L. Charpentier.
Max Nordau, Dramatist. G. Trarieux.
The Teaching of French in the United States. Mme. C. Duby.
The Heart and Surgery. Dr. R. Romme.

Revue de l'Art.—28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 c. April.
Portraits of Fools, Dwarfs, etc., in Spain. Illus. Paul Lafond.
English Women and their Painters. Contd. Illus. H. Bouchot.
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. Illus. Contd. A. Rivoire.
The Musée Carnavalet. Illus. Contd. J. de Boisjolin.
The Art of Wood-Engraving. Illus. E. Dacier.
Portraits of Gonzales Coques at the Cassel Musée. Illus. F. Courboin.

Revue Blanche.—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.

Nationalism. T. Duret.
The Idea of Perfection in Education. H. Roorda van Eysinga.

April 15.
The Constituent Assembly and Conspiration. H. Lasvignes.

Revue Chrétienne.—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.

12 frs. 50 c. per ann. April.
Victor Hugo. E. Dubedout.
Teachers in Girls' Schools. Fanny André.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. April 1.
Colonial Evolution. R. Millet.
Luxembourg and the Prince of Orange. P. de Ségur.
The Women of Little Russia. Th. Beaton.
Aimée de Coigny: a Life of Love. E. Lamy.
Belli; a Roman Port. E. Haguenin.

April 15.
Aimée de Coigny. Contd. E. Lamy.
The Irish Renaissance. L. Paul-Dubois.
Luxembourg and the Prince of Orange. Contd. P. de Ségur.
The Artifices of the Toilette. Comte de Saporta.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 30 frs. per ann. April.

David Ricardo. H. Denis.
Modern Capitalism in France. Concl'd. H. Hauser.
The Social Role of Alcohol. A. Forel.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. April.
The Lake Chad Region. With Map. A. Montell.
Roumania. L. Paquier.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann. April.

Anti-Clericalism. C. Worst.
The Eloquence of Lamartine. F. Loise.
Fouché and Bernadotte. Concl'd. H. Primault.
Sugar in 1902. F. Vergauwen.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. April 1.

Freethought and the Civil Code. Mgr. Fèvre.
The Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1682. Contd. C. Davin.
Rome, Nov. 1901. C. Vigneron.
Protestantism and the French People. Mgr. Fèvre.

April 15.
The Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1682. Contd. C. Davin.
Protestantism and the French People. Contd. Mgr. J. Fèvre.
The Anglo-Japanese Treaty. J. de Cloture.
The English in Persia and in Turkey. A. Lepage.

Revue de Paris.—UNWIN. 60 frs. per ann. April 1.
From Witebsk to Béreşina. A. de Pastoret.
The Debuts of an Embassy. Bilot.

Victor Hugo. F. Gregh.
Notes on Baron and Baroness de Staël. C. Baille.
Return of the Court to Peking. X.X.X.

April 15.
General Strasbourg. A. Chuquet.
Nietzsche's Philosophical Testament. H. Lichtenberg.
Nicolas I. and France. E. Haumont.
Foreign Questions of the Hour. V. Bérard.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 3 frs. April.

The Triumph of the Classics and Liberal Studies in Germany. A. Fouillée.
The Industrial Use of Alcohol.
The Brussels Conference and the Taxation of Sugar. G. Blondel.
The Political Psychology of the American People. T. Ferneul.
Reform of Justices of the Peace. L. Pabon.

Revue Socialiste.—27, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. April.
Social Ideas and Economic Facts in the Twentieth Century. Contd. G. Sorel.

Dr. Leven. A. Naquet.
The Socialist Novel, 1895-1900. M. A. Léfond.
The German Socialist Party. Concl'd. E. Millaud.

Revue Universelle.—17, RUE MONTFARNASSE, PARIS. 75 c. April 1.
Aurès and Zab Cherghil. Illus. A. Dupouy.
April 15.

Falguère. Illus.
Brahminism. Illus. L. de Millone.
Legislative Assemblies. F. Maury.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann. April.

Certificates of Elementary Classes in 1901. A. Fingnet.

"Salammbô." A. Weil.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—4, RUE DU FRONTISPIÈRE, BRUSSELS. 1 fr. 50 c. April.

Guillaume Tiberghien. L. Leclère.
The Social and Economic Idea of History and Law. G. Des Mares.

Université Catholique.—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per half-year. April.

Thomas Aquinas. C. F. Bellet.
Evolution. Contd. A. L. Donnadieu.
Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcey.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Quilivà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIFETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per ann. April 5.

A Conservative Policy in Italy.
Pius VII. and Joachim Murat. Contd.
Letter of Leo XIII. to the Bishops of the Latin Church in Greece.
Dr. Hedley on Evolution and Dogma.

April 19.
Letter of Leo XIII. to the Catholic World.
On the Education of Ecclesiastical Students.
The Folly of Divorce.
The False Demetrius; an Episode in Russian History.

Emporium.—BERGAMO. April.

J. F. Raffaelli. Illus. V. Pica.
A Life of Christ in Sixth Century Mosaics. Illus. C. Ricci.
Henri de Régnier. With Portraits. Remy de Gourmont.
Wanderings in Roumania. Illus. B. de Luca.
An Eighteenth Century Lombard Villa. Illus. E. Gussalli.
Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per ann. April 1.
Domenico Morelli. With Portrait. Senator P. Villari.
Women's Education in the United States. Prof. A. Mosso.
The Traffic in Italian Girls. Marquis Paulucci de Calboli.
Custom-House Problems. Luigi Luzzatti.
The Economic Invasion of America. G. M. Fiamingo.
Tolstoy and the Present Disturbances in Russia. Illus. Prof. Chiappelli.
Cecil Rhodes. Illus. C. Paladini.
The Economic Ransom of South Italy. Maggiorino Ferraris.

April 16.
Recent Social Legislation in France. R. dalla Volta.
Recent German Fiction. Illus. G. Menasci.

Taxation Reform; the Problem of the Day. E. Daneo.
The Oldest Tomb in the Roman Forum. F. Barnabì.
The Tripoli Danger. Prof. C. Lombroso.

Nuova Parola.—VIA DEL MORTARO 23, ROME. 18 frs. per ann. April.
Victor Hugo and Tolstoy. The Editor.
The Genius of Victor Hugo. L. Luzzatti.
The Sentiment of Victor Hugo. A. Fogazzaro.
Positivism; the Gospel of the Century. A. Cervesato.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann. April 1.

Charles Albert. Contd. Senator G. di Revel.
Pastoral Letter on Strikes. Mgr. Bonomelli.
The Value of Repentance. Dora Melegari.
Memoirs of the Duke of Persigny. G. Grabinski.

Riforma Sociale.—ASA ROUX E VIARENGO, TURIN. 12.50 frs. per ann. April 15.
An Introduction to Socialist Systems. Prof. V. Pareto.
Notes on City Life. Prof. G. Ferroglio.
A Note on the Taxation of Corn. E. Giretti.

Rivista Moderna.—VIA MILANO 37, ROME. April.
The Meeting at Venice. XXX.
The Famine in India. A. Agristi.
The Grimm Cure of Army Espionage. L. Chernerewski.

Rivista per le Signorine.—MILAN. 12.50 frs. per ann. April.
Literary Vagabondage. E. Zorcoli.
A Spring Symphony. Maria Antelling.
Adelaide Ristori. C. d'Ormeville.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Cludad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per ann. April 5.

The Formula of the Union of Catholics. C. M. Sienz.
Dynamic Meteorology. Angel Rodriguez de Prada.
Final Causes in Science. Z. M. Nuñez.
Chronicles of the Royal Library of the Escorial. Benigno Fernandez.

España Moderna.—CUESTO DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID. 40 pesetas per ann. April.

Ancient and Modern Conquerors. Francisco Sosa.
The Duchy of Canovas. E. Canovas del Castillo.
Who was the Founder of Periodical Literature? Juan Perez de Guzman.
The Role of Great Men in History. E. Gonzalez Blanco.

Nuestra Tiempo.—FUENCARRAL 114, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann. No. 15.
The Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Baron de Sacro Lirio.
The Construction of the Future Naval Squadron. L. Cabillo.

The Dismemberment of South America. S. Perez Triana.
Catalonian Metallurgy and the Strike. G. Graell.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. April 15.

M. Thiers as an Historian. Juan Ortega Rubio.
Bilbao as It is and as It may be. Leopoldo Pedreira.
Studies in Anthropology and Sociology. M. G. Maestre.
Proudhon. U. Gonzalez Serrano.

Revista Portuguesa.—RUA NOVA DO ALMADA 74, LISBON. 15 frs. per ann. No. 54.

Annual Value of Commerce with the Colonies, 1890-1899. J. de Sousa.
Delimitation of Portuguese Guinea; the Campaign of 1901. J. de Sousa.
Observations on the Portuguese Navy. Pedro Diniz.
Protective Measures against Malaria in Hot Climates. Adolpho Sarmiento.
How the Colonies are progressing. J. Barbosa de Bettencourt.

DÜSSELDORF

ON THE RHINE.

EXHIBITION OF Industry and Fine Art.

OPEN FROM MAY TO OCTOBER.

PATRON: HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

2,500 Exhibitors.

Among them FR. KRUPP, EHRHARDT, BOCHUMER VEREIN, GUTEHOFFNUNGS-HUTTE, ASSOCIATION OF MINES, all in their own pavilions; besides every firm of reputation in Rhineland and Westphalia.

Of Interest to English-Speaking Peoples.

The Exhibition has many attractions to *English-speaking peoples*. It will show the great progress which Germany has made in Engineering and Industry, and will, therefore, interest all *commercial competitors* and everyone who studies *Scientific and Industrial progress*.

There will also be a *National Exhibition of German Art*, the largest of the kind ever brought together.

The BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL at Düsseldorf, in a report on the Exhibition, says:—

“It is the duty of the British people to go and judge for themselves as to how far they are equal to or in advance of the Germans.”

The Exhibition occupies 150 acres, immediately on the borders of the Rhine.

NUMEROUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIREWORKS BY BROCK'S.

Numerous Congresses.

International Shipping Congress, Society of German Engineers, Society of German Electrical Engineers, Iron and Steel Institute, Shipbuilding Society in connection with American Society of Naval Engineers, English Naval Architects, French Association Technique Maritime, etc.

The Exhibition will be a source of instruction as well as entertainment to visitors. Düsseldorf is a very beautiful city, the surroundings are picturesque, and the Rhine, on which the city stands, is an inexhaustible source of pleasure and a delightful highway for tourists.

The city is well provided with first-class Hotels and Restaurants.

Düsseldorf is in touch with easy means of communication, not only throughout Germany, but also throughout Europe. Its proximity to the great railway centre of Cologne makes it easily accessible from all quarters.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 11.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of May 10, 1902.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY: PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

ON April 19th it was announced that "as a measure of self-preservation" Mr. Pierpont Morgan had persuaded the White Star and four other British companies plying across the Atlantic to enter into a gigantic Navigation Syndicate, for the purpose of reducing expenses. The Syndicate will have a capital of £34,000,000.

THE SHIPS COMBINED.

The British lines amalgamating are the White Star Line, the Leyland Line, the Wilson Furness Leyland Line, the Dominion Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, and the Red Star Line. These lines fly the British flag and sail from this country; although the terms of the combination provide for their retaining the British flag, and the management of the lines being continued by the present owners in this country, they will, however, be little more than what is generally known in the trade as loading and passengers' brokers. The policy of the combination will be controlled in New York, and as the company will be registered in America, the British flag could be very easily replaced if circumstances required it by the flag of any other nation. The British lines outside the combination at present are the Cunard, Wilson, and Anchor Lines to America, and the Allan and Elder Dempster Lines to Canada and America; but it is reported that the Cunard Line will soon be added to the combination, and in course of time the other lines may be compelled in self-defence to join it. The movement may, therefore, result in the transfer and control of all the Atlantic lines to America.

POSSIBLE RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

THE Navigation Syndicate hopes to work in connection with the great American railroads. There can hardly be any doubt, says the *Daily News*, that the next link to be acquired will be certain selected English trunk railways. The London and South Western Railway was reported to have already received overtures, though this is officially denied. About a year ago it was rumoured that the Great Central was to be bought by American financiers. With the South Western and the Great Central working harmoniously the combine would have two splendid inlets, not only to London, but to the whole of England.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT FOR JOHN BULL.

I the *Empire Review* for May Mr. E. M. Lacy, C.E., has a paper on "The Americanisation of British Electric Enterprise" which contains a good deal of comfort for John Bull. Mr. Lacy does not believe that we are inferior to the Americans and Germans in electrical matters. He declares from personal experience that it is a calumny to assert that British manufacturers adhere to "rule of thumb" methods. With a few unimportant exceptions the whole of the electrical works in this country are engaged by British firms, and neither on the Continent

nor in America have high-speed engines been built which can compete in design or working with the British article. The steam-turbine is a British invention, and its uses for electrical generation are undeniable. With regard to dynamo construction foreigners are in advance only as far as concerns certain special types, for which there has hitherto been little demand in this country. In cable construction we hold our own, though, of course, we cannot compete abroad owing to hostile tariffs. Mr. Lacy says that the power-cost per train mile on the City and South London Railway with British plant is less than half of that on the Central London line, which has American plant and American methods. So far as British electrical enterprise is losing ground, it is due to three causes. The first is want of financial assistance from British capitalists and investors. Foreigners are better off in this respect, and they are, therefore, able to take payment partly in shares. The second cause is that the municipalities, and especially the L.C.C., impose conditions as to wages, etc., from which foreigners are exempt. The third cause Mr. Lacy declares to be the Trades Unionist with his restriction of output.

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN COMPETITION.

MR. W. WENDLANDT, General Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association in Berlin, maintains that the Americans by insisting upon the extreme policy of Protection are necessitating a corresponding reconstruction of commercial laws by other Powers. As soon as Europe proceeds with the same indifference to the interests of others that America has shown the inevitable result will be an industrial crisis of dimensions which the world has hitherto never seen. After describing the American tariff in detail, he then describes what he anticipates will be the retaliatory policy adopted in Europe:—

The characteristic of the American peril is that it does not menace any single European country, but all European commercial states alike, and, last but not least, the United States itself. The natural consequence of this condition of affairs is that it creates the necessity for common resistance on the part of all the states affected by it against the common aggressor.

Historically, the idea of a European customs union is about twenty years old.

In 1879, when Bismarck was preparing the new German tariff, the French were the first to suggest a combination of the middle European states against the American peril. This idea, emanating from the French political economist, G. de Molinari, was again taken up by the International Agricultural Congress in Pesth in 1885. When the McKinley tariff went into effect, in the fall of 1890, it produced indignation in all the more important European states, and new voices were raised for a general commercial union of Europe. At the International Agricultural Congress of Pesth in 1896 the idea was again taken up.

Since 1897, the idea of common resistance to the American policy of prohibitive duties has not been abandoned in the states of Europe, but has been vigorously discussed on all sides.

The idea of a European customs union supported by English statesmen will not again disappear from the scene.

THE TRIUMPHS OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

IN one thing our American competitors beat us hands down. In the art of blowing their own trumpets no race excels our energetic descendants. Judging from the cartoons which are found in the American papers, one would imagine that the United States had simply annexed the whole trade of John Bull. This, indeed, is frankly asserted by some of the artists, who are amusing themselves by ministering to the vanity of Uncle Sam. Mr. Oppen, for instance, has begun in the *New York Journal* a series of cartoons entitled "Old Stars and Stripes, the Business Detective. A thrilling tale of the Coronation." I reproduce some of them here to go with the letter-press as illustrating the methods by which the Americans are accustomed to satirise John Bull and to plume themselves upon their own infinite superiority.



I.

"Ha, ha, ha!—hit's the funniest thing that hever Hi see!"

These words were spoken by a thick-set, beetle-browed person in top-boots and a waistcoat made of a British flag. He was showing a portrait of Whitelaw Reid, in Coronation costume, to His Gracious Majesty Edward the Seventh, who was laughing heartily, while the Court attendants gleefully shouted: "We've got the laugh hon them bloomin' Yankees!"

"Wa-a-l, I guess not, b'gosh!"

All eyes were turned toward a magnificent-looking individual with chin whiskers, who had entered unobserved.

"Now, then, gents," he continued, producing a large book and a sample case, "I'm ready to take orders for all your Coronation supplies, including robes, crowns, battle-axes, tin swords, nickel-plated helmets and red feathers. I make everything, and I've grabbed the British trade!"

"Ha!" cried the thick-set man in a tone of baffled rage, "Hi know 'im! 'E's my 'ated rival, Old Stars-and-Stripes, the Business Detective!"



II.

"I am a British subject!"

As William Waldorf Astor spoke these words he shook hands warmly with a beefy-looking person in a red coat. Then, turning to the domestics, who stood respectfully lined up in the background, he continued: "Attention! we will now rehearse the Cliveden yell for the Coronation; now then, altogether!"

Throwing back their heads, the footmen shouted in chorus: "'E's hall right! 'Oo's hall right? HEDWARD! Down with Hamerica! Siss, boom, ah!"

"Very good, very good, indeed. I have no use whatever for the United States," said Mr. Astor, loftily.

"You haven't, eh? Wa'al, I dunno!"

Every one turned with astonishment, as the speaker, a distinguished-looking individual with chin whiskers, entered, unannounced. Producing an enormous bunch of bank notes, the stranger handed them to Mr. Astor, with the remark:

"Here's your last month's rent from your tenement-house properties in New York City. Give me a receipt, please."

"Ha!" hissed the beefy-looking man, starting back. "'Ere 'e is again! Hi cawn't hescape 'im! Hit's Old Stars-and-Stripes, the Business Detective!"



III.

"Hist! Don't say a word! The plot is complete; hit, can't fail! We'll harness the United States hof Hamerica, an' take their 'ole bloomin' bag of tricks!"

These menacing words were spoken in a low, hissing voice by a stocky-built person with small mutton-chop whiskers and top boots. His hearers, the Markis of Sawlsberry and Joe Chamberlain, listened with breathless interest.

"We'll begin with this scheme of Rhodes', of placing a 'undred Hamerican students at Hoxford," continued the stocky person, "then we'll foller hit hup by sendin' the Prince o' Wales hover hon a visit, an' by the time the Coronation comes along the United States won't be nothink but a houtlying subu-b of the British Hemptire! 'Ere's a hode I've composed hon the Prince's visit!"

"A what?" asked his listeners, in astonishment.

"A hode—ho-dee-hee, hode," replied the stocky person, angrily. "This is the way hit goes:—

"Prince 'Enry's visit to Huncle Sam

Into hinsignificance pales

B'side the proposed Hamerican trip

Hof of the bloomin' Prince of Wales.

"Ow's that?" he asked, triumphantly.

"It's the worst I ever heard!"

His eyes were turned to the speaker, a magnificent-looking individual, with handsome chin whiskers, who had entered unannounced.

"Now, John," continued the newcomer, "let's get down to business. I've grabbed your trade, and I'm going to give a Grand American Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, May to September, 1902. My exhibits will include American machinery, locomotives, automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines, cotton, timber, ores, tobacco, canned goods, drugs, carriages, harness, furniture, lighting and heating appliances, painting, sculpture, architecture, and everything else. Here's a prospectus. It may interest you."

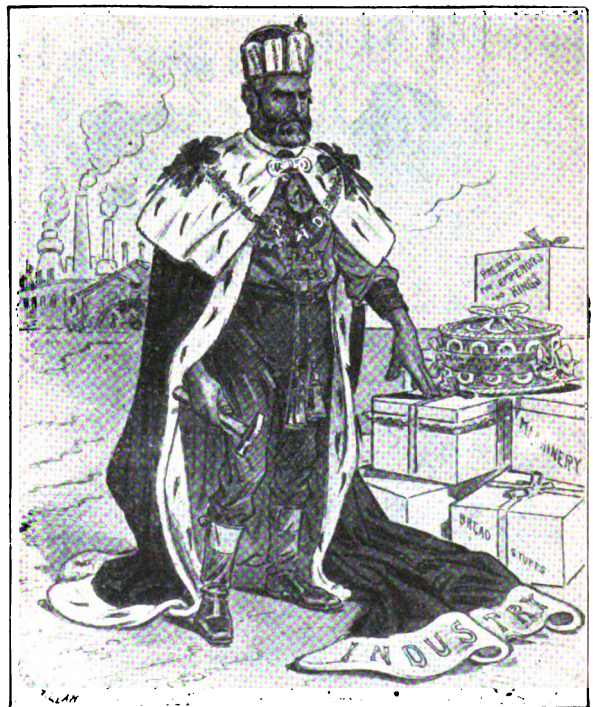
"Foiled again!" shrieked the stocky-built person; "hit's my ated badv'sary, Hold Stars-and-Stripes, the Business De...!"

Mr. Oppen's pencil is inexhaustible. He is never so happy as when he is illustrating in one way or another the fact that the Americans lead the world.



The Champion Ped.

He leads the Procession in the Walking Match o. Nations.



A more serious cartoon, which is less of a caricature than those of Mr. Oppen, is Mr. Gillam's picture (in *Judge*) of the American prince who is invading Europe.

THE TYRANNIES OF TRUSTS.

PUBLIC opinion in America on the subject of Trusts has undergone strangely violent variations. At one time the Trusts were regarded with indifference, then with alarm, then political economists set to work to prove that the Trust was the natural and legitimate development of industrial enterprise. A writer in the supplemental edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" points out that Trusts have an immense advantage in cheapening production, and in so cutting down prices. Success in business is largely an affair of management, and when you get your best manager, the more extensive the area over which he exercises his genius the better. Besides, when there is a great amalgamation it will be found that each of the amalgamated firms has a speciality in which it excels all its rivals. When the Trust is formed, the special excellence of each is generalised for the benefit of all; and so forth, and so forth.

It would seem from the news of last month that the Americans are beginning to relapse into the former stage of alarm. The operation of the Meat Trust, which has driven up the price of beef not only in the Union but also in the United Kingdom, is sufficient to illustrate the power of such an organisation controlling, as it does, the beef, pork, and mutton of the New World. The *North American* of April 7th has a very spirited cartoon, reproduced herewith, which expresses in vigorous fashion the popular sentiment on the subject of the gigantic organisation that at a word reduces or increases the price of one of the great necessities of life.



[Journal.]

The Ox-Topus.

[New York.]

Another cartoon in the *Denver Post* presents in an even more picturesque and vivid fashion the way in which the consumer suffers at the hands of the Meat Trust.

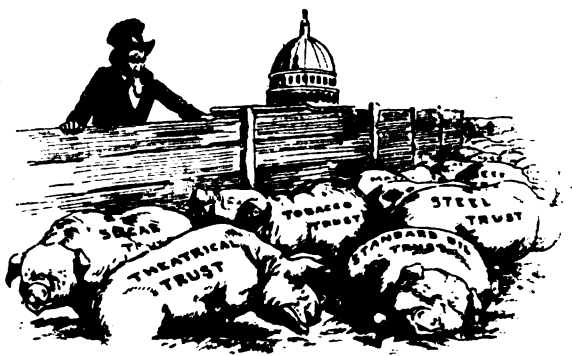


[Post.]

Now the Meat Trust takes a Turn.

[Denver.]

A less alarmist, but nevertheless uneasy, note is sounded by other American papers. *Life*, for instance, represents Uncle Sam looking over the fence where he keeps his Trust Hogs, and, seeing their number and dimensions, he muses as to whether he is not overdoing this business.

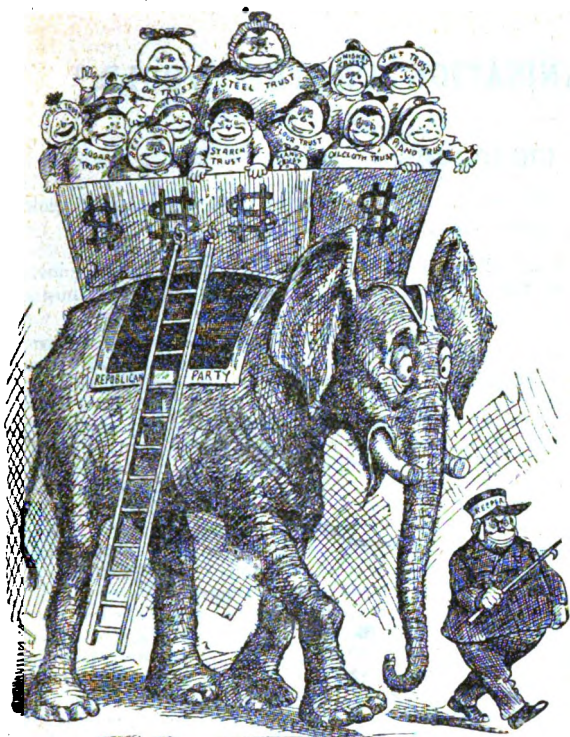


[Life.]

[New York.]

"Isn't it just possible that I'm Overdoing this Business?"

A more humorous note is struck by Mr. Oppen of the *New York Journal*, who represents the Republican Party as the pride of the Zoo, under the guidance of Mr. Hanna, its keeper, carrying all the Trusts on a crowded palanquin.



Journal.]

[New York]

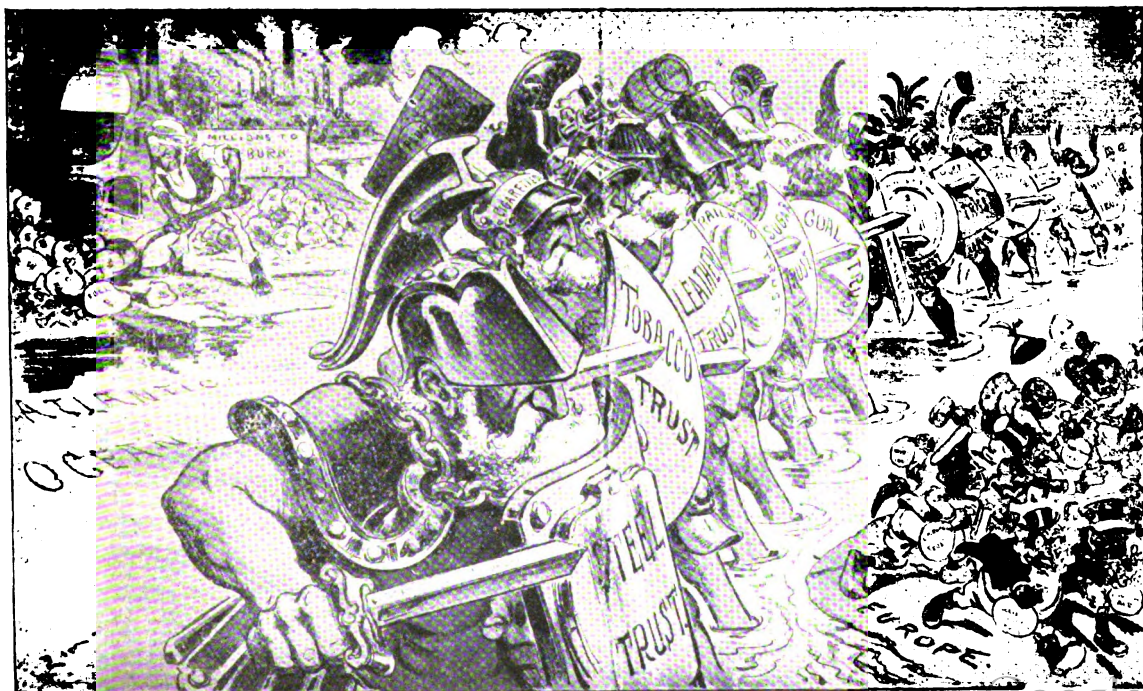
The Infants Love to Ride on Him.

The same idea is handled by the same artist without any party allusion in the cartoon entitled "The Reflections of a Family Man," in which Uncle Sam begins to discover that his family is growing too large.



UNCLE SAM: "I'm fond of children, but these infant industries are gettin' a little too numerous!"

On the other hand an attempt is to be noted here and there to reconcile the American public to the amalgamations by representing the Trusts as an irresistible army of gladiators destined to discomfit all foreign rivals. This is expressed very forcibly in a cartoon which is reproduced from *Judge*.



Judge.]

Digitized by Google [New York]

The Trusts will Fight Uncle Sam's Fight against Europe.

MORE ABOUT "THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD."

SOME FRENCH CRITICISMS.

THE French commentators upon "The Americanisation of the World" subject the book to a somewhat severe handling, as may be seen from the extracts quoted below.

M. FINOT'S OBJECTIONS.

M. JEAN FINOT, the brilliant editor of *La Revue*, takes occasion to traverse the main contention of the book in the second part of his article on "L'Angleterre Malade" in the issue of April 15th. The remedies which he uses to cure her do not include Americanisation. It seemed to him that Mr. Carnegie's idea of John Bull and Uncle Sam rejoining hands might have been treated as a millionaire's fantasy; but, he says, when Mr. Stead in "The Americanisation of the World" begins to talk in this style and the subject is discussed in England, it is time for Frenchmen to think about it. I have quoted so many uncomplimentary criticisms about myself that I hope my readers will pardon the quotation of the much too kindly eulogies of my distinguished *confrère* :—

The Americanisation of the world, says M. Finot, is without doubt the most eloquent and complete piece of pleading that has ever appeared on the subject. Its author is not only one of the ablest and most admired publicists in the civilised world, but he is one of the most courageous and noble characters possessed by the England of our days. According to the American definition, Mr. Stead belongs to those journalists who not only inform us about politics, but also make them at their own expense. Everyone knows about his admirable activity before, during, and after the Hague Conference. Nor will the advocates of international justice forget his campaign in favour of the Boers. When the infatuation for Chamberlain has disappeared, with its last illusion, England will gratefully remember the part chosen by this rare writer (*crivain d'élite*), who, at the cost of his fortune and his popularity, would have stopped the war and proved to his country that the path she was following was nowise that of duty and honour. It is with sincere gratitude that England will then salute, in the person of Mr. Stead, the representative of those great and good men who there, as everywhere else, without exception of race or country, are always in an infinite minority. Overpowered by the force of jingoism, by the evil instincts of the masses so easily inflamed and turned to the bad, called a crank and a mischievous fool, Stead will again become one of the recognised leaders of his country, just as his *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* serves it as the home of ideas at once generous and utilitarian. Alarmed by the dangers incurred by the country, he realised the painful necessity of sacrificing on the altar of salvation all the susceptibilities of her haughty or morbid pride. His direct mind goes straight to the main point, which is, "Let us become a State of the American Union!"

Then follows a recapitulation of the main argument of the book. M. Finot next asks, Has this dream of federation any chance of success? "Two arguments may be put forth for its possibility, we are told: a common stock and a common language. But the first is based, it seems to us, on a fiction, the second on moving sand."

M. Finot proceeds to argue that there are an enormous number of foreign elements in the States, that the English immigration is decreasing and the foreign increasing out of all proportion. "Now the proportion of English blood will go on diminishing. The natality of Great Britain, which has greatly fallen off, will not allow her to send any surplus population to the United States, and while Slav, German, Italian, and Scandinavian immigrants are rushing to conquer the New World, the English there will

gradually form a sort of little islet, more and more invaded by the ever-increasing waves of the invasion of hostile or indifferent peoples."

The Yankee of to-day, moreover, has nothing in common with the Englishman of Great Britain. Neither from an anthropological point of view nor intellectually does he recall his elder or younger brother of the Old World. And for a very good reason. Of the seventy-six millions of his present inhabitants there are about ten million Germans, nearly four million Irish, one-and-a-half million Poles, about ten million negroes, etc. These observations are made by an American:—Left to themselves and deprived of the permanent invasion of immigrants, the Americans would in every way tend to become in the third generation physically similar to the Redskins. Their mentality is different, and their ways are radically opposed to those of the English. What is there more in common between the English and Americans than between the latter and the Germans and French? . . . It is the American climate, the configuration of his soil, the feverish activity, brought about under the influence of his economic conditions, which fashion the individual, and give him a special impress, an American impress, and one which is in no wise that of an Englishman, a Frenchman, or of a German, who, each in their turn, show the same tendency to reflect the influence of America in the second generation.

There remains a common language. It is at once too much and too little. The Roumanians speak French as well as the Belgians. Can a special or inevitable tendency towards federation, based on this principle, be deduced therefrom? After all, what material interest would the Yankee have in entering this combination, which would be a real surprise-box for the future? This marriage would, before everything, impose on him the heavy burden of defending his cavilling, quarrelsome and aggressive wife, whose fits of ill-humour and misunderstandings would of necessity become also those of the United States. The idyll of the union would, moreover, most probably irritate his other mistresses, who are not less beautiful and powerful. He might do without their "hearts," but if their purses and markets were closed, it would call for reflection. After all, has not England committed the great fault of delivering herself over body and soul to her suitor long before marriage? The ceremony being thus postponed after the consummation, is there not risk of its never taking place?

"England," says M. Finot, "is so stuffed with American products that she can hardly take in any more. The United States would not have much to gain from us, and would have much to lose from Europe. We shall not see them risking their commercial prosperity in this way and their good relations with their other clients and 'consumers' to please one who of necessity must remain faithful to them!"

M. Finot feels he must forbid the banns. "A marriage between a parvenu and the descendant of 'peux' o ten ends in a certain degree of happiness." But two such unequal and dissimilar countries as England and America—never! "Mr. Stead's idea," he says, "demands a heroic effort and the superhuman self-denial of a whole nation," and for this reason it will never take place:—

The English historians of the future will nevertheless pay their tribute of admiration to this bold attempt to transform mortal wounds into a centre of life and youth. Courageous and great, it shows that old Albion seems imbued with the need for breaking with the encumbrances of the past and accommodating herself to the new conditions of her existence.

No, Americanisation is not one of the medicines which M. Finot would give England to heal her of her malady, so that she may no longer hobble through the world like a wounded soldier "with two legs amputated or condemned." To him it means from bad to worse. Likewise Protection, while the cry of "Back to the land" is hardly to be realised. What puzzles our French critic most is that we can apparently spend so much more than our annual income, and yet remain a leading financial Power. Protection will enrage the United States, long accustomed to think it impossible for Great Britain; it will make Germany her deadly enemy. Our decadence largely comes from our being too fond of wealth. While our colonies and our national wealth increased, our "international sociability" decreased; we became hated and isolated. We want more ideality. With us it would be impossible for a statesman to spend his time practising an unrealised ideal, like M. Bourgeois, with his gospel of solidarity, which, says M. Finot, is a great defect in us. We must learn to perceive something beyond our mere material interest. We shall have to cherish some ideals and cultivate "international sociability." We shall come out of our troubles much the better for them: "The England of the Twentieth Century, although far more feeble than that of the Nineteenth, will be more humane, more lovable, and therefore more loved."

"MR. STEAD AMERICAN."

The *Européen* (Paris) has a very long review of the book. It remarks that once America was the Cinderella of the family, but like Cinderella she has not turned out badly. Mr. Stead, says the *Européen*, does not spare his countrymen. Fair as is the summary of the book, the reviewer asks if a fantastic improvisation like this is fit subject-matter for discussion? Far from us the idea of writing the least thing unkind about this valiant champion of so many good causes. What he has just given us is, like everything that he has written hitherto, a gold mine of original, suggestive, and generous ideas. At every step new horizons open before our dazzled eyes. But a sparkling and inventive mind is one thing, and reasoning reason is another. Mr. Stead's pamphlet might be compared with certain "symphonies in colours" of one of our impressionist masters. It lays hold of you, or you don't get a single idea from it. But in either case criticism is not called for:—

In truth, it is difficult to imagine a work more subjective, more impregnated with the personality of its author, than this last work of Mr. Stead's. Like the poet who hears rhymes everywhere, and cannot conceive of Nature except as a divine poem, Mr. Stead finds nothing but Americanisms all over our globe, because he has begun by being himself (in spirit) a naturalised American. American he is to the finger-tips. He is so, first, in his absolute worship of democracy. To read his dithyrambs on this nation so richly endowed by nature and by history. . . . you begin to yield to this painting, as seductive as it is well executed. But you ask, for instance, if it is not rather the case to these exceptionally favourable circumstances that this vaunted political régime has succeeded. To have no doubt as to whether American methods would succeed anywhere else, Mr. Stead must be very thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the New World.

It is still more American in the airy grace with which he classifies the different governments as like so many stereotype diagrams. . . . The reality is indeed too complex to lend itself to these classifications, which are high-handedly sought to be imposed on it.

American Mr. Stead is, above everything, in the strange mixture of ardent religiosity and practical, and often very

mundane maxims which the modern idealism of ancient Europe, every time one is encountered, cannot but contemplate with a certain stupor.

"On business lines," as applied to a Government, is a phrase against which the *Européen* knocks its head for nearly a column of print. A Government run on business lines has never succeeded. It means Cecil Rhodes, "ce Croker," and similar bugbears. "There was a time when the *élite* of the Anglo-Saxons professed quite another moral code: 'Honesty is the best policy.'" The memory of the Christian baptism received by all the Powers but one will not be really effaced by this dreadful policy of "business lines." "Les Morley, les Courtney, les Burns," will save us from such a catastrophe, "and after all the heroic editor of *War Against War*" guarantees us that this descent from high to low will only be temporary.

ANGLO-AMERICANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROTESTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

In discussing the question of Anglo-American union we are often reminded more or less sharply that the Americans are by no means so keen about any such union with the Mother Country as we are of union with them. A rather disagreeable piece of evidence bearing upon this anti-English sentiment in America is afforded by an article which Mr. T. C. Knauff contributes to the *Anglo-American Magazine* for April, entitled "The Transatlantic Society of America." Some years ago Sir Walter Besant and others founded an admirable association, called the Atlantic Union, for the purpose of showing hospitality to American visitors to the Old Country, and introducing our kith and kin beyond the sea to what was best and most characteristic in English life. Some Americans who had noticed the advantages of the Atlantic Union thought that there might be an American Society to aid in this work, and therefore they proposed to form a society of distinctive Americans who, by fostering friendly relations with Englishmen in the United States, should do themselves and their country much good. This was the origin of the "Transatlantic Society of America," a Society in which only natural born or naturalised citizens of the United States can be made members. It was founded two years ago in the city of Philadelphia. It began in a very modest way. But it was thought that as a social entertaining feature it might some day need a club-house. As this would mean that it might be necessary to hold property, they thought that it would be well to incorporate it at starting, and they therefore filed a petition for a charter in court. The objects of the society were stated in this application to be the strengthening of the political, social, and commercial bonds between the United States and the United Kingdom and her colonies.

THE TROUBLES OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SOCIETY.

The introduction of the word "political" was a mistake which was promptly remedied, but as soon as

application for a charter was advertised in the newspapers a storm of protest arose. Two sets of objections were at once filed in court: One of these sets was filed by a lawyer who was said to be an Irishman and to represent Irish societies. The other set came from a lawyer who was said to represent German organisations. In addition to these, two very eminent and conservative councillors of the Philadelphia Bar opposed the granting of the charter. The newspapers took it up, and one newspaper in the South declared that no appeal to old comradeship, no belief that blood is thicker than water, can alter the instinctive, insuppressible and burning love of the American people for right and liberty, and their abhorrence of the tyrant power which would crush them under the iron heel of its armed hosts. The objections filed in court to the granting of the charter specified, among other things, that the purposes of the Society tend towards the overthrow of the Republic and the establishment of a monarchy in its stead. It was further alleged that, if the charter was granted, it would legalise acts which would otherwise be treasonable. It was also claimed that the object of the Society was contrary to the Constitution and principles of the founders of the government of the United States. It was alleged that the object of the Society was not only illegal, but it was against all the customs, traditions, and history of the United States, and it was further declared that the formation of such a Society is not wanted or

desired by the people of the United States, and would be an insult to foreigners in all other countries.

THE FATE OF THE PETITION.

After many months' delay, on the advice of counsel the Transatlantic Society abandoned the application for the charter. Since then it has felt continually the effect of the opposition then developed. The Society has never been able to secure, either for love or for adequate compensation, the services as orator of any prominent American public man who has a political ambition or a political future. These public men will not go on record, or do anything which may bring upon them any consequences from the all-powerful Irish vote in America. Whether the Society will continue in existence is apparently an open question. It meditates the possible affiliation of all such kindred societies in the United States for the better advancement of the work in hand, and it has a standing committee on that subject. It is a pity that the Transatlantic Society has tied itself up with advocacy of the war against the Boers. No worse service could be done to the cause of Anglo-American union than by suggesting to the Americans that Anglo-American union involves participation in what they regard as the abomination of the South African War. The whole story, however, is very interesting, and though discouraging in one sense, it ought to incite all friends of English-speaking union to greater efforts.

Friendship or Marriage.

IN order to celebrate the fifth volume of *Round-About*, the monthly post-bag of the members of the Correspondence Club, it has been decided to allow new members to join between May 15th and June 15th, both dates inclusive, on payment of 10s. 6d. annual subscription, and those living abroad are invited to forward this amount on sending in their application for membership, in order to save time. The Correspondence Club was founded in 1897, to enable scattered human units of all parts of the world to free themselves from something of the doom of solitude, to assist all sorts and conditions of people to correspond, meet, and converse on a footing of perfect equality, and to afford an opportunity for the free interchange of ideas and sentiments between the sexes. The majority of the members seek intellectual friendship only, but there are a few who desire to meet congenial life-partners, for the Correspondence Club fulfils its highest end when it succeeds in bringing about that complete union of man and woman that takes place in an ideal marriage. Over one thousand ladies and gentlemen have become members, and these wish to correspond upon mutually interesting subjects with those who, like themselves, live lonely lives in scattered villages or crowded cities at home or abroad. All letters should be addressed to the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

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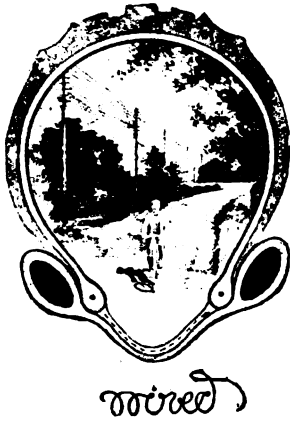
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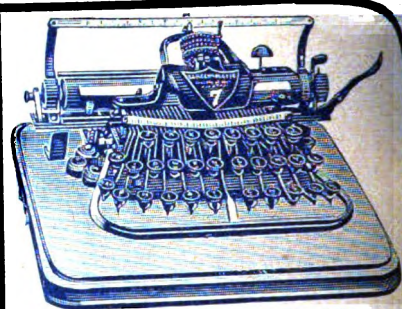
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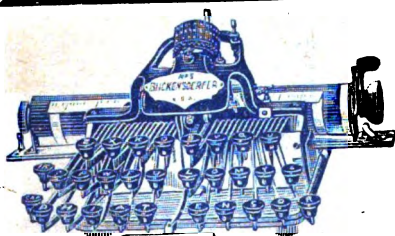
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EDITED BY

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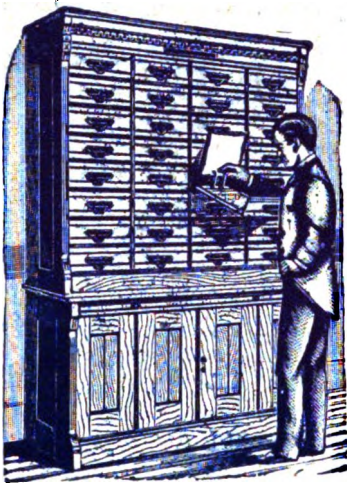
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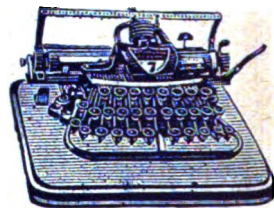
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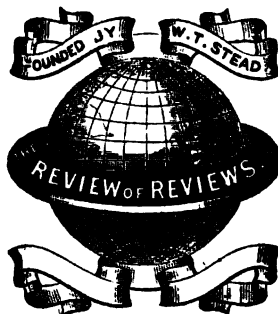
MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A.

(Photographed on May 22nd, 1902, by Mr. E. H. Mills, for the "Review of Reviews.")

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 150, Vol. XXV.

JUNE, 1902.



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, June 2, 1902.

**A Sinister
Anniversary.**

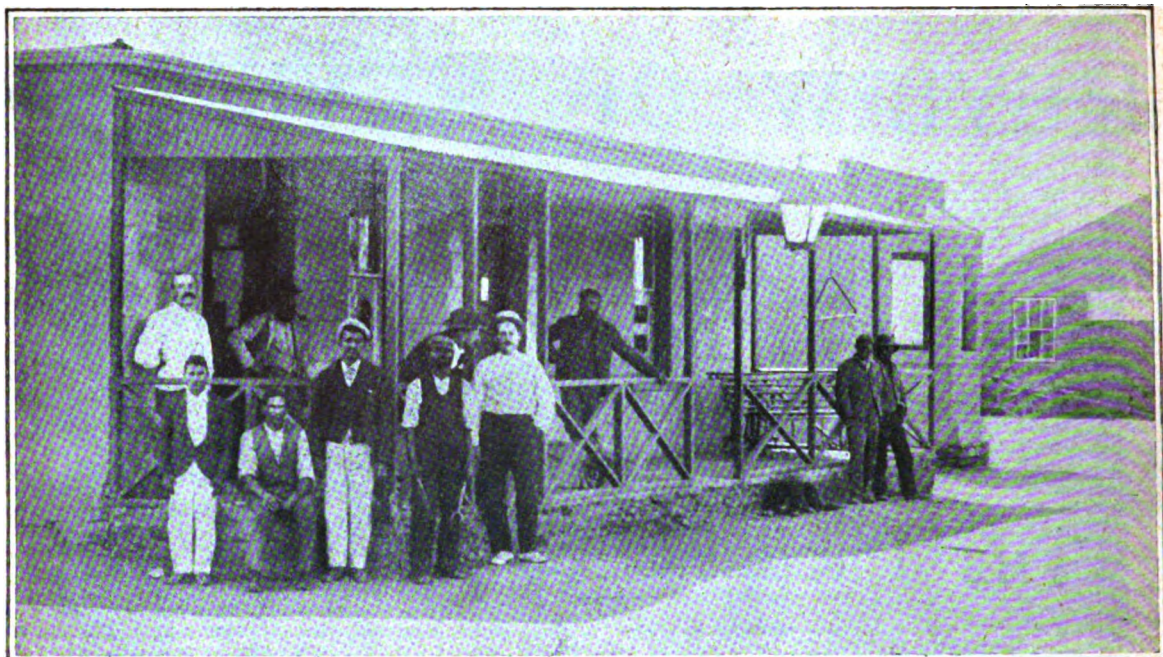
The Thirty-first of May—long a notable date in the English calendar, is now doubly famous—or infamous.

On the 31st of May, 1431, the English burnt Jeanne d'Arc at Rouen, and rejoiced in the perpetration of one of the worst crimes since the Crucifixion, believing that they had thereby riveted their hold on France. On the 31st of May, 1902, the British extorted from the Boers their consent to the loss of their national independence. The burning of Jeanne d'Arc was as popular in England of Henry the Sixth's reign as the destruction of the Boer Republics has been in England of Edward the Seventh's. Both were "glorious victories," and signal manifestations of the conquering might of England. The sequel of the first was the total loss of our French dominions, save Calais. What will be the sequel of the second? If the analogy holds good, the total loss of all our South African dominions save Simon's Bay.

Related Peace.

The crowds in the street cheered on Sunday night almost as wildly because the war was stopped at last as they cheered two years ago for its continuance. It is probable that the conclusion of peace on the terms on which it has been concluded will do more to convince the British public of

the imbecility of the Government than any of the untoward events which have accompanied the progress of the war. For the more the truth about the peace is brought out, the more clearly will it appear that we have been put through an additional fifteen months of the Hell of War—a luxury for which we have had to pay £100,000,000—without any need. Ministers might have made peace in March, 1901, when General Botha offered to surrender on conditions which Lord Kitchener thought secured everything we had been fighting for. They refused. They swaggered about "unconditional surrender"—they declared that never again should the Boers be offered such terms as those which General Botha rejected, and they issued the famous proclamation dooming to perpetual banishment all who did not surrender before September 15th. So the bloody work went on. Now at last, after thousands of lives have been wantonly sacrificed and a hundred millions sterling wasted, Ministers have discovered that they have been on the wrong tack. They hauled down the flag of unconditional surrender, tore up their banishment proclamation, and have conceded terms which, if they had been honestly offered, would have stopped the war two years ago. By all means let us thank God for peace, which has arrived fifteen months after date, but let us at the same time remember that we owe to the obstinate perversity of Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain the fact that we have had to endure the strain of an extra twelve months' war.



From South Africa.]

The House where the Boer Delegates met to discuss Terms of Peace in Vereeniging.

**The
Conditions of
Peace.**

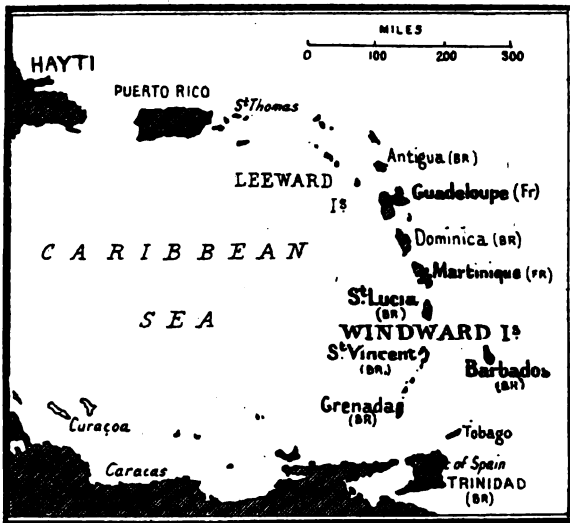
The conditions on which the Boers consented to give up their independence are briefly these :—

- (1) Right recognised to carry rifles for protection.
- (2) Right to use of Dutch in schools and courts.
- (3) Free grant of £3,000,000 for rebuilding and restocking farms.
- (4) Loan for two years, free of interest, of further compensation.
- (5) Payment of debts incurred by the Boers in making war.
- (6) No tax to be levied on land to meet war expenses.
- (7) Question of Kaffir franchise postponed.
- (8) The military administration in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by civil ; and as soon as circumstances determine, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced.
- (9) General Amnesty to all Burghers, excepting the few guilty of acts contrary to usages of war.
- (10) All prisoners to be brought back to their homes "as soon as transport can be provided and their means of subsistence assured."
- (11) Cape rebels to be disfranchised and to be liable for trial under Cape law, but no death penalties to be inflicted.

The only important difference in the terms of 1901 and of 1902 is that the Boers are rewarded for fifteen months fighting by a free grant of £3,000,000 for restocking their farms, whereas last year Mr. Chamberlain grudged them anything but a loan.

— **The
Volcanic Eruptions
in the
West Indies.**

The great event of last month was none of man's making, nor had it anything to do with the progress of the world—save, perhaps, as a reminder of the frailness of the tenure upon which we are permitted to occupy this planet. The volcanic eruptions by which Mount Pelée blotted out, in the twinkling of an eye, the town of St. Pierre and its 30,000 inhabitants, and by which her sister, La Soufrière, spread a pall of ash and cinder over the island of St. Vincent, revived the sombre and tragic memories of Pompeii and Herculaneum. But the narratives of survivors of St. Pierre recall even more vividly a yet earlier story than that of the pleasure cities of the Roman Empire. The captain of the *Roddam*, the only ship which escaped destruction in the harbour, tells how he had just anchored off St. Pierre at eight o'clock in the morning of the 8th when he saw "a tremendous cloud



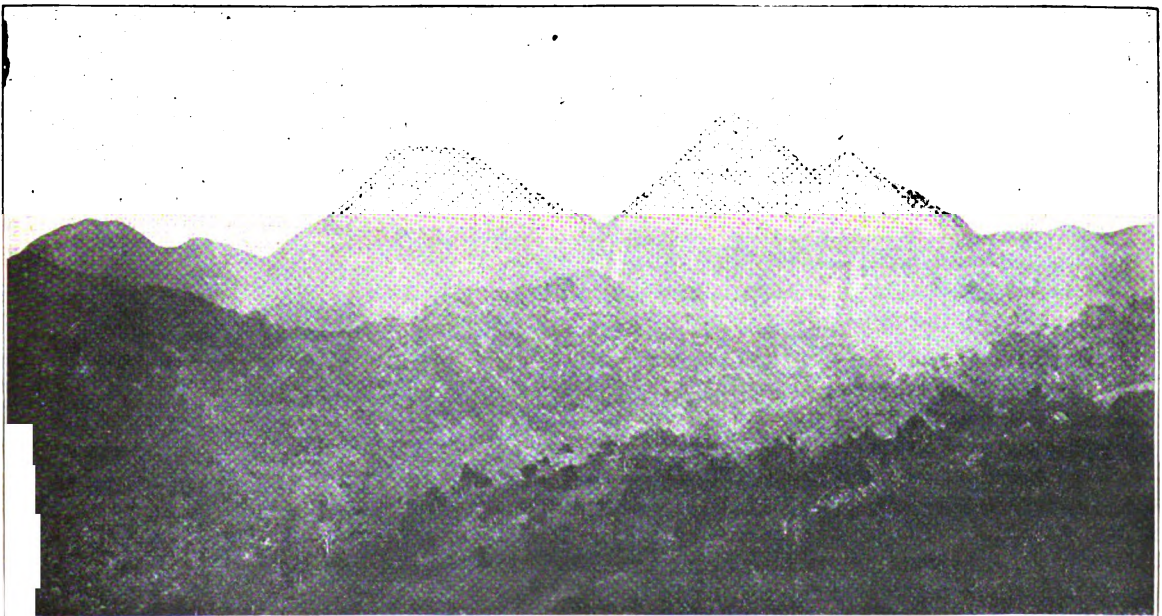
The West Indies.

of smoke glowing with live cinders rushing with terrible rapidity over the town and port. The former in an instant was completely enveloped in a sheet of flame which rained fire on board the steamer." The patriarch Abraham saw a similar sight when "the Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven; and He overthrew those cities, and all the plain, and all the inhabitants of the cities and that which grew upon

the ground. And Abraham looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah and toward all the land of the plain, and beheld, and lo the smoke of the land went up as the smoke of a furnace." "The town of St. Pierre," says the commander of the *Suchet*, "is a mere heap of smoking ruins."

The Destruction of St. Pierre.

The great eruption took place on the morning of May 8th, when "St. Pierre was completely destroyed by a mass of fire which fell on it." But for a week before slight earthquakes had been felt in the Windward Isles, and for some days before Mount Pelée had given warning of her activity by showering great quantities of cinders over the island. On the 4th St. Pierre was covered with ashes a quarter of an inch thick—a winding-sheet prepared against the day of her burial. On the 5th a stream of burning lava, twenty feet high, rushed like a tidal wave of fire for five miles down the mountain into the sea, which recoiled for a hundred yards before the impact of the fiery flow, and then, returning, flooded St. Pierre. The cables snapped. The mountain roared like a giant in labour, belching out smoke mingled with flame, and the earth quaked and trembled exceedingly. On the 7th the heavens, as if provoked by the rivalry of the subterranean fires, responded by an appalling thunderstorm. On Thursday, the 8th, Ascension Day, when morning broke, it seemed as if the storm had passed. The people were going to church at 8 o'clock



MOUNT PELÉE.

LE CARBET.

The Volcanic Group round St. Pierre, Martinique.

in the morning when suddenly the volcano blew up with a deafening report, and immediately afterwards a mass of fire, vast sheets of flame and glowing cinders descended upon St. Pierre, blotting the town out of existence in a moment. The English steamer *Roddam*, which had just anchored in the harbour, was the only vessel which escaped. She had her steam still up; she either slipped her anchor or the cable was broken by the shock; her decks were covered with burning lava, and of a crew of twenty-seven only six escaped alive. Yet she made her escape, fleeing, as it were, in the dense darkness from the open mouth of hell. On the day before that tremendous explosion had wrecked the town of St. Pierre, the volcano La Soufrière, in the north of the island of St. Vincent, had been in active eruption. Fortunately, although the whole island has been converted into a cinder heap, the loss of life was much less than at Martinique; only two thousand persons perished, but the island was ruined. Ten days later the volcanoes were again in active eruption. It is doubtful whether the islands may not have to be evacuated, abandoned to the fiery forces which in a single day converted gardens of tropical verdure into a vast desert.

Dies Iræ, Dies Illa.

Since Krakatoa blew up, nearly twenty years ago, there has been no such manifestation of the concealed energy of the fiery forces which lurk beneath the crust of the earth. It is suggested by the

scientists who have been busy discussing the matter that the phenomenal activity of the West Indian volcanoes is due to a slight shrinking of the earth, which opened fissures through which the water of the sea made its way into the lake of ever-burning fire. The water was immediately converted into superheated steam, the pressure of which increased till it forced a vent through the craters of the Mount Pelée and La Soufrière, and then blew up the mountain which choked its egress. The appalling nature of the catastrophe, the absolute impotence of man in the presence of these elemental forces, subdues the confidence and appals the mind of the pigmies who spend an ephemeral existence on the surface of the planet which they imagine they control. Such reminders are useful, although humbling, especially in the present day. For more than a thousand years the imagination of mankind was continually exercised by the contemplation of the day of the wrath of God:—

When shrivelling like a burning scroll
The flaming heavens together roll,
When louder yet and yet more dread,
Swells the high trump that wakes the dead.
Dies iræ, dies illa,
Solvat sæculum in favilla.

But in these latter times there is little contemplation of the day of judgment, and we mere creatures of a day tend more and more to forget the frailty of our tenure of the world in which for a brief season we are permitted to live, to love, and to die



The Harbour of St. Pierre, Martinique.

The Thinness of the Crust on which we Walk. Such eruptions in the physical world will be helpful if they remind us that it is not only in the earth's crust that we are walking upon a very thin film, which is spread over fiery forces capable, if unloosed, of devastating the world. How much morality would survive so simple a matter as the disuse of clothes? How much sobriety the provision of free whiskey? As it is in the sphere of morals, so it is in that of politics. The situation in China is not by any means unlike that in Martinique. For the moment the Boxer crater has ceased to erupt, but any attempt on the part of the Western world, whether in the interests of commerce or of Christianity, to interfere with the vast human reservoir of 300,000,000 Chinamen would produce very much the same effect as the intrusion of the sea into the lake of molten lava. Instead of extinguishing the central fire, the water, itself converted into steam, is used as the agent for resenting the unwelcome intrusion. It will be well if the parable of Mount Pelée is taken to heart in more ways than one. Everywhere beneath the surface glow inextinguishable fires, although for the most part they are hidden from view.

The Dread of Political Earthquakes. From the crater of popular discontent there arise in ordinary times but slender wreaths of smoke, and in fancied security men cultivate vineyards up to the very lips of the crater. In like manner sovereigns and statesmen, forgetful of the eruptions from beneath, of which the French Revolution is the memorable example, go on constructing their plans and policies as if the existing systems would be eternal. But deep in their hearts all men know that what has been may be, and there is not a monarch in Europe who does not feel uneasy when he hears the stirring of popular discontent. Revolution is to the existing order as an earthquake, but social revolution is as the eruption of a volcano. It is this which causes so many to regard with profound uneasiness the confused insurrectionary movement which appears to have broken out among the peasantry in South-eastern Russia. It may come to nothing, as similar movements have done before; but the pressure of distress is hard and keen, and a *jacquerie* is very apt to spread. As long as the troops can be depended upon order can be re-established, as it was in Warsaw, but there are persistent rumours as to the reluctance of some of the armed peasants to shoot down their brothers, and if once this became general the end of all things would seem to be at hand.

The Unrest in Russia. The assassin of M. Sipiagin has been hanged, but the same month which witnessed his execution brought the news of another attempt at the assassination of a highly-placed official. The attack on the Governor of Vilna fortunately failed, and in Russia public attention has been for a moment preoccupied with the reception of the French President and Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg. The situation is sombre and full of tragic pathos. No ruler in the world, elected or hereditary, is more anxious to promote the welfare of his people than Nicholas II., and probably no one realises more vividly the limitations of his own power. He is a mere mortal set apart to control a situation which is dominated by economic forces which pay as little heed to the will of emperors as if they were earthquakes. All that can be said by way of outside criticism is that the intensity of the economic crisis in South and Central Russia is at least a reason for the avoidance of political complications in a province like Finland, which for nearly a hundred years has been an oasis of prosperity and content.

The Franco-Italian Understanding. Outwardly, for the time being, everything seems to be going well. The Triple Alliance is to be renewed, with the understanding that each of its members shall be free to conclude separate arrangements with the Powers against whom it was originally organised. Count Goluchowski even went so far last month as to praise the Dual Alliance as a combination hardly less admirable in its way than the Dreibund itself. Italy and France have apparently come to an understanding in the Mediterranean by which France bought freedom of action in Morocco by ceding equal freedom of action to Italy in Tripoli. Judging from an interview with Count von Bülow published in the *Figaro* at the end of the month, Germany is a consenting party to this arrangement, and ostentatiously repudiates any special interest in Morocco. "We have no bay-window frontage on the Mediterranean," said the Count. "In Morocco, as in China, we want peace as the sole condition of our economic expansion." Yet Germany at one time regarded Morocco as a possible sphere for German expansion. As "*Diplomaticus*" points out in an article in the *Westminster Gazette*, the conclusion of this Franco-Italian arrangement marks the definite disappearance of the Anglo-Italian understanding, whereby the two Powers virtually guaranteed the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. The isolation of England may or may not be splendid, but it is certainly becoming more and more complete.

**The
Austro-Russian
Agreement.**

The Franco-Italian understanding as to Tripoli and Morocco is, however, of much less pressing importance than the understanding between Austria and Russia about the Balkan Peninsula. The Austrian Emperor, in receiving the Austro-Hungarian delegation on May 7th, referred to "Our continued friendly agreement with the Russian Empire concerning events in the Near East" as "particularly calculated to fortify peace and order in this country." The precise nature of that friendly agreement is not publicly stated, but among the Balkan populations it is believed that Austria and Russia have come to an understanding by which in case of any disturbance arising in Macedonia or Albania, Austria will go to Salonika, and that Russia at the same time, by consent of Prince Ferdinand, will occupy Bulgaria and reduce the Sultan to the position of absolute dependence upon the Tsar. Such, at least, is the story that is diligently circulated in the insurrectionary districts of the Balkans.

**The
Danger
in
Macedonia.**

The Macedonians, of whatever nationality, regard the advent of Austria with alarm and abhorrence. They prefer even a continuance of the anarchic misrule of the Sultan to their final absorption in the Austrian Empire. The dread of the Macedonians—whether Bulgarians, Albanians, Greeks, Roumanians, or Serbs—of being annexed by Austria-Hungary may no doubt contribute to the maintenance of peace. What the Macedonians desire is to provoke as much disturbance as is necessary to induce the Great Powers to compel the Turk to establish the autonomous government which was recommended in 1880 by the International Commission appointed to secure the application of the twenty-third Article of the Treaty of Berlin. What they fear is that in agitating for the organic statute they may precipitate their annexation by Austria and the final partition of the Balkan Peninsula between the two great Eastern Empires. Threatened men live long; an insurrection which is always pending may come off some day, and when it does, more unlikely events have happened than a peaceful partition of the Balkans which would bring the Austrian and Russian outposts to the Ægean Sea.

**The
Austria-Hungarian
Zollverein.**

While such old-time antagonists as Austria and Russia and France and Italy, the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance seem to be drawing together, exchanging compliments and making mutually satisfactory agreements, Austria and Hungary appear

to be drifting apart. The month of May has been largely occupied with more or less embittered discussions concerning the renewal of the Customs Union. It will be odd if the Zollverein of the Empire-Kingdom should be abandoned at the moment when the British Empire is discussing the adoption of a similar arrangement.

**The Strike
in
Politics.**

The attempt of the Socialists in Belgium to get rid of the plural vote and introduce universal suffrage pure and simple by the ancient expedient of a universal strike was a failure. After some rioting and much suffering the strike was called off by the Socialist leaders. The election which immediately followed for one-half of the seats in the Lower House showed that the firm attitude of the Clerical Ministry in power had not impaired their hold upon the electorate. The Clericals gained several seats, thereby increasing the Ministerial majority. On the other hand, the experiment of a general strike for universal suffrage has been successful in Sweden. The strikers, who appear to have behaved with admirable discipline and exemplary moderation, kept the strike up until their demands were practically conceded. As we may some day see the same expedient tried in Great Britain, we shall watch the spread of the use of the strike in politics with interest and curiosity.

**A
Step Upward
in
Elsass-Lothringen**

After thirty years of "resolute government" in the provinces wrested from France in 1871, the Kaiser has come to the conclusion that the process of incorporation has made such satisfactory progress that he can safely dispense with the arbitrary power which has hitherto been vested in the ruler of the Reichsland. The repeal of the Dictatorship Clause would seem to indicate a genuine desire on the part of the German Government to dispense with the exceptional ultra-legal power which some strange Englishmen seem to think the best security for loyalty—as if the right to break the law at the discretion of the ruler could ever be other than a constant provocation to the ruled to set the law at defiance. The abolition of the right of the Stadtholder to over-ride the law in Elsass-Lothringen will probably do more to postpone the reappearance of Alsace and Lorraine on the map of France than the creation of a new army corps.

**A
Step Backward
in
Cape Colony.**

Before Lord Milner began his campaign against Dutch disloyalty the evidences of such disloyalty consisted in an anonymous article published in an up-country paper and the gift of a man-of-war to the Imperial Navy. To exorcise this

disloyalty Lord Milner demanded "a striking manifestation of British power." This, he said, was necessary to impress the Dutch at the Cape. Full of holy zeal against the partial disfranchisement of British settlers in the Transvaal, he plunged us into a war, in the course of which he landed in the Cape Colony no fewer than 300,000 British soldiers. In the course of three years he spent £220,000,000 of money in impressing the Dutch, and now, when the end of his labours is in sight, what is this that we are told? That these Dutchmen are so far from being impressed that it is absolutely necessary to abolish representative government altogether for an indefinite term of years in the Cape! Thus a war for enfranchising the Uitlanders of the Transvaal must be followed up by the total disenfranchisement of all British subjects in the Cape, by the destruction of its free Constitution, and the open confession before all men that we can only govern South Africa by the sword. Was there ever a more humiliating fiasco, or a more conclusive justification of all the warnings of those who opposed the policy of Brummagem Bismarckism of which Lord Milner is the exclusive patentee?

**The French
General Election
—and
Afterwards.**

The French General Election resulted in a brilliant, even a decisive victory, for the Republican Ministerialists, who returned from the country with a majority of about 90. As the immediate result, M. Waldeck-Rousseau announced his intention to retire. He would have had to reconstitute his Ministry in any case, and if he met the Chamber as Premier he would be out of the running for the Presidency when M. Loubet's term of office expires. M. Bourgeois, who ought to have succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has preferred the Presidency of the Chamber—replacing M. Deschanel. M. Delcassé, it is understood, will remain at the Foreign Office. He has been singularly successful, and his last trip to St. Petersburg, in company with President Loubet, was the latest, although not the last, propitious incident in his remarkable career. The only thing that seems certain about the next Premier is that he will not have as long or as prosperous a term of office as his predecessor.

**The
emergence
of
France.**

France has now almost regained, if indeed it has not entirely regained, the commanding position which it enjoyed in the palmy days of the Monarchy and the Empire. Until the other day, when men talked of Europe they thought always first of Berlin. To-day there are at least as many who think first of Paris. This change has been

brought about, first, by the alliance with Russia; but that would have failed to accomplish much were it not for the studious moderation, cool common-sense, and good neighbourliness of M. Delcassé. The French Foreign Minister has been everything that Mr. Chamberlain has not been. He has been suave, conciliatory, good-tempered, and he always kept a civil tongue in his head. The emergence of France as once more the first Power in Europe is a welcome reminder that even in diplomatic business, "godliness has the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come." Alas! that it should need such lessons as Sedan, Metz, and Paris to inculcate the elementary duty of keeping a civil tongue in one's head and walking soberly and quietly among our fellow-men.

**The
Boy King
in
Spain.**

The Boy King was formally installed on the uneasy throne of Spain last month. There was no coronation, but the youthful monarch was enthroned and took the oath to the Constitution, which



King Alfonso XIII. on his way to the Cathedral after taking the Oath of the Constitution.

has seldom prevented its violation. His mother, the Queen Regent, who has filled an arduous post with signal courage and tact, made way for her son with charming grace, and so far as ceremonial and pageantry went, the new reign began auspiciously enough. But, unfortunately, they go such a very little way, even in Spain, which is herself little more than a pageant. The new monarch is enjoying the first delights of responsibility in the shape of a Ministerial crisis. It is reported that the boy is anti-Clerical, and intends to teach the priests to keep their place. But of those who set out to break the power of priests it may be said, as of those kings who in England set themselves to break the power of Parliaments, it is usually the breakers who are broken in the end. The most important question just now is what General Weyler thinks. On that point no one seems to be able to speak with authority.

The
Girl Queen
of
Holland.

A very thorny and difficult question which might have troubled the peace of nations threatened Europe last month. If Queen Wilhelmina had died in childbed, the question of the Dutch succession would have given the keepers of the public peace many an anxious moment. Fortunately, she recovered from the typhoid fever, which brought on premature confinement, and, although she is childless, she is still young.

The
Polish Question
in
Prussia.

The capacity to bear children is more important to the State than the capacity to bear arms. This is true not only in the case of queens, but in that of peasants. The Prussian Government is at this moment baffled by the fecundity of the Polish women. In vain do Prussian statesmen use their "globular millions," to use Mr. Rhodes's phrase, in order to Germanise Prussian Poland. Count von Bülow put the case in quaint, vivid fashion when he told the *Figaro* interviewer:—

If in this park I were to put ten hares and five rabbits, next year I should have fifteen hares and 100 rabbits. It is against such a phenomenon that we mean to defend in Poland National Unity.

The Poles are the rabbits, the Germans the hares. Unless Count von Bülow can make the hares breed as rapidly as the rabbits, his defence will be as hopeless a failure as, let us say, the hopes of some Imperialists that they can Anglicise South Africa by assisted emigration. For on the veldt the Boers are the rabbits and the Britons are the hares.

The Political
Influence
of
the Cradle.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" is a trite saying. What is more true is that the woman who fills the cradle rules the world. And one of the most conspicuous and sinister facts

which we have got to face is that in the United States, in Canada, and in Australia the women of our race are approximating to the hare rather than to the rabbit. In the United States this is the more serious because of the immense influx of foreign immigrants of the rabbit class. Last year promises to be a record year for emigration, but the immense majority of those who land at Castle Garden come from Southern and Eastern Europe. The Ward leader and the public school have easily succeeded in converting the Teuton and the Scandinavian into the English-speaking American citizen. But these fast incoming hordes, vaster than the hosts who followed Attila—will the combined double-barrelled patent digesters of Tammany and the public school ever work them into the body politic? Not if the old stock forget the old command: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth!"

Making Up
to
Uncle Sam.

The good work of sweethearting Uncle Sam goes merrily on. Last month distinguished Frenchmen went in deputation to Washington to witness the unveiling of the statue of Marshal Rochambeau, whose fame has been obscured by the reputation of Lafayette. President Roosevelt, in welcoming the deputation, said many pretty things about American gratitude to France. Not to be outdone the Kaiser has suddenly remembered that "My ancestor Frederick the Great maintained a friendly attitude towards the young American Republic during the course of her formation. . . . The example set to me by the great King I intend to follow." In token whereof he announced his intention to present a bronze statue of Frederick, "to be erected in Washington in a place which you will kindly choose." President Roosevelt welcomed the promised gift with effusion, and the statue of "one of the greatest men of all time" will find an honoured place in the capital of the Republic, as "a hopeful sign to all mankind that the American and German people are working together in a sense of happy friendship." All this is quite idyllic. Would that some patriotic American would give us a statue of Washington, or that King Edward VII., as an act of expiation, would offer the Americans statues of Burke and of Chatham. But John Bull does not understand the art of sweethearting. He buys or he bullies; he does not make love.

President Roosevelt has done two notable things which may cost him his re-election. He has angered the Trusts by his action against the proposed combination of the North-Western railways and

against the Meat Trust. And he has followed up his recognition of Booker Washington by a denunciation of the lynching of negroes which will probably bring down upon his head the fierce execration of a very numerous section of American citizens, who believe that the blacks can only be kept in order by the terrorism of savage mobs eager to use torture and the stake in vindication of the superiority of the white skin. It is true that the President only brought in the lynching question in order to parry attacks made upon the Government for the abominable methods of barbarism adopted by some of their officers in the Philippines; but he did not palliate the crimes of the soldiery, who appear to have acted more in the spirit of Mr. Seddon than of civilised human beings.

United States of the English-speaking world. Owned by American capital and protected by the British flag, they represent the point of fusion between the Empire and the Republic. We are united on the high seas before we come together on the land. But the latter will follow. We shall soon discover we need a common flag, a common citizenship, and a common naval policy.

These things lie in the future. In the present we have to lament the death of a noble Englishman who in good repute and ill laboured at Washington for the promotion of the great cause. Lord Pauncefote, whose death is an international calamity, succeeded in winning the confidence and commanding

**The Death
of
Lord Pauncefote.**



Photograph by .. *[Fall.]*

Francis Bret Harte.

(Died May 5th.)



Lord Pauncefote.

(Died May 24th.)



Photograph by [Elliott and Fry.]

Benjamin Constant.

(Died May 25th.)

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Great Role. The work of reuniting the English-speaking race goes on apace, somewhat to the consternation of the senior but no longer predominant partner.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who deserves the benedictions of the Old World and the New, is diligently consolidating the business interests of the business men of both countries, and, like all benefactors, is being much abused for his pains. Yet it would be difficult to suggest any method by which the necessity for a closer union between the Empire and the Republic could be better demonstrated than by the acquisition of these Atlantic liners, which, although owned and controlled by American owners, will nevertheless fly the British flag and look for their protection to the British navy. Every one of these White Star liners is a floating bit of the

the respect of every one with whom he had to do. As chief of the British delegation at the Hague he rendered splendid service to the cause of peace, and as Ambassador at Washington he succeeded in securing the pacific settlement of many difficulties which, in less skilful hands, might have led to disastrous consequences. His great ambition was to have settled all outstanding disputes between the Empire and the Republic, and then, after having concluded a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two Governments, to have returned home to die. Alas, with him as with Mr. Rhodes it was a case of "so much to do, so little done." The Alaska dispute is still open, and no permanent treaty of arbitration is within sight. The refusal of our Government to adopt the methods laid down at the Hague for avoiding the war in South Africa was a bitter

disappointment to Lord Pauncefoot, who felt confident that had the Hague rules been followed there would have been no difficulty in securing all we wanted without a war. It is sincerely to be hoped that his successor will be a man like himself, learned in the law, and resolute to seek peace and ensue it.

The discussion as to the relations between the British Empire and the United States of America continues both in the Old World and the New.

As I am often credited with being the author of what is regarded by some as the almost treasonable heresy of suggesting that Great Britain could not do better than form a great combine of the English-speaking race by applying for admission into the American Union, it may be well to point out that I was by no means the first to originate the suggestion. Mr. Carnegie has the prior rights; but it would seem from an article published by the *Conservator* of Philadelphia that the idea was first expressed in a book published in New York as far back as 1853, "The New Rome; or, the United States of the World." The book was written by two persons of German extraction, Theodore Poesche and Charles Goepf. The idea dawned upon them at a Congress of Germans held in Philadelphia on January 29th, 1852. The following passage from the book is significant:—

"The stupendous greatness of England is factitious, and will only become natural when that Empire shall have found its real centre. That centre is the United States." The realisation of republican democracy, they continue, required a temporary segregation of the geographical from the political centre; but it is only a matter of time for these two centres to coincide: "*England, with her colonies, must be annexed to the American Union.*"

On this subject of Americanisation Professor Goldwin Smith wrote to me from Toronto on April 18th as follows:—

Dear Mr. Stead,—I have just returned from a sojourn at Atlantic City, whither I had gone for sea air, and found your letter of the 2nd awaiting me.

I sincerely desire to see friendship reign between the English-speaking communities of the two continents, and have always done all that my pen could do to promote its continuance and pluck out the thorns planted from time to time by accidents or misunderstanding.

I have just been defending, against Charles Francis Adams and others, the conduct of Great Britain and her people at the time of the Civil War—I should rather say the War of Secession, for the war was really not civil, but international, though the Southern nation was inchoate. But I cannot look with complacency or hope on any plan for a political league between the United States and Great Britain. Aggressive ambition would almost certainly be the dominating principle of such a league, and the ultimate result would probably be a conflict between the league and the world at large, which does not wish to be overshadowed or controlled. Megalomania just now prevails, and has been carrying all things pretty much its own way; but it has got a serious

blow in the case of South Africa, and seems likely to get another, though of a different kind, in that of the Philippines. An old man's mind does not easily open itself to new ideas, especially when they are of a very startling kind. But I cling to emulous variety and independent development as the conditions of progress and the best chance of happiness for us all. Whatever you do, I hope you will not paint us all red or roll us all flat, at least till it has been distinctly ascertained that red is the liveliest of hues and that the variety of hill and dale is an evil.—Yours very truly (Signed) GOLDWIN SMITH.

The question of Anglo-American reunion is not so immediately pressing as that of the rearrangement of the relations between Great Britain and her self-governing Colonies. The conference of Colonial Premiers with the Colonial Secretary, which is to follow the Coronation, is exciting hopes which are destined to disappointment. Mr. Seddon and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are both hot for a preferential duty. Mr. Chamberlain, in a notable speech at Birmingham, foreshadowed a readiness to meet them more than half-way:—

If by adherence to economic pedantry, to old shibboleths, we are to lose opportunities of closer union which are offered us by our colonies, if we are to put aside occasions now within our grasp, if we do not take every chance in our power to keep British trade in British hands, I am certain that we shall deserve the disasters which will infallibly come upon us.

The new corn law, which is equivalent to an *ad valorem* tax of 3½ per cent. upon the bread of the people, opens the door, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has frankly stated, to an arrangement which would give Canadian wheat a preference in the English market.

"I cannot conceive," said the Canadian Premier, "that Mr. Chamberlain would invite the Colonial representatives to discuss the question of commercial relations unless the British Government had something to propose." But if we may draw any conclusions from Lord Salisbury's weighty words of warning when he addressed the Primrose League, he has nothing to propose. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has refused to discuss the question of a common policy of Imperial defence, there seems to be some considerable danger of the Colonial Conference coming to nothing. The Liberal party is solidly opposed to the new bread-tax. Bury election, where a steady Unionist majority of 800 was converted into a minority of 400, showed that the constituencies are in no mood for dearer bread. Mr. Chamberlain will have to look well to his steering, for his Zollverein barque is in the midst of perilous cross-currents. It may easily happen that over the grave of our Empire may be inscribed the old inscription over a tombstone in an English churchyard: "I was well. I would be better. Here I lie."

CORONATION WEEK.—Mr. and Mrs. Stead will be at home at the office of the "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, every afternoon in Coronation week—except Saturday—from three to six, when they will be glad to see any readers who may be in town, especially those from the Colonies, the United States, or from foreign lands.

DIARY FOR MAY.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

May 1.—A tornado in Bengal causes over 400 deaths ... The House of Lords Tube Railways Committee begins its sittings ... The Coal Conciliation Board recommends a 10 per cent. reduction of miners' wages ... Exhibitions opened at Cork, Wolverhampton and Dusseldorf.

May 2.—Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office ... The Convocation of Canterbury is prorogued ... The King returns to London; a Court is held at Buckingham Palace ... The King of Italy pardons the officers of the *Chicago*, recently convicted at Venice for assaulting the police ... Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

May 3.—At Aliwal North, Pieter de Wet is found not guilty on a charge of treason.

May 4.—The Queen of Holland is prematurely confined, and for some days her condition was very dangerous ... The British-Indian garrison in Northern China is to be reduced to 2,000 ... The method of levying taxes to pay the indemnity stimulates the anti-foreign feeling in China ... A herring fleet off Hokkaido, Japan, is caught in a gale, and 250 lives lost ... Two more battleships and two armoured cruisers are to be built for the American Navy ... Over 500 Socialist delegates at a meeting in Brussels approve the action of their General Council in ordering a cessation of the recent strikes ... M. Loubet receives the members of the Rochambeau mission to Washington ... The New Zealand Budget shows a surplus of £279,489.

May 5.—The full text of the Coronation Service is published ... Mr. Peacock, Victorian Premier, declines to accept the collective resignation of his Cabinet ... The Cuban Senate and House of Representatives assemble ... A new Chilean Cabinet is formed ... The Brussels Chamber of Representatives unanimously ratifies the Sugar Convention ... Martial law is proclaimed in five districts of Poltava, Russia ... A letter from Sir H. Fowler is published stating his views on the Irish question.

May 6.—The London County Council's accounts show a surplus of £181,000 ... The annual meeting of the Primrose League is held at St. James's Hall ... The Committee for Privileges decides that the office of Lord Great Chamberlain is inherited by the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and the Earl of Carrington; final selection to be made by the King ... The Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture pass a resolution approving the corn and flour duty, and regretting that the latter is not higher ... The Reichstag adjourns till June 3rd ... The Queen of Holland slowly recovers ... Serious difficulties arise between Austria and Hungary about the renewal of the *Ausgleich*.

May 7.—The Austro-Hungarian delegations are received by the Emperor-King ... Count Goluchowski announces the renewal of the Triple Alliance ... Disturbances continue in Chi-li, China. ... The *Times*' St. Thomas correspondent cables that La Soufrière is smoking, and there have been slight earthquakes.

May 8.—The Prince and Princess of Wales leave on their visit to Wales ... The articles of agreement of the North Atlantic Shipping Combine are published ... The third and half of the fourth Canadian contingents leave Halifax ... A volcanic eruption in Martinique destroys St. Pierre, with the loss of nearly 36,000 lives.

May 9.—The Humbert-Crawford swindle, after twenty years' delay, is finally exposed ... Cabinet Council held at the Foreign Office ... At Carnarvon the Prince of Wales is installed as Chancellor of the University of Wales and the Princess receives an honorary degree of Doctor of Music.

May 10.—A Texas Senator moves an amendment in the U.S. Senate that no money should be spent on an American special embassy to the Coronation; the amendment is withdrawn.

May 11.—A demonstration is held by the National Democratic League in Hyde Park to protest against the duty on corn ... The Kaiser addresses an edict to the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine authorising him, with the Imperial Chancellor, to repeal the Dictatorship Clause in the constitution of the Reichs-

land ... The Victorian Budget shows an estimated deficit of £229,000 ... The second ballots for the French elections are held; the new Chamber consists of 210 Republicans, 139 Socialists, 50 Conservatives, 129 Radicals, and 59 Nationalists ... M. Lessar, in Peking, protests against some of the conditions on which Great Britain has agreed to restore the Peking-shanghai-kwan Railway to China.

May 12.—The King holds a Levée and Investiture at St. James's Palace ... The Prince and Princess of Wales return to London from Wales ... M. Severo's balloon takes fire and explodes at Vaugirard, killing the aeronaut and his companion ... In Berlin, at a meeting of 700 representatives of leading German towns, a unanimous resolution is carried against the tariff ... Señor Sagasta, Spanish Premier, takes formal leave of the Queen-Regent.

May 13.—The Charing Cross-Hammersmith Railway Bill is rejected in Committee ... The annual council of the National Liberal Federation opens at Bristol; Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., is elected President ... The libel action Cowen v. Labouchere ends; the jury disagree ... The British Ambassador in Paris informs President Loubet that his Government place the military and naval resources of the West Indian Colonies at the disposal of the French authorities in aid of Martinique ... President Loubet and M. Delcassé leave Paris for St. Petersburg ... Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the Dominion House, says no scheme of Imperial Defence for all the Colonies is feasible.

May 14.—The National Liberal Federation's meeting ends. Resolutions are passed condemning the Corn Tax and the Education Bill ... Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at the Guildhall, receives the freedom of the Plumbers' Company ... In St. Vincent 1,600 lives are reported lost by the eruption of La Soufrière ... President Loubet is officially entertained at Brest on leaving for Russia ... General Ottolenghi is appointed Italian Minister of War ... The German Emperor telegraphs from Wiesbaden to President Roosevelt that he intends to present a statue of Frederick the Great to Washington, as a memento of Prince Henry's visit.

May 15.—The Dominion Parliament is prorogued ... The Congregational Union carries a resolution unanimously condemning the Education Bill ... The L.C.C. Tramway and Improvements Bill is ordered by the House of Commons Committee to be reported as amended ... The Tube Railways Committee rejects the Piccadilly schemes, and gives preference to the Central London and N.E. London lines ... Owing to the refusal of the Federal Parliament to grant him an additional £8,000 a year, pending the establishment of a Federal capital, the Governor-General of Australia resigns ... The special missions for the Spanish King's enthronement present their credentials to the Queen-Regent ... The Belgian Senate votes the Finance and Public Works Departments by large majorities.

May 16.—The King of Spain is invested with the Order of the Garter by the Duke of Connaught ... Drought continues throughout Australia, causing great losses of stock ... The Landsting of Copenhagen will not sanction the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States ... Matters come to a crisis over the renewal of the *Ausgleich* between Austria and Hungary ... A Court is held at Buckingham Palace.

May 17.—The enthronement of King Alfonso takes place in Madrid ... Mr. Conger, U.S. Minister in Peking, is instructed to reduce by 1,000,000 dols. the American indemnity claim ... President Palma, of Cuba, has selected his first Cabinet ... Balmaceff, the murderer of M. Sipiagin, is hanged in St. Petersburg.

May 18.—Arrests of Anarchists are made in Madrid ... The Queen-Regent of Spain confers the Order of the Golden Fleece on M. Loubet ... Prince Henry of Prussia arrives in Dublin ... A meeting, presided over by M. de Beaufort, is held at the Hague to commemorate the third anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference ... A destructive tornado sweeps over Texas.

May 19.—Whit-Monday Bank Holiday ... The Victorian companies of the Commonwealth Horse (440) leave Melbourne, and the Queensland portion leave Brisbane ... Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Karachi is restored after four days' interruption by a severe hurricane ... Unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate the Governor of Vilna ... Mr. Lionel Carden is appointed British Minister at Havana ... Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union opens at Exeter.

May 20.—President Loubet, with M. Delcassé, welcomed by the Tsar at Cronstadt, and proceeds to Peterhof and then to Tsarskoe-Selo ... Cuba is formally handed over to the Cuban Republican Government ... The Secretary of State for India reports the break-up of the drought.

May 21.—President Loubet is present with the Tsar at a grand Review. At the official luncheon afterwards friendly toasts and compliments are interchanged ... Kaiser states that he had for years wished to repeal the Dictatorship Paragraph *re* Alsace-Lorraine, but had not before been able ... The Prussian Government has prepared a Bill increasing by 12,500,000 the fund for buying out Polish-speaking proprietors and strengthening the German element in Poland ... The King of Spain attends a State bull-fight in Madrid ... A temporary injunction is granted by the U.S. Court at Chicago against the Beef Trust.

May 22.—The Duke of Connaught leaves Madrid ... M. Loubet arrives in St. Petersburg and is officially welcomed by the Mayor ... The King and Queen open the Royal Military Tournament at Islington ... The Prince of Wales is elected President of the Royal Agricultural Society ... A Blue-book on Martial Law in South Africa, from December, 1899, is issued ... President Roosevelt receives the French representatives with the Rochambeau status ... Conferences are being held between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers respecting the Ausgleich.

May 23.—Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office ... M. Loubet and M. Delcassé leave Russia. The toasts of the French and Russian Navies are drunk at a luncheon on the *Montcalm* ... M. Waldeck-Rousseau's resignation is announced ... A basis for the limitation of naval armaments arrived at between Chile and Argentina.

May 24.—Statue to Marshal Rochambeau unveiled at Washington.

May 25.—President Loubet is the guest of the King of Denmark at Copenhagen ... Belgian General Election takes place.

May 26.—A circular is issued by the Hamburg-American Directors giving further particulars of the agreement between the Shipping Trust and the two German companies ... M. François Coppée withdraws from the *Patrie Française* League ... The Belgian elections result in a gain of four to the Catholic Ministerialists, increasing their majority to twenty-four.

May 27.—Mr. Walter Long receives an influential deputation on reform in housing legislation ... The Coronation Procession is rehearsed ... Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office ... Trade unionist delegates, in London, condemn the corn tax ... President Loubet arrives at Dunkirk ... Mont Pelée, Martinique, is again in eruption.

May 28.—The King and Queen visit the Temple Flower Show ... The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding over the Church Committee for Church Defence, strongly approves, and the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee strongly condemn, the Education Bill ... A State funeral is accorded Lord Pauncefoot; President Roosevelt is present ... The Hamburg-American line shareholders unanimously adopt the alteration in their statutes necessitated by the agreement with the Atlantic Shipping Trust.

May 29.—Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office ... The King receives King Lewanika, of Barotseland ... The Mansion House St. Vincent fund reaches £49,000. The volcano is still active, but there have been three days' successive rainfall. ... The King of Spain refuses to prorogue the Cortes without consulting all political leaders ... Owing to Government action the American Beef Trust practically collapses.

The War in South Africa.

April 30.—Natal is to be extended to 7,000 square miles of the Transvaal, and assumes £700,000 of the Transvaal Debt.

May 2.—Col. Barker reports the capture of Manie Botha, De Wet's ablest lieutenant.

May 5.—Lord Milner leaves for Johannesburg ... Lord Kitchener's weekly report—10 Boers killed, 122 prisoners, 14 surrenders, 106 rifles ... General Ian Hamilton clears territory west of Klerksdorp.

May 7.—In a drive in the Free State 10 Boers killed, 208 prisoners ... Ookiep relieved by Cooper ... An armoured train is derailed, 11 killed.

May 9.—Lord Milner's visit to Cape Town intensifies discussion of the proposed suspension of the Constitution demanded by 45 members of the Cape Parliament.

May 10.—The Transvaal High Court of Justice is formally opened.

May 12.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report—19 Boers killed, 6 wounded, 802 prisoners, 9 surrenders, 580 rifles, 157 waggons, 400 horses, and 4,300 cattle ... Two more mines (one with 60, and one with 40 stamps) start work on the Rand. Most of the refugees have returned.

May 15.—Vereeniging peace conferences begin.

May 16.—All voting at Vereeniging is to be by ballot ... Commandoes whose generals are at the meeting are not to be attacked. About 160 Boer delegates are present, nearly all prominent men.

May 17.—Ian Hamilton's drive on the Bechuanaland block-house was most successful; 400 prisoners were taken ... Mr. Kunciman, C.M.P., speaks in favour of suspending the Constitution.

May 18.—The six delegates chosen by the Vereeniging Conference, including De Wet and Delarey, arrive at Pretoria.

May 19.—Lord Milner arrives at Pretoria.

May 21.—Lord Lovat surprises Fouché's laager ... Field-Cornet Visaye, an influential Boer leader, surrenders.

May 28.—Commandant Malan, Boer leader in Cape Colony, mortally wounded and captured.

May 29.—On receipt of the Government's definite reply the Boer leaders leave Pretoria for Vereeniging.

May 31.—"Terms of Surrender" signed by Lords Milner and Kitchener and all the Boer representatives (excepting Mr. Steyn, who was absent through illness) at 10.30 p.m.

Bye-Election.

May 10.—Mr. G. Toulmin, Liberal, elected for Bury.

Toulmin (L.)	4,213
Lawson (U.)	3,799

Liberal majority 414

Unionist majority was 849 in 1900, 672 in 1896, 829 in 1882.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

May 1.—Earl Russell moves the second reading of the Divorce and Marriage Bill, which is rejected *nem. dis.*

May 5.—The Archbishop of York calls attention to a report of the Royal Commission on Marriage in 1868, and asked that the Government should consider the advisability of giving effect to it ... Lord Salisbury's reply is not very favourable, but he promises to read the report.

May 6.—The Light Load Line Bill, read a second time referred to a committee.

May 12.—Lord Avebury moves the second reading of Shops (Early Closing) Bill, which is thrown out without division.

May 13.—The County Courts (Ireland) Bill is passed Lord Lansdowne, replying to Lord Lamington, states that representations had been made about the continued French occupation of Siam, which he did not think was meant to permanent.

May 16.—The House adjourns for Whitsuntide, till June 2

House of Commons.

April 30.—The Rural Small Dwellings (Ireland) Act is introduced by Mr. Macartney.

May 1.—Sir J. Woodhouse moves the adjournment of the House to call attention to the Shipping Trust. The motion, after a lengthy debate, is withdrawn ... New standing orders introduced by Mr. Balfour, affecting private business, agreed to.

May 2.—Procedure ... By 206 to 134 the House agrees to afternoon and evening sittings on Wednesdays and Thursdays as well as Mondays and Tuesdays.

May 5.—The second reading of the Education Bill is moved; speeches by Mr. Bryce, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Haldane, etc. Second reading carried.

May 6.—Debate on Education Bill continued; speeches by Sir E. Grey, Lord H. Cecil, Dr. Macnamara and Mr. Long.

May 7.—Education Bill: debate continued; speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and the Attorney-General ... Mr. Mooney calls attention to the circumstances leading to Mr. Dillon's suspension on March 20th. His motion that the Speaker should have called on Mr. Chamberlain to withdraw his remarks is rejected by 398 to 63.

May 8.—Education Bill: second reading carried by 402 to 165, after speeches by Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; reply by Mr. Balfour.

May 9.—The Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Bill carried by 262 to 19.

May 12.—Mr. Arnold Forster states that the Admiralty would provide that the White Star Line should not transfer any of its vessels to a foreign flag ... The Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving the second reading of the Finance Bill, stated that he would drop the cheque duty ... Sir W. Harcourt moves an amendment against the Corn Tax; speech by Sir M. Hicks-Beach in favour of the tax, which is opposed by Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, and Mr. Churchill.

May 14.—Mr. Arnold-Forster explains his position re the publication of Lord Charles Beresford's letter about the Mediterranean Fleet ... Debate on second reading of Finance Bill continued; second reading carried by 224 to 134 ... Mr. Dillon's amendment objecting to £32,000,000 being borrowed without fuller knowledge as to how it would be spent, is lost by 232 to 109 ... Mr. Beaumont's motion declaring that Trade Unions needed fresh legislative protection since the Taff Vale decision, rejected after debate by 203 to 174.

May 15.—Mr. Dillon protests against the Government's refusal to relieve the Martinique survivors ... The Estimates.

May 16.—House adjourns for Whitsuntide till May 26th.

May 26.—The House reassembles ... Sir John Gorst introduces the Education Vote of £9,921,852 ... Dr. Macnamara's motion to reduce is lost by 79 ... Mr. Chamberlain, moving the grant for Cyprus, makes a statement about that island.

May 28.—Adjourned debate resumed on the reappointment of a Select Committee on shipping subsidies. Motion agreed to ... Mr. Dillon's motion, reducing by seven millions the sum asked for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, rejected by 174 to 43.

May 29.—Navy Estimates resumed. Mr. Arnold-Forster states that this year seventy-five new ships would be in construction. The Belleville boiler is not to be fitted in new ships ... The vote £7,665,800 for contract work is agreed to.

SPEECHES.

May 1.—Count von Bülow, in Düsseldorf, on the Tariff.
May 2.—President Roosevelt, at Annapolis, on the American Navy and the Philippine question.

May 4.—Royal Academy banquet, speeches by President, Prince of Wales, and others.

May 5.—Count von Bülow, in Berlin, on the Sugar Convention ... Mr. Barton, Australian Federal Premier, in Melbourne, on the coming Colonial Conference.

May 7.—Count Goluchowski, at Vienna, on the Triple Alliance ... Lord Salisbury, as Grand Master, at the Primrose League meeting in London, on the War and Imperial Federation ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, to the W.L.A. in London, on the Liberal party and the War, and on Domestic

Legislation ... The Duke of Devonshire, in London, on the Education Bill ... Lord Spencer, in Bradford, against the Education Bill.

May 9.—The Duke of Devonshire, in London, on University education ... Mr. Acland, in London, on the Education Bill ... Sir Edward Grey, at Cambridge, on the aims and objects of the Liberal League.

May 14.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at the Guildhall, on the use of wealth and Anglo-American relations ... President Loubet, in Brest, on the situation in France ... Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., at Bristol, on the Political Situation ... Lord Charles Beresford, in London, on the Army and Navy ... Mr. Long, at Hastings, on the Education Bill ... Lord Rosebery, as Chancellor of London University, in London.

May 15.—Lord Rosebery, at Colchester, on the duties of municipalities ... Mr. Asquith, in Manchester, on the Corn Tax ... Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., at Bristol, on the Liberal Party and its work.

May 16.—Mr. Chamberlain, before the Birmingham L.U. Association, on the peace negotiations and the Zollverein.

May 17.—Mr. Seddon, at Durban, on the South African situation (twice) ... Mr. Bryce, M.P., at Edinburgh, on Mr. Gladstone and his policy ... Mr. Runciman (Cape Parliament), at Cape Town, on the Suspension of the Cape Constitution.

May 18.—Mr. Stead, at Browning Hall and Westbourne Park Chapel, on the Anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference.

May 20.—Mr. Bryce, M.P., in Aberdeen, on the Corn Tax.

May 21.—Sir Thos. Ackland, at Totnes, on the Education Bill ... President Roosevelt, in New York, on Cuban and Philippine affairs ... Mr. Seddon, at Johannesburg, on the Settlement in South Africa.

May 22.—Sir J. Crichton Browne, in London, on Lunacy Legislation ... Mr. Seddon, on the Settlement and Great Britain's fiscal policy, at Pretoria.

May 23.—Lord Rosebery, in London, on the Liberal Party ... Mr. Brodrick, in London, on the War ... Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Rome, on the Triple Alliance.

May 24.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Darlington, on the political situation ... Sir Robert Reid, M.P., at Oxford, on the Liberal Party and the political situation.

May 26.—Mr. Seddon, in Capetown, on the War.

May 27.—Dr. Clifford, in London, on the Education Bill ... President Loubet, at Dunkirk, on his Russian visit.

May 28.—Lord Halsbury, in London, on technical education.

May 29.—Lord Rosebery, in London, on technical education.

OBITUARY.

April 30.—Gen. Sir Wm. Olpherts, Commanding Royal Artillery in London, 80.

May 5.—Mr. Francis Bret Harte, American humorist, poet and novelist, in Camberley, Surrey, 62 ... Dr. Corrigan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, in New York, 63 ... Mr. Potter Palmer, American financier, in Chicago.

May 6.—Admiral Sampson, distinguished American commander, in Washington, 62 ... Mr. H. G. Bowen, formerly chief cashier of the Bank of England, at Barton-on-Sea, Hants, 60.

May 7.—Mr. George Griffith, secretary of the British Association in London, 68.

May 10.—Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, 67.

May 11.—Captain Machell, turf celebrity, at Hastings.

May 12.—M. Severo, aeronaut, in a balloon explosion, in Paris, 42.

May 15.—Father Dolling, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Poplar, in London, 50.

May 20.—Sir Arthur Arnold, Sir Edwin Arnold's brother, and ex-M.P. for Salford, in London, 67.

May 21.—Mr. E. L. Godkin, of the *Evening Post*, at Brixham, South Devon, 72.

May 24.—Lord Pauncefoot, British Ambassador at Washington, 74.

May 25.—M. Benjamin Constant, painter, in Paris, 56.

May 28.—Lord Chichester, near Lewes, 64.



MR. G. F. WATTS IN HIS STUDIO AT LIMNERSLEASE.

(Photographed on May 22nd, 1902, by E. H. Mills, for the "Review of Reviews.")

The picture is an unfinished work entitled "Eve Repentant."

CHARACTER SKETCH.

MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A.

"I often think that in the future, and in stronger hands than mine, art may yet speak as great poetry itself, with the solemn and majestic ring in which the Hebrew prophet spoke to the Jews of old, demanding noble aspirations, condemning in the most trenchant manner prevalent vices, and warning in deep tones against lapses from morals and duties. There is something more to be done in this way, I believe, than has yet been done."—*Extract from a Letter from Mr. G. F. Watts to Miss Julia Cartwright.*

FOR many years Mr. Watts has been employed in modelling a colossal equestrian figure typical of Energy and Foresight. It represents an explorer mounted upon a noble steed which he has tamed, and who, having arrived at the summit of a mountain, shades his eyes from the sun with his hand, as he looks out upon the vast unknown lands awaiting his discovery and conquest. This magnificent symbolic statue has been given by Mr. Watts to Rhodesia. It is now being cast in bronze and will soon be on its way to the Matoppos, where it will be erected as the tribute of England's greatest living painter to Africa's greatest son. The figure is purely symbolical, and is in no sense a portrait of Mr. Rhodes, but it will stand on that lofty table-land looking out northward to the interior of Central Africa not yet spanned by the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. Mr. Rhodes stood to Mr. Watts for his portrait, and although they met only in the last year of Mr. Rhodes's life, the interview deepened the admiration and affection with which Mr. Watts had ever regarded Mr. Rhodes. The two men differed enormously, but they were alike in being idealists of the first water. Both spent their lives in making their ideals visible to mankind. They laboured in very different materials—Mr. Watts in the pigments with which he made his canvases visions of dream-like beauty; Mr. Rhodes in the roaring loom of time, founding Commonwealths and rearing and wrecking Empires. Mr. Rhodes has gone; Mr. Watts remains, the greatest of the Victorians who still survive amongst us.

Mr. Watts and Mr. Herbert Spencer, both cotogenarians, linger amongst us, reminding a young generation that

there were giants in those days. Mr. Herbert Spencer is a philosopher whose writings have profoundly influenced thoughtful men throughout the world. Mr. Watts is an artist whose pictures have appealed to a much wider public. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that he is, all things being considered, the greatest of all living Englishmen. Compared with his renown the fame of the King who is to be crowned this month cannot for a moment compare. Kings are the best advertised of mortals; for limitless advertisement is one of the most precious privileges of the monarchy. But Mr. Watts, who is a monarch in the realm of art, sways a far more potent sceptre in his brush than the bejewelled staff which will be placed in the hand of Edward VII. at the Abbey.

Nor is it only that Mr. Watts is the supreme genius. He has also displayed throughout the whole of his career a sense of public duty which, unfortunately,

is rare amongst mortals.

No artist of our time has regarded himself so much as the servant of the people. No one has so lavishly given of his best without fee or reward to those whom he wished to serve. He has, indeed, been true to his own conception of the prophetic mission of the artist. As Mr. Rhodes left his millions to the promotion of his ideals, so Mr. Watts has bequeathed the bulk of his allegorical pictures to the nation, together with the portraits of distinguished Englishmen whom he has painted in the last half century. When he was a comparatively young man he painted the north side of the great hall in Lincoln's Inn, executing this fresco, which is forty feet high by forty-five feet long, without any remuneration. But how far he was in advance of his



Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

Limnerslease: In the Entrance Hall.

generation may be inferred from the fact that he offered the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway to decorate the station at Euston with frescoes illustrating the history of the world; and although he proposed to do this at his own expense, his offer was rejected! "In early days," said Miss Cartwright, in a charming essay which she wrote for a special issue of the *Art Journal* some years ago, "the young artist dreamt of building a great temple or house of light, with wide corridors and stately halls, containing a grand series of paintings on the mysteries of life and death. That dream, alas! was never destined to be realised, so we shall never have a Sistine Chapel adorned by the hand of our own Michael Angelo."

But, although Mr. Watts was not able to carry out that splendid idea, he has painted many pictures which, in his own words, suggest great thoughts that will appeal to the imagination and the heart, and kindle all that is best and noblest in humanity. In his later years he has painted pictures illustrative of heroism in humble life. But space would fail me to recount all his benefactions to the nation. A book containing reproductions of all his paintings, with a narrative telling the story of all the themes which have kindled his imagination and stimulated his genius, would embody most of the great traditions of our race. English history, Scripture history, and the myths of ancient Hellas have all appealed to him, and he has touched nothing that he did not adorn. But I have no intention of writing upon Mr. Watts or his art. It was my privilege last month to spend a day at Limnerslease, and to hear from the lips of the "old man eloquent" his ideas and aspirations, which I now place on permanent record for the instruction and edification of my readers.

Mr. Watts is eighty-six years old. Although he is so advanced in years, he carries himself erect, and his eyesight is undimmed. He uses no glasses, walks without a stick, and until the last three or four years he was known as one of the best riders in Surrey. Eleven years ago he bought a small piece of ground on the southern slope of the Hog's Back, between three and four miles from Guildford. There he erected Limnerslease, an ideal artist's house, laid out the grounds around it, and created for himself a terrestrial paradise, with a spacious studio, admirably lighted, in which he is to be found at work every morning at sunrise. As he rises with the sun, he goes to bed with it—at least in summer-time, when he is often up and at work with his pictures or his statues as early as half-past three o'clock in the morning.

THE OCTOGENARIAN'S SECRET.

And what is the secret of this extraordinary longevity, or rather unabated vitality? Many men vegetate when they are as old as Mr. Watts, but how few there are whose natural force is unabated and who preserve in old age the vigour, the skill, and the enthusiasm of youth!

"What is the secret, Mr. Watts?" I said.

"I have always been very sickly," was the painter's somewhat paradoxical reply. "From my earliest years I have never been robust, and, indeed, for this reason I was compelled to refrain from most of the violent exercises of youth. I neither drank nor smoked, nor did anything, in fact. I am a very negative sort of a person. I have just lived—with the exception, of course, of my work. But although I have been successful, far beyond anything I ever hoped when I began life, I cannot say that the joy of life has ever been mine. I enjoy my work; I am intensely interested in it, and am continually endeavouring to improve, for," said Mr. Watts, with a delightful smile, "if I don't improve now, when shall I ever have a chance of doing so? What I mean is that the buoyant exuberance of animal spirits, which leads many people to rejoice in life for the mere sake of living, I have never known."

HIS CONCEPTION OF DEATH.

"Nor have I ever shrunk from death. In my works I have endeavoured to destroy the fear of Death, to cause him to be regarded, not as a dread enemy, but as a kindly friend, and such has ever been my feeling. I should, of course, regret to leave work undone and to part from those friends whom I love; but a sense of the weariness of the world and the suffering and sadness which seem to be inherent in mortal things have weakened if not destroyed that joy of life which is common to most young things. The condition of things in this world, so far as I can see it, full of suffering and sorrow, saddens me. I feel it might have been so much better arranged in many things; and the burden of it weighs upon me. That is one reason why I feel that every theological student, before he applies himself to theology, should be thoroughly grounded in physiology. Too often theologians seem to regard the body with contempt, not to say dislike."

THE RELIGION OF THE BODY.

"To live a healthy life," continued Mr. Watts, "to have the body in which your soul dwells in good working order—that is surely the first duty of the religious man. How many generations have lived and died in the belief that piety consists in the maceration of the body, and in spending many hours upon their knees crying to God to do this, that, and the other for them. Instead, how much better it would have been if they had looked after their own health and looked after their neighbours'. In the long run the body avenges itself upon the soul which neglects or abuses its habitation. Being naturally sickly, I had orders to take care of my body. I have never smoked. Greater things were done in the world, immeasurably greater, before tobacco was discovered, than have ever been done since. The cigarette is the handmaid of idleness. I do not say that possibly it may not be a sedative to overwrought nerves; but overwrought nerves in themselves are things that

ought not to be. Of wine I have taken very little. In my earlier years I used to take a little, but for a long time I have never touched any form of alcohol. At meals I never drink anything, not even water. Tea—yes, in moderation. And so with regard to food I have been compelled to be very abstemious—to eat moderately and of simple food, to go to bed early (nine o'clock, for the most part), to rise with the sun, to avoid violent exercise, and to enjoy plenty of fresh air."

HIS FAITH IN PROGRESS.

Mr. Watts's regimen has left him, for a person "naturally sickly," in possession of an extraordinary

lost in the midst of a great city. I remember a friend of mine who possessed that faculty in an extraordinary degree. We would occasionally walk together to the east of London, and sometimes entirely lose our bearings. I could never have found my way home, but my friend was never at a loss. No matter where he might be, he always struck out for home, and found his way back without any doubt!

"Take another instance—eyesight. I remember Sir William Bowman, the oculist, telling me of some educated Zulus whose eyesight was so keen that they could read the *Times* newspaper at the distance of one wall to the other of his consulting room!



Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

Mr. Watts's Surrey Residence, "Limnerslease."

amount of vitality. For nearly two hours our last remaining Grand Old Man stood on his feet discoursing with eloquence and fervour upon many subjects that are very dear to his heart.

"I am a firm believer in progress," said he; "but in some respects we have not progressed, but retrogressed. Certain faculties which animals and savages possess are no longer at our command. Our senses are not so keen as they were, and some we have lost altogether. Take, for instance, the extraordinary homing faculty which belongs to most animals and a great many savages. Very few civilised men possess the faculty of finding their way home when they are

Whether we could regain those lost faculties or not I do not know. We are crowded together in cities, a healthy country life is impossible to an increasing proportion of our people, and our physique is decaying.

ARCHERY AND PHYSIQUE.

"When I was in Yorkshire some years ago the friends with whom I was staying showed me one of their cherished relics, a long-bow which, according to tradition, had been the weapon of Little John of the Robin Hood ballads. A little bit was broken off one end, but it was otherwise intact. That bow was as thick

as my wrist. Just imagine a modern man set to draw such a bow. He could not move it; it would be absolutely impossible. How was it possible in those days? It was because the whole population was trained to the use of the bow. It was practised with pleasure by everybody. Ask one of our modern toxophilites to handle such a bow, and he would laugh at you. I don't suppose we could restore the practice of archery in our country, but if we could it would do more than anything else to restore the physique of our people. As Bishop Latimer said in one of his sermons, he was taught by his yeoman father to throw the whole weight of his body into his bow hand. Evidently the aim was suddenly taken by the left hand; and in this way they of olden time launched the arrows which did such havoc at Crécy and Agincourt. You can easily conceive how it developed the chest and strengthened the muscles of the arm and perfected the physique. The modern rifle is a miserable substitute.

THE CASE FOR CONSCRIPTION.

"I am inclined to believe," said Mr. Watts, "that nothing would be better for the physique and also for the morale of the population than the adoption of some system of compulsory military service. If every young man were to be subjected to two years of salutary discipline in the camp, and more especially in the Navy, he would learn to obey, and be passed through a rigorous physical training. In Germany, at least, I understand that there is only one opinion as to the physical and moral benefits of military training."

I said my impression was that in France there were somewhat different opinions; that young men learnt a good many things in the barracks that were anything but moral.

"I don't know," said he. "Probably they would have picked them up all the same if they had been scrambling round with nothing to do in their own villages."

IN PRAISE OF SAILORS.

"But I much prefer the training of a sailor to that of a soldier. It was my fortune to spend some time once upon a man-of-war. I was immensely impressed with the sailor's life. The sailor is trained first of all to observation, and observation is after all the root of education. Sailors are intelligent, resourceful men, full of vitality, genial, good-tempered men. I suppose we must always have soldiers and sailors, if only to keep our own shores safe from attack. But if I had my way I would make it compulsory for every soldier to spend a certain portion of his time on board ship, and at the same time I should let the sailor have every opportunity of learning to ride and shoot."

BRITISH HORSEMANSHIP.

"We plume ourselves in England on being the best horsemen in the world, and I am not by any means sure that we are not the worst. To be a good horseman is much more than merely to be able to keep

your seat in the saddle. Take, for instance, the question of the bit. You will constantly be told that you should always ride your horse with a snaffle and no curb, because then you don't hurt the horse if you pull him with the bridle. On the contrary; a sharp bit and a light hand—indeed, anything but a light hand with a sharp bit—will not do, as the rider would soon find. A good rider depends upon his grip, knees, and movements of his body for the security of his seat and indications of his will, never depending on reins or stirrup at all for firmness in the saddle. No groom is ever taught this, and every horse's mouth is spoilt. I regard riding as one of the fine arts. I love a horse, but would abolish the Turf—fruitful source of gambling, the one vice for which Nature offers no excuse!"

A PLEA FOR REAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Watts warmed to his subject as he spoke.

"The education of the people," he continued—"that is the great question. Why do you not concentrate attention upon that? To educate your people, to draw out of them that which is latent in them, to teach them the faculties which they themselves possess, to tell them how to use their senses and to make themselves at home with nature and with their surroundings—who teaches them that? Your elementary schools don't do it. No; nor your public schools. Your Eton and your Harrow are just as much to blame, perhaps even more so. What is the first object which a real education should aim at? To develop observation in the person educated, to teach him to use his eyes and his ears, to be keenly alive to all that surrounds him, to teach him to see, to observe—in short, everything is in that. And then, after you have taught him to observe, the next great duty which lies immediately after observation is reflection—to teach him to reflect, to ponder, to think over things, to find out the cause, the reason, the why and the wherefore; to put this and that together, to understand something of the world in which he lives, and so prepare him for all the circumstances of the life in which he may be found. But observation! Was there ever any method less calculated to develop the habit of observation than the practice of cramming up boys with the Latin and Greek grammar?"

"Heaven forbid!" said Mr. Watts, "that I should say a word against the learning of Latin or Greek. I am all in favour of mastering the language of the classics, especially Greek; but the knowledge of the language is but as an instrument with which you can unlock the treasures of thought of these people. What do you do? You send your boys to school, and simply impress, as it were with a stamp, the rules of grammar, to them utterly meaningless, and ill applied utterly without interest. The result is that nine cases out of ten a boy never gets more than a smattering of the language and forgets it as rapidly as he possibly can after leaving school."

THE DOMESTIC ARTS.

"It is typical of the how-not-to-do-it way that is characteristic of all our education. It neither teaches a man to live, nor how to make the best of himself, nor how to make the most of his surroundings. Look in any direction you please. You turn out hundreds of thousands of young men and young women from your schools to mate and to make homes for themselves without teaching the girl how to bake or how to cook, and the boy the best way to lay a fire or boil a kettle. Everything hinges upon this—they are not

to rouse public opinion on this subject, to point out the abominable waste that goes on of human faculties, the amount of misery that comes into the world from the fact that our young people are turned loose without any training that is calculated to make them happy and comfortable. The smaller their means, the more need there is for them to be able to make the most of them. But we have had an opportunity recently of seeing what can be done by giving something of the education of the sailor to our village lads. A boy in this neighbourhood who was left



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[E. H. Mills.

The Pottery at Limnerslease.

taught to observe; they are not taught to reflect; and education, instead of being the development of those faculties of the mind which enable them to use their senses and to reflect on what they see, has given place to a mere mechanical stamping upon the memory of forms of words many of which have no relation to anything that they will have to see and do in their after-life.

THE EDUCATION OF A SAILOR.

"Contrast this with the education of a sailor. Oh I wish," said Mr. Watts, "that you would endeavour

without proper guardianship was sent to school for a little time, and then afterwards sent to a training-ship. He came back recently on a visit to the old village, and his people were surprised by the change that had been wrought in him. It was a transformation; the lad was respectful, alert, quick in movement, nice in his manners, and his faculties had been thoroughly trained. Now what an object-lesson is that! Here is a great task that might surely be commended to the attention of those excellent ladies who are to be found all over the land who are anxious to do good, but who do not know exactly how to set about it.

THE WASTE OF CHILD-LIFE.

"Why should they not endeavour to check the waste of child-life that is going on, and to recognise in practical fashion the guardianship which the nation owes to these its wards? Have you ever thought how many children there are growing up in our midst who have either no parents, or worse than none—children of tramps, the offspring of criminals, or orphans, disinherited even of parentage, who are growing up, if not exactly nobody's children, nevertheless without adequate parentage? Why should we not recognise the redemption of these children as one of those sacred tasks which in every age have appealed to the chivalrous sentiment of people? I would not call them Children of the State. No; they are the Children of the Nation, and the nation should set itself to the task of their redemption. Here and there philanthropists, no doubt, have done excellent work; but still, after all that has been done, how many thousands of children at this moment are growing up unnurtured, untended, uneducated in the worst sense of the word, to swell the tide of human misery! It is a marvel to me. It only shows how good we were originally, that human creatures who have such an origin should not grow up positive fiends.

THE MOST URGENT REFORM.

"There is, in fact, some goodness in human nature that seems ineradicable by circumstances. Even among the Hooligans and roughs of the slums you will find immense capacities for self-sacrifice, which are occasionally revealed when fires or accidents make a sudden appeal to the heroism of humble life. Why should we allow such rough diamonds to escape without giving them adequate setting? It seems to me that we should stud the coasts of our country with training ships in which we should give the best education in the world to these Children of the Nation who are growing up to be the scourge and despair of civilisation. This is the most urgent reform—the utilisation of the waste of humanity. I remember my old friend Lord Aberdare telling me once of a stream in Wales which was polluted by the waste product of some factory that had been established higher up the hills. It was a beautiful stream before the poisonous chemical refuse was flung into the upper water; but after that it was poisoned. All remonstrances were in vain. The owners of the factory relied upon legal right, and went on polluting the stream, until at last the dwellers down stream took counsel with some chemists. They intercepted the waste product of the factory, and found that it was possible, by chemical treatment, to convert it into a source of great revenue. So it is with us. This stream of neglected boyhood flows into the channel of our national life at present—neglected, waste, and poisonous material. But training ships would be as the crucible of the chemist, converting what had been a source of danger into a source of health, strength, and wealth to the community."

I ventured at this point to state the familiar objections to institutions for training children, and said I thought a very third-rate mother was better than the best head of a barracks. Mr. Watts said he did not argue in favour of huge institutions. His idea was training ships. When painting his memorial to the heroes in humble life he had been more and more impressed by the way in which the primal instincts of manly heroism burst out and flowered under most rough and rugged surroundings.

THE LAW OF COMBAT THE LAW OF LIFE.

"How is it," I asked, "that human society always seems to get rotten at the top?"

"It is a natural law," said the painter; "for the struggle for existence cannot be suspended without loss. The law of combat is the law of life. When a man is comfortable and has all that he wants, his fibres become relaxed. He is no longer pressed by the daily and hourly contest which is the condition of a strenuous life. Hence all races tend to decay when they achieve comfort. And that law of combat," said he, suddenly giving the conversation a personal turn, "is what you ignore in your opposition to war. War is but the ultimate form—gross, rude, horribly painful, no doubt, but the culminating point of the rock of combat which is the condition of progress."

I ventured to protest against that theory.

"Logically," said I, "your principle, which I accept in certain aspects, would, if applied as you apply it, lead you to advocate the restoration of the Heptarchy or of the condition of internecine feud which prevailed in the Middle Ages. It seems to me that war between nations is simply a hideous waste of forces, which, if compelled to confine their combat within less barbarous bounds, would produce greater results for the good of the race."

THE PARABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

Mr. Watts shook his head.

"You may be right, but the time for achieving that ideal is not yet come. You must learn to tolerate the universal law which governs the progress of mankind. It does not follow that when you go to war with people you hate them. I think that our soldiers in South Africa have demonstrated that. They have done their best to defeat the Boers who invaded our territory. Having defeated them, they harbour no ill will, but regard them with humane feelings. No, no," said he, clenching his fist and stretching out his right arm, "combat does not involve malice. Difference of function does not imply even antagonism. Look at my arm. With the extensor I thrust out my arm; with the flexor on the other side I draw it back. The two muscles have absolutely opposite functions, but you need both of them in order to use your arm. So it is in life. There is an apparent opposition, a duality of function necessary to build up a true unity. Hence intolerance of opposition is one of the worst sins against progress."

A PERSONAL APPLICATION.

"I agree," I said, "but surely you preach to the converted. I am a man of peace, you know; but was there ever anyone who carried out so stringently the policy of opposition and of combat as I do myself?"

"That you do," he said, "and carry it much too far." And then, with a delightful inconsistency and a charming grace, he read me a very pretty little lecture upon the duty of conducting controversy with kid gloves, so to speak, arguing in favour of never antagonising your opponent or hitting him between the eyes every time—a practice which aggravated him and was apt to develop an opposition which would be fatal to the convincing of the opponent.

"Well," said I, "I have been a fighter all my life, and the greatest of all obstacles with which I have had to contend has been the apathy and the sluggishness of the popular mind, which you can't even force to hit back. It's no use whispering sweetly in the ear of a deaf man, or even speaking in moderate tones to a person who is sunk in slumber. You need to shout to wake such folk up."

A TRIBUTE TO
"THE MAIDEN
TRIBUTE."

"Ah," he said, "sometimes that is so, and I can never forget the great work you did many years ago when you went to gaol in a good cause. You were right there, you were right indeed, and earned the honour and glory of suffering for your cause. Do you know," he said to me, "a friend of mine was so shocked at what you had written at that time that he bought from the boys who were selling them in the streets all the *Pall Mall Gazette*s that he could lay his hands on, and told me he was going to burn them. It was too horrible, he said, to have such things printed." I said: 'No, the editor is right. There is no other means of remedying the wrong.' Do you know," Mr. Watts added eagerly, "it was your writing of those articles that compelled me to take my brush and paint my picture of the Minotaur? Do you know my picture of the Minotaur?"

"Yes," I said, "indeed I do."

"Well, I painted it under the compulsion of what you wrote. You combated for the right and achieved great renown. But it is not always necessary to carry your policy of opposition to such lengths. You don't mind my scolding you?" he said.

"Scold me," I said. "It is the greatest compliment you can pay me. I am most grateful to you. It amuses me that you should begin by eulogising the law of combat that is the law of life, and then immediately proceed to admonish me as to the excess of zeal with which I carry out this very elementary law in my constant practice. Why, I remember preaching this very law that you speak of to a Cardinal whom I met in Rome."

THE ROMAN CHURCH.

"Ah," said Mr. Watts, "Cardinals would not understand. Their principle is quite the opposite. They would stifle opposition and silence difference of opinion. They are intolerant in their nature, and hence they have lost their hold upon the intellect of mankind. Yet," he said, "the Roman Church embodies a great idea, and in the times past, in the days when mankind was divided into beasts of prey and beasts of burden, that Church rendered noble service to humanity."

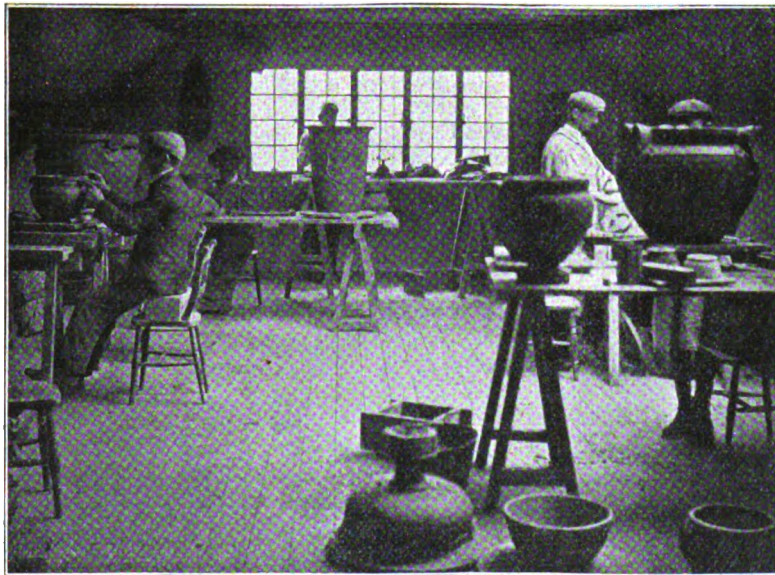
"Yes," I exclaimed; "and the great problem of our time is to revive that lost ideal and reconstitute a new centre for the direction of the moral forces of mankind."

Mr. Watts shook his head.

"Never again," said he. "You cannot do it; the mind of man will never consent to be eternally cramped by the restrictions of the Roman creed."

CREEDS AS PICTURES.

"Creeds," said he, "are all very well in their way; but after all they are but pictures of the Infinite as seen by the human mind. Take an illustration. I have seen some picture of some natural object, and I wish to make you understand what it is. Far simpler than to describe it in words is to make a picture—draw a sketch, and let you look at it. It is the same with



Photograph by]

Inside the Pottery.

[E. H. Mills.

creeds. The Church makes creeds as I make a picture. For the ordinary man, who has had no vision himself, it suffices. If you can see the object yourself you recognise that my sketch is only a picture, and not the real thing. The tendency is always to substitute the sketched object for the reality. Look at this hand," said he. "What wonderful things we can do with the human hand."

I looked at it closely, and wished that I could read the secret of the innumerable lines which crossed and recrossed, not only the palm but every phalange; the hand of the artist and thinker—a hand every inch of the surface of which was scored deep with eloquent lines.

Mr. Watts was not thinking, however, of palmistry. He was bent upon giving me one of those homely illustrations with which his conversation abounds.

THE PARABLE OF THE FINGERS AND THE THUMB.

"Here," said he, seizing the forefinger of his right hand in the finger and thumb of his left, "do you see that? That stands for faith, that for hope, and so on," he continued. "These four fingers represent the ministration of man. They stand for Religion. Now look at the thumb. The thumb stands for Reason. Cut off a man's thumb, and what can he do? Nothing, except perhaps hang on to a bar with his fingers. Take away the fingers, and what can he do with his thumb? And so it is in life. The human race loses the use of its hand when religion is divorced from reason or reason from religion. As you must have your fingers and your thumb in order to grasp anything, so man needs both reason and religion in order to conduct his life. But stay," said he; "I have had typed out for you two quotations which seem to me to express the highest thought uttered by man upon the subject of religion. There is nothing higher or simpler or more noble."

TWO GOLDEN SENTENCES.

With that he left the room, and presently returned with a sheet of paper on which were typewritten two sentences. "The first," he said, "contains the closing words of the speech of Abraham Lincoln":—

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his children, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

"Oh, he was a great man, Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest of men. I suppose," said Mr. Watts, "Napoleon, if he had been a good man, would have been the greatest man that ever lived; but he was not a good man, and so he fell short. But for intellect and energy and genius he was the greatest of all. Ah, if he had but been capable of uttering such words as those of Abraham Lincoln, then he would have

towered aloft. But read my other text, which is shorter":—

What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before Him.

"An utterance of an old Hebrew which should appeal to every Christian. The essence of it all is there."

THE UTMOST FOR THE HIGHEST.

"Yes, indeed," I said, "and the essence of all religion is the same. What is wanted is to create some centre where the best thought of the best men, all the best that has been done and thought in the world, should be rendered accessible to everyone, and that from that centre should go forth the energising force, reviving civic religion and summoning and directing us all in the service of mankind."

"Ah, yes," said he, "if you could make *such* a Church then indeed we would all belong to it. You know my motto," he continued, pointing as he spoke to a sundial which bore eloquent testimony to the skill of the potter-artists who worked under the direction of Mrs. Watts. I read the inscription.

"The utmost for the highest.' That has ever been my watchword. Do you not think it is a good one?"

"Yes, indeed," I replied. "But it is easier for us to know when we have done our utmost than to be sure about the highest."

The painter did not speak, but, walking a little way, he picked up a daisy from the lawn and gave it me.

"It is my flower," said he, "a humble thing, but it ever looks upward."

Limnerslease is full of symbolism. Mrs. Watts, a Celt of the Celts, revels in surrounding herself with the mystic and graceful symbols of Celtic art. From the ceiling in the sitting-room looked down upon us many quaint symbolic figures of her designing. Their days are passed within walls on which are inscribed in strange poetic pictures the meaning and the mystery of life.

REINCARNATION.

Our talk ran on that great mystery of being—whence we came, whither we go. I said: "It seems as if our mortal life is but a pause or a period of an existence which began before we were clothed with our mortal bodies and continues after we pass hence."

"I should like to believe it," said Mr. Watts. "It seems to me the most satisfying of hypotheses. It would explain many things. Why, for instance, should I have been born with this deep passion for Greece and Grecian things? From my earliest boyhood the word Greece, the thought of Greece, thrilled me as nothing else could do; and to this day I have an intenser sense of sympathy and union with classic Greece than with any other country. But who can say? That is one of the things upon

which nothing can be known. All through my life I have longed for the realisation of the old Greek ideals of art to give the people a sense of the beauty and sacredness of things, and to overthrow the fear of death. To me, as I have told you, death has never had any terrors, and in my pictures I have endeavoured to teach that lesson. Of the Future we know nothing, and from the Beyond none comes back."

I may not enter here upon the discussion that followed upon the evidence of spirit return, and the hope, already deepening into an assured confidence, that the existence of our personality after death will some day be found capable of scientific verification like any other fact of nature.

IS PROVIDENCE GOOD?

"Alas!" I exclaimed, "I am afraid we are all atheists half our time, for no one can fear, or worry, or do wrong without being an atheist for the time being, forgetting God."

"But," said Mr. Watts, "that is another matter. That assumes the goodness of Providence. I do not say that it may not be good if we could see everything, but judging from the condition of the world which we see, and the misery and suffering which go on around us, I find it difficult to believe; and it is not rendered less difficult by the language which some good people use. There was one good man who the other day spoke about the Almighty employing all the resources



Photograph by]

The Mortuary Chapel and Graveyard.

[E. H. Mills.

"All these thousands of years," said Mr. Watts, "and it has never been done yet."

So," I replied, "they might have spoken to Watt when he dreamed of the utilisation of steam; or to Franklin when he sought to harness the lightning to the service of man."

"These are material things," said Mr. Watts. "I at who knows? It may be. I have learnt enough to know that one should never say of anything 'it is impossible.' I only say it has not yet come within my experience. I do not think," he continued, "that any one is really an atheist."

of His magnificent mind in order to achieve an object which certainly would not have involved the straining of the powers of Omnipotence. What I feel is that Conscience is as the voice of God within us. What we have to do is to be obedient to its word. But I think the world might have been much better arranged."

"Then you have not read Sir Henry Thompson's article in the *Fortnightly*," I remarked, "in which he has arrived at a firm conviction of the goodness of Divine Providence because mankind has been left so absolutely to its own resources, without any revelation or guidance."

"No," he said, "I have not read that particular article. I think people nowadays are wont to spend so much of their time in learning what other people think or other people write that they have no time to think themselves. Hence I have always been rather anxious to think things out for myself and to arrive at my own conclusions. Every now and then I find that the thoughts which I have arrived at by myself have been expressed by other people; but of course they are my own."

MR. RHODES.

"That," said I, "was one of the secrets of Mr. Rhodes's greatness. He seldom wrote any letters, and spent much time brooding over a few ideas."

"Ah," said Mr. Watts, "Mr. Rhodes was a great personality, one of the few of the great ones who were left to us. Bismarck, I suppose, was a great man; but here amongst us I do not see any other personality so great as Rhodes. You know, he came," said Mr. Watts, "at six o'clock in the morning, and stood here for his portrait for two or three hours. I never finished it. Some day I hope I shall do so. He was a great man, and yet," said he, "I do not know that I care very much for the idea of Imperialism."

A WORD FOR LITTLE ENGLAND.

"I have no objection to a Little England if our Little England should live quietly, developing its own life and improving its own people side by side with other little States—a bright light in history for truth, generosity, courage and enterprise—I do not know but that ideal is not higher than the Imperialism of which so much is talked nowadays, which dreams only of expanding its dominion over vast continents. Of course in a world such as this of strife and struggle we must be prepared to defend our frontiers and to be free to cherish our own life. Mr. Rhodes's ideal of a vast federation of self-governing English-speaking States was very fine, no doubt; but I fear it is one that it is very difficult to realise. Speaking of America, now, I think you have there the principle of combat in its very worst form—the unsparing, ruthless competition of wealth with avarice resulting in the creation of gigantic Trusts, which threaten liberty."

I explained the later theory of American economists as to the benefit which the Trusts were conferring upon the community by improving the efficiency and economy of production and reducing inefficiency and the cost of the necessities of life.

"Ah, well," said Mr. Watts, "if that is so, then I withdraw what I say. No one could have anything against that which, by improving efficiency, cheapened the cost of commodities to the community; but it seems to me that these Trusts might be monstrously abused."

And so our talk went on, touching upon many things—now Count Tolstoy and his doctrine of non-resistance; now General Gordon, whose heroic life

and not less heroic death fired the enthusiasm of Mr. Watts.

"Ah," said he, "after all we have produced *some* good men in England."

THE STATUE OF TENNYSON.

One of these good men to whom England gave birth in the nineteenth century is engaged in modelling plaster. Mr. Watts took me to the outbuilding in which he was modelling a colossal figure of Tennyson. It represented the poet wearing his familiar cloak. The head, though not then placed upon the shoulders of the gigantic figure, began to bear a striking likeness to the dead poet.

Speaking of ideal figures, Mr. Watts mentioned incidentally, when we were talking in the studio, that in painting his ideal pictures he never employed the services of any model. By this means he avoided the danger of introducing the copy of an actual physical creature into a picture which was designed solely to represent an idea. If he found himself at a loss for any particular anatomical detail he would model the figure in clay, and use that as a guide to his brush. Of late Mr. Watts has been painting trees. His pictures, of panel shape, were painted from trees which can be seen from the windows of Limners-lease. There was a large unfinished picture in his studio representing Repentant Eve. Eve, mother of all mankind, stands with her back to the spectator, treading under foot a white lily, while a long glorious wealth of flaxen hair streams from her head, which is slightly bowed in grief.

"It is a study," said Mr. Watts, "of penitent woman, which is probably the highest form of womanhood; and yet they are often penitent, poor things," he said, "when they have little reason for remorse. They suffer much at the hands of others."

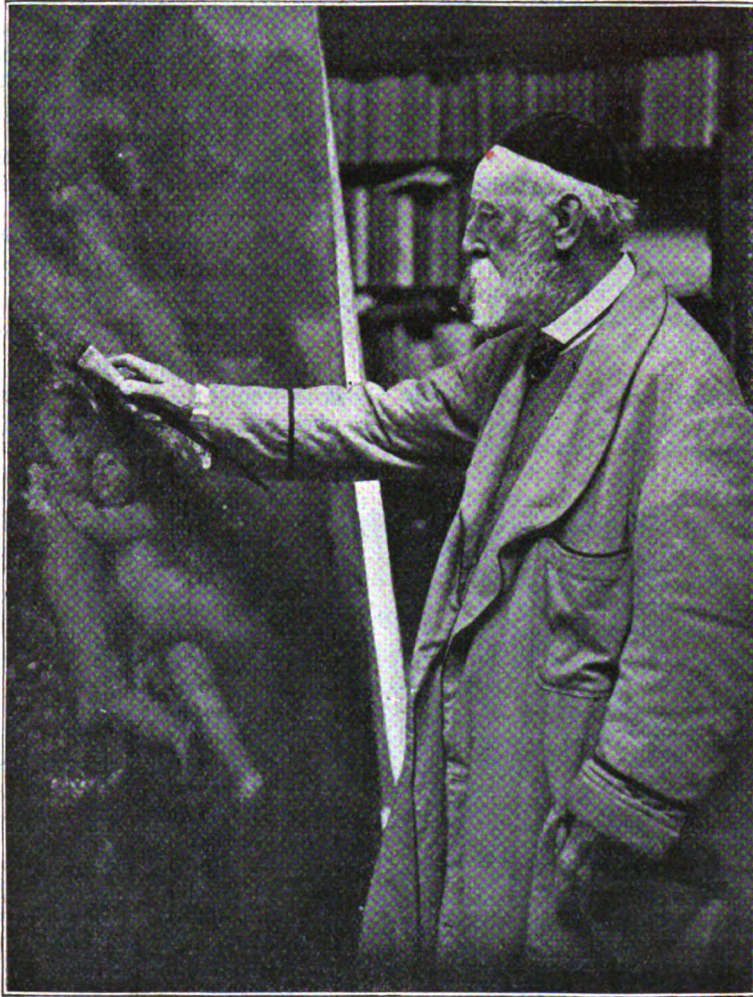
The fine chivalrous spirit of lofty charity is as constantly present in Mr. Watts's conversation as it is in all his greater pictures. This unfinished Eve belongs to the three pictures in the Tate Gallery. It is in the Tate Gallery, too, where will be found the picture described by the characteristic saying: "What I spent I had; what I saved I lost; what I gave I have."

THE GENEROSITY OF GENIUS.

Mr. Watts has been singularly reckless and prodigal with the gifts of his genius. Now and then he sells a picture merely to supply the wants of every day; but most of his work he has done without other fee or reward than the consciousness of artistic creation and the joy of his art. From the time he was sixteen—that is to say, for three score years and ten—Mr. Watts has maintained himself by his brush. He might have been a very wealthy man, but he is one of the children of light whom the skill of the children of the world in amassing worldly gear repels rather than attracts. In the course of an artistic career extending over the life of two generations Mr. Watts has been brought in contact with

men in all sorts of positions, from the King on the throne to the Hooligan in the street. I asked him whether he had ever kept a journal. He said, no; he did not care for personal gossip.

afterwards Duchesse de Chartres, drawing. I knew an excellent Italian artist, who was just the man for the post. He was appointed, but about the time of his first visit I received a letter from the Prince asking



Photograph by]

[E. H. Müll.

The Painter at Work.

(Mr. Watts uses neither palette nor maul-stick.)

AN ANECDOTE ABOUT ORSINI.

I have had many strange experiences in my life, one of which I often recall because it illustrates how very small an accident the judgment of history often depends. One time, more than thirty years ago, I was asked by one of the Orleans princes if I could recommend somebody to teach the Princess,

me whether I was quite certain that my *protégé* was free from all political associations. I said yes, he was quite innocent of politics; whereupon I was told the following story to explain their alarm. Some years before, Panizzi had been asked to recommend someone who would teach Italian. He had recommended an Italian gentleman as suitable for the post; but he

postponed his arrival for a few days. 'Imagine our horror when, on opening the newspapers the other morning, we discovered that the gentleman recommended to us as an Italian tutor was none other than Orsini, who had just attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon! What an escape we had! Fortunately he had never been brought in contact with us in any way; but if he had given us a single lesson, what would have been the immediate inference? Nothing, we felt, would ever have relieved us from the odium of having been accessory, before the fact, to an attempt of which we knew nothing, and which we abhorred.'

CONCERNING DUTY.

However much our conversation strayed hither and thither, like an eddying stream, sooner or later it always reverted to the main channel of Mr. Watts's thoughts—the importance of action and of human service, the relation of man to his Maker. I asked him whether he did not believe in providential guidance, and in regarding Duty as the word of command from the Infinite.

"Well," he said, "there was Torquemada, who regarded it as the duty which he owed to his Maker to burn, torture, and destroy his fellow-creatures for the good, of their souls and the preservation of the Catholic faith. That was to him the voice of God, to which he paid obedience. At the same time there was Calvin, who rejected the whole of the Roman claims and also burned Servetus. That was *his* interpretation of the voice of God. Were they both right? Or are we to imagine that they got their marching orders from the same source?"

"Well," I said, "if you accept the law of combat as the key to the law of progress, possibly they were both right, each carrying his orders to their logical ultimate, and from the antagonism of the two intolerances they built up the tolerance of our time."

WANTED—AN AUDITOR!

Mr. Watts made another quaint remark. I was quoting to him my familiar saying that God Almighty had plenty of cash, and that all the millionaires were but His money-bags, when Mr. Watts drily remarked: "Then I wish he would add to His other duties the appointment of an auditor."

"Who knows," I said, "the auditing may come hereafter?"

"Maybe," he said, "but we know nothing."

I asked him what he thought of my favourite specific for generating more active public sentiment among those who are well-to-do on behalf of the disinherited of the world—namely, the compulsory exchange of dwellings for one week every year between rich and poor.

PUT YOURSELF IN THEIR PLACE.

"You would never get the rich to agree," said Mr. Watts. "It would no doubt be marvellously

potent if you could, for we only exert ourselves to remedy evils which we can feel either in fact or in imagination. You know the story of the old lady who was out driving in a carriage on a cold day. As she shivered beneath her furs, she said to her coachman, 'It's a very cold day, John. When we get home I will send you out something to warm you.' She reached home, and went in, leaving the coachman waiting outside. After he had waited some time, he sent in to ask whether his mistress had not something to send out for him. The reply came back that John might go; his mistress thought it was no longer so cold as it had been. No wonder, seeing that she had been before a blazing fire for some time, but poor John, who sat on the box in the frosty cold, naturally had realised no change in the temperature. So it is in society. We sympathise with the ills we feel, but after we have been comfortable long enough we forget the miseries from which we have escaped and leave others to suffer unhelped."

THE PARADISE OF LIMNERSLEASE.

After lunch, while Mr. Watts rested, Mrs. Watts took me round the little domain, which was beginning to glow with the early glory of spring. It was difficult to realise that all this wealth of shrubbery and wood was the growth of only eleven years. Everywhere the touch of the master and the grace of the mistress had together made Limnerslease itself a beautiful picture, the idyllic peace of which imprinted itself upon all its denizens. Mr. Rhodes was deeply impressed with the sweet serenity and calm of the artist's retreat. The servant who opened the door, the man who drove him to the station, seemed to share in the restful ease which soothed and tranquillised the eager Colossus. "And do you know," said he in his odd way, "I believe if I had gone down to the kitchen I am sure I should have found the same sweet serenity on the face of the cook."

THE ART POTTERY.

A little way to the south of the house, in the valley, lies the art pottery works originally established as a kind of recreation school for the use of the village, and now carried on as a serious business under the personal supervision of Mrs. Watts. It is a very interesting experiment, and one which I am very glad to know is succeeding well. Mrs. Watts, like her husband, is a great believer in the latent artistic capacity of the English child.

"Train him early, let him taste the joy of creative work, and you can achieve much greater things with him than we have yet ventured to hope."

The pottery naturally suggested itself as one of the most obvious and simple means by which to teach children to make things. Near Limnerslease lies a long deep narrow stratum of clay, the product of the attrition of granite boulders in ages long gone by, which have left behind them this clay as part of the inheritance of the human race. From this stratum the clay is brought out,

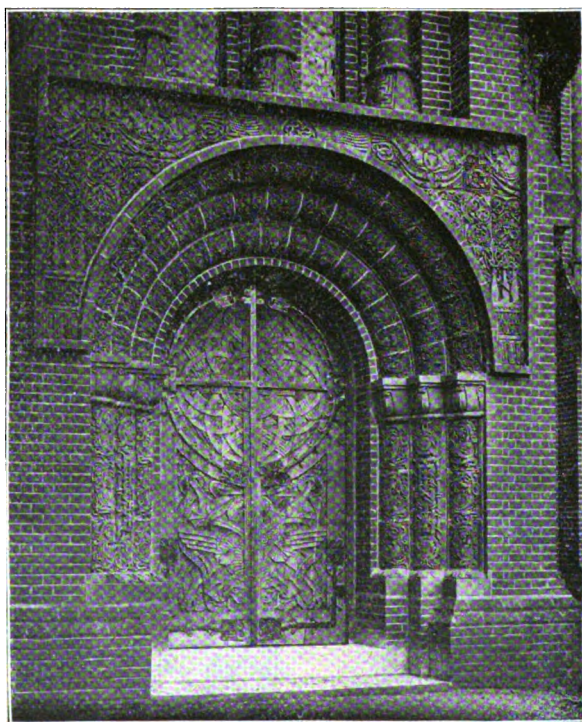
disintegrated by winter's frost, then caked together, and passed through a mill whose revolving knives chop it up. It is then taken to a well, where it is mixed with water, and in the consistency of a muddy liquid it passes through a fine sieve into the vats, where it remains until sufficient moisture is removed to render it available for the potter's wheel. The one great staple of the pottery manufacture is the great globular vase which is usually brought from Italy, but which can now be supplied from the Compton pottery. Another important department of the output consists in the manufacture of window-boxes in what appears to be terra-cotta, with beautifully modelled bas-reliefs and fronts. These are supplied at 10s. and 12s. 6d. each. The cost of the vase is 20s.

THE WORK OF THE VILLAGE ARTISTS.

They also produce sundials in clay at various prices, everything being done with the hand, and nothing by machine or by mould. Endless varieties

of pattern can be obtained. All the productions are stamped with a special seal. I saw some of these, on the bases of which the heraldic bearings of the purchaser had been carefully modelled, and then affixed to the side of the globe. All manner of charming, quaint, and symbolic work can be seen at the pottery; but to see what can be done when good clay is moulded by nimble fingers under the direction of an artistic brain, a visit should be paid to the mortuary chapel in the little graveyard, close to Limnerslease. It is all the work of the Compton people, and the ironwork at the door was done by the village blacksmith.

I bade farewell to my kind hosts, and when I got into the trap in which I was to be driven to the station I felt that I was leaving behind me a delightful fragment of the ideal England of my youthful dreams, redolent of subtle memories of Shakespeare's England, a miniature Palace of Art embowered in the midst of the flowers and shrubs of a terrestrial paradise.



[Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.]

The Door of the Mortuary Chapel.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

IN dealing with the caricatures of the month I am in some difficulty. The caricatures relating to the Coronation which have appeared in the American and Continental Press are clever and amusing. But if I were to reproduce them here, I am very much afraid that many of our readers would consider that I was guilty of a breach of good taste, and that the caricatures would jar somewhat upon the note of loyal deference which is the mood of the hour. So I have reluctantly suppressed these caricatures, one of which is quite a remarkable picture in its way. It is the second of the series of "Monuments Anthumes," which appeared in *Le Rire*. It is entitled "A Commemorative Bust of the Coronation. Contribution of ruined Ireland, the decimated Transvaal, and of starving India." The King's head is surrounded by a band of Transvaal gold, crowned by a skull upon which Mr. Chamberlain sits perched as a vulture. Below the skull is a bleeding head of a decapitated Boer, while the crown is supported on either side by busts emblematic of India and Ireland. Printed in colours, it is an extremely effective embodiment of the opinion of the boulevards concerning the shady side of the British Empire.

Another great event of the month, which cannot be handled in caricature because the tragedy is so colossal as to paralyse the pencil of the caricaturist, is the volcanic eruption in Martinique and St. Vincent.

Another series of caricatures which I do not reproduce are those relating to the situation in Russia.



Le Rire, 26/4/02.

[Paris.]

Waldeck-Rousseau, his Enigma.

What is my real opinion?



Grelot, 18/5/02.

[Paris.]

Off for Russia.

A week without seeing them. What joy!

M. Loubet's visit to the Tsar has naturally afforded a theme for those who delight to bring into sharp contrast the internal troubles of the Russian Empire and the Republican principles embodied in the French President. Some of these could not excite any protest—even on the part of the Russian Censor. I reproduce one from *Le Grelot*, representing the departure of M. Loubet for St. Petersburg.



Le Rire.

[Paris.]

M. François Coppée, of the *"Nation"* and Academy.



[Le Rire.]

[Paris.]

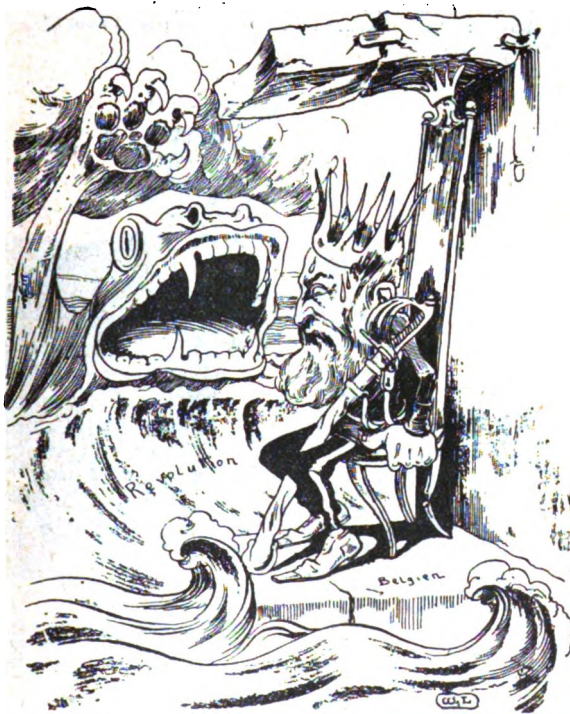
M. Paul Doumer, yesterday proconsul,
to-morrow . . . ?



[Le Rire.]

Henri Brisson.

[Paris.]

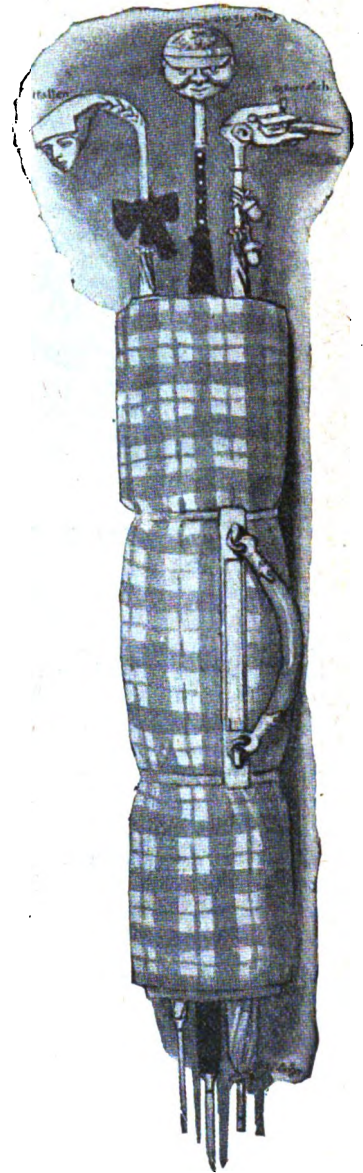


[Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

Poor Leopold.

"I believe it is now high time for me to give up this place."



[Ulk, 18/4/02.]

[Berlin.]

Bülow's Travelling Rugs.

"Well, thank God! who protects us all—he seems to have brought everything home again safely."

Le Rire published several cartoons of more than ordinary excellence relating to the leading personages in the French elections. The first of the series of "Monuments Anthumes" is devoted to Waldeck - Rousseau, who, at the time of its publication, had not definitely announced his intention of retiring.

I published last month two of the cartoons of the Great Electors of France, and complete the series this month by reproducing three, of which the most important is that of M. Doumer,

who was yesterday Governor-General of French India, and who to-morrow may be Prime Minister of France.

The strike for universal suffrage in Belgium supplied a theme for many artists, most of whom were disposed to take a much more serious view of the revolutionary peril than is common to newspapers. Here, for instance, are two cartoons, one from America and the other from Switzerland.

Count von Bülow's southern excursion for the purpose of renewing the Triple Alliance is amusingly hit off in the picture of his travelling rugs.



Journal, 11/4/02.]

[Minneapolis.

Raising the Belgian Hair.

The conclusion of the Manchurian Convention, which has been represented in this country as a set back to Russian designs, is evidently regarded in a very different light in India, as will be seen from the accompanying picture from the *Hindi Punch*.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty still continues to suggest subjects for the artists, as will be seen from the cartoon from *Life*.

One of the most amusing cartoons that reached us last month was that from the *Chicago Record-Herald*, which may be regarded as a Chicago commentary upon Mr. Carnegie's eloquent declarations concerning the reunion of the English-speaking race.



Hindi Punch, 20/4/02.]

[Bombay.

A Russo-Chinese Flirtation.

CHINA: "That's the token of my love for you!"

RUSSIA: "Ah! Thanks! It will rile that Britisher, I know!"



Life, 17/4/02.]

[New York.

"Madame Dragon, I've come with my little friend, the Fox, to keep off the Bear."



Record-Herald, 11/5/02.]

An American Abroad.

MR. CARNEGIE: "If you keep on shrinking, Johnny, we will take you into our family."



South African Review, 25/4/02.]

[Cape Town.]

Welcoming the Big New Zealander.

(A FORECAST.)

MR. SEDDON: "This is indeed a warm—er—a very warm—ah—em—welcome, Madam; but have you no statesmen of your own?"
MISS CAPE COLONY: "No, Mr. Seddon, I have a good many politicians, but no statesmen!"

The long-drawn-out peace negotiations in South Africa suggest to *Kladderadatsch* the happy conception of John Bull endeavouring in vain to buckle the girdle of a gigantic Mars, whose dimensions contrast singularly with the attenuated proportions of poor Peace.

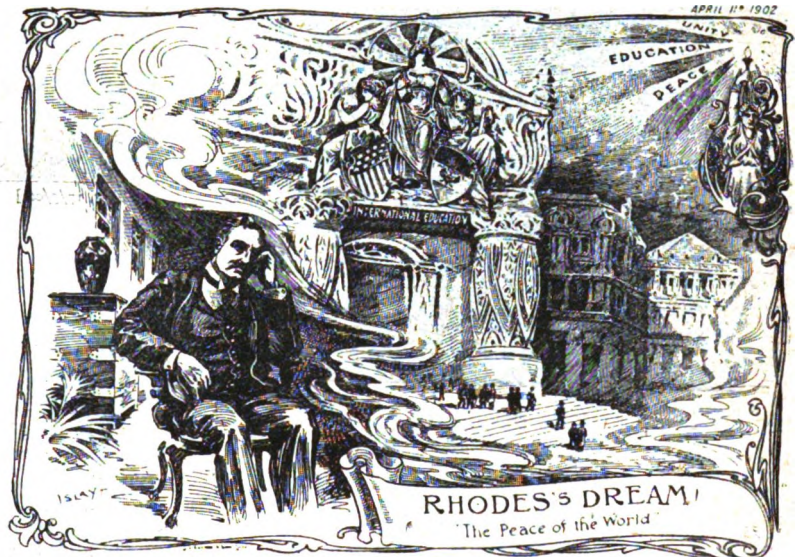


Kladderadatsch, 4/5/02.]

[Berlin.]

Peace in Sight.

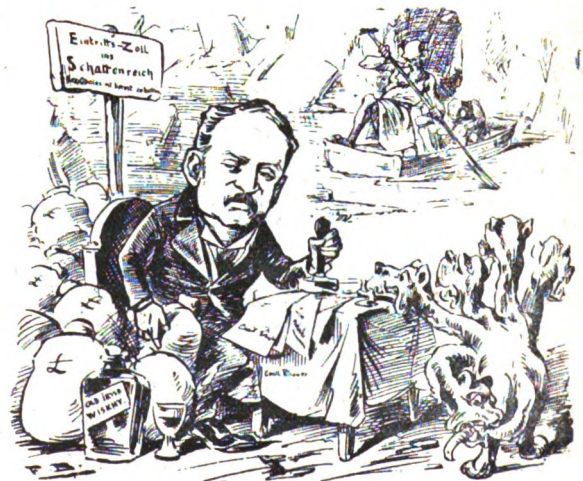
Left him much to spare, either



South African Review, 11/4/02.]

[Cape Town.]

Rhodes's Dream!—"The Peace of the World."



Nebelspatter.]

[Zurich.]

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS: "Well, Michael, I'm equalising your finances again for you, aren't I?"

ARCHANGEL MICHAEL: "Indeed, I think you've carried off the best

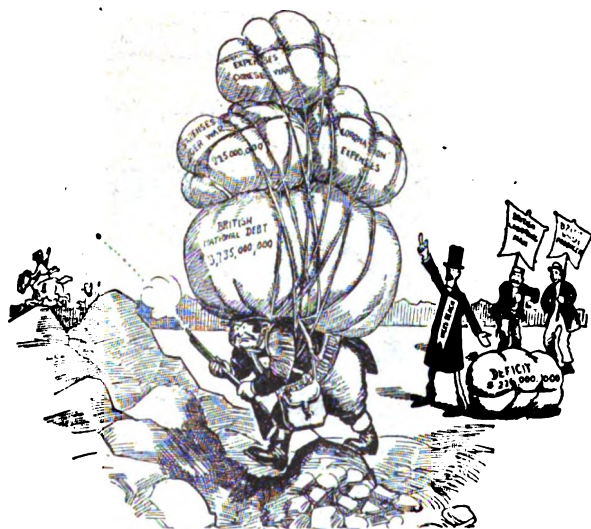
The consequences of the prolongation of hostilities suggest various cartoons to the American caricaturists, of which I print samples.



Journal, 16/4/02.]

The Rising Tide.
Only two marks higher to go.

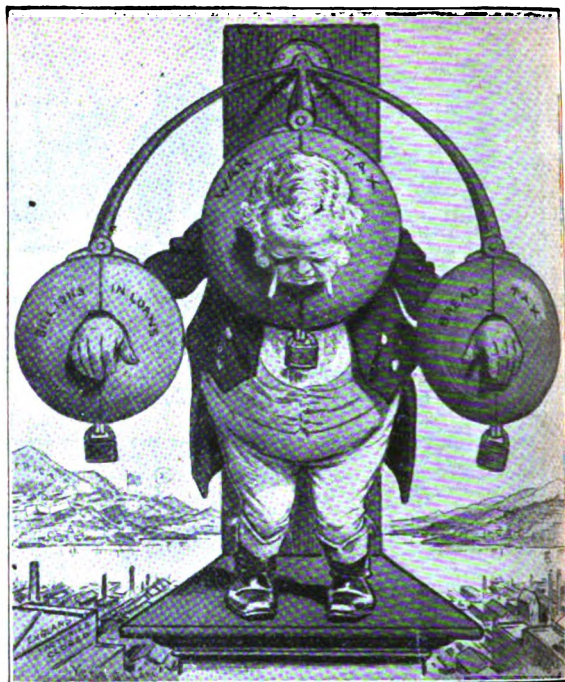
[New York.]



Record-Herald, 16/4/02.]

[Chicago.]

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: "Say, John, here's something more for you to carry."
JOHN BULL: "I say, make somebody else carry it."



Judge, 17/5/02.]

In the Stocks.

[New York.]



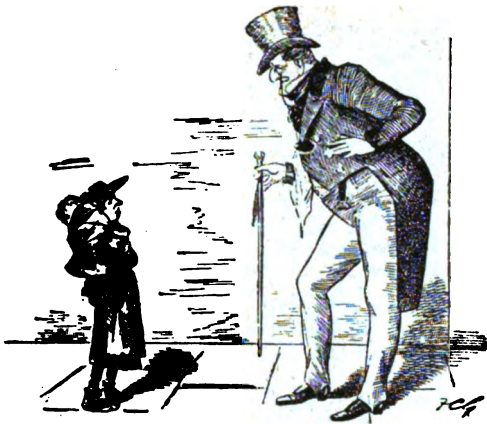
Journal, 16/4/02.]

The Last Ditch.

[Minneapolis.]

The attempt to reimpose the bread tax has suggested many cartoons to Mr. Gould, in most of which occurs the contrast between the large loaf and the little one.

The Education Bill has been even more prolific in cartoons. In one cartoon Mr. Gould represents Sir John Gorst as levelling up elementary education by the simple process of hanging the unfortunate school boards

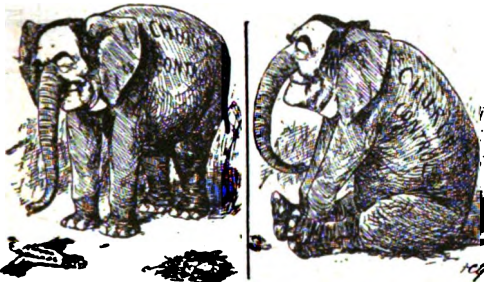


Westminster Gazette.]

[15/5/02.]

The Good Old Days (of the Little Loaf).

MR. PROTECTION: "Oh, what a lovely little loaf! It reminds me of the good old days!"
 LITTLE GIRL: "Garn! Muvver don't think it's lovely."
 [The Protectionists are greatly pleased with the bread tax, and Mr. Chaplin spoke in favour of it in the House of Commons on Tuesday.]



Westminster Gazette.]

[7/5/02.]

A Fable with a Moral.

"Dear me! I must have stepped on it!" | "I will be a mother to them."

An elephant, having stepped on a mother bird whose nest was close by, the benevolent creature sat down on the eggs, saying, "I will be a mother to the orphans."

One of the smaller cartoons of Mr. Gould is very clever from the way in which it represents Lord Salisbury as a Cyclops scaring to death education by fixing his single eye upon it. But for this cartoon I have no space.

One of the events of last month was the resignation of Mr. Nixon, who succeeded Mr. Croker as Boss of Tammany Hall. Mr. Nixon undertook the post with the best intentions, but appears to have found the task too great for his strength. The Philadelphia *North American* somewhat happily hits off the popular conception of Mr. Nixon's difficulty in the accompanying cartoon, in which the Tammany tiger threatens to devour him on one side, while the tough New York politician threatens him on the other.

I reproduce several of the cartoons relating to the Shipping Trust in the Supplement "Wake Up! John Bull."

In another Mr. Balfour expresses his great surprise that there were any Nonconformists left nowadays. The best cartoon is that which is suggested by a phrase in Lord Hugh Cecil's speech in defence of the Education Bill, in which he said that the board school had only one door, whereas the voluntary schools had two, the second leading into the Church.

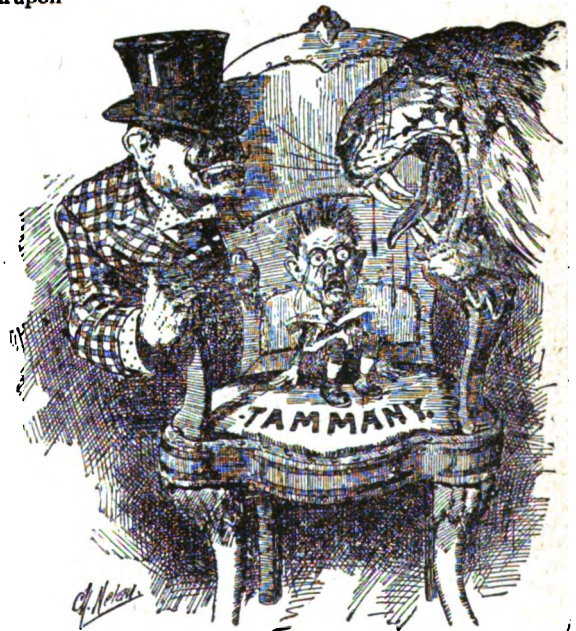


Westminster Gazette.]

[9/5/02.]

An Educational Model.

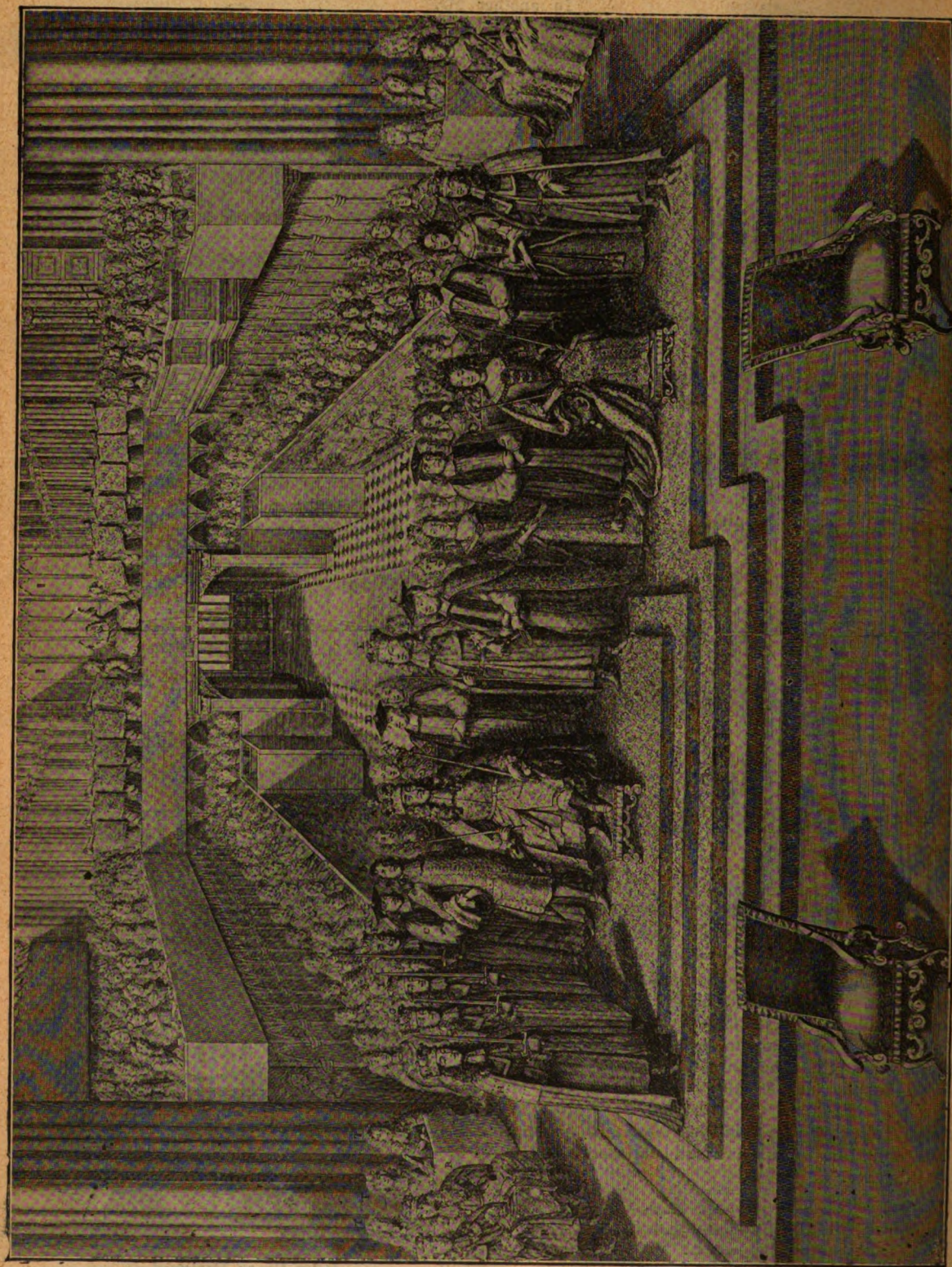
LORD HUGH: "There, father! that's the church and that's the school and there's a covered way from the school to the church. You see, there are only two doors to the schoolhouse, one the children go in by and the other they come out by, and it leads right into church. Isn't it lovely?"
 LORD S.: "Capital! but what's that objectionable building in the corner, there?"
 LORD HUGH: "Oh, that's the chapel. It belongs to an opposite religion, as you once said: I've got Clifford and Price Hughes bottled up there. They're not half bad chaps, but they don't like it, for you see, the children that go into the school can't get out into the chapel, they *must* go into the church."
 LORD S. (admiringly): "What a clever boy you are, Hughie!"



North American, 15/5/02.]

[Philadelphia.]

Why Nixon Resigned?



THE CORONATION OF JAMES II. AND MARY OF MODENA.

This old print indicates the preliminary portion of the ceremony, when the King and Queen occupy seats on the raised platform called the "Theatre"; these seats are known as the Recognition Seats. The Coronation Chairs are used in the latter part of the ceremony, as shown in the next picture.



THE ORDER OF THE CORONATION SERVICE.

IT is sixty years and more since a Coronation took place in Great Britain. A Coronation is one of the most interesting of the ancient institutions which have survived to the present day. Even in Spain, where there is no Coronation, last month the young King, instead of being crowned, merely took the oath of fidelity to the Spanish Constitution. In republics, of course, there are no Coronations, but in that eminently monarchical country Germany the Kaiser has never yet been crowned. Hence, the ceremony of this month possesses an exceptional interest. Everybody who is anybody in the British Empire, including for the first time in history representatives of the Free Churches and of the Friendly Societies, will be present in the Abbey. But the enormous number of nobodies who, after all, constitute the strength and the wealth of the Empire, will be outside.

I therefore print as a permanent memorial of this interesting occasion the official text of the ceremony, so that it may be on record in the hands of my readers. I have illustrated it with reproductions of the illustrations of the Coronation of James II., which were largely used by the officials as the model upon which to arrange the ceremony of this month. The customs vary, and in some instances there has been a departure from precedent; but on the whole the old tradition has been followed.

The Coronation.

THE SERVICE IN THE ABBEY.

THE following is the full text of "The Form and Order of the Service that is to be performed, and of the Ceremonies that are to be observed, in the Coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1902."

THE FORM AND ORDER

OF

THEIR MAJESTIES' CORONATION.

SECT. I.

THE PREPARATION.

In the morning upon the day of the Coronation early, care is to be taken that the Ampulla be filled with Oil and, together with the Spoon, be laid ready upon the Altar in the Abbey Church.

The Archbishops and Bishops Assistant being already vested in their Copes, the Procession shall be formed immediately outside of the West Door of the Church, and shall wait till notice is given of the approach of their Majesties, and shall then begin to move into the Church.

SECT. II.

THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CHURCH.

The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the West Door of the Church, are to be received with the following Anthem, to be sung by the Choir of Westminster.

ANTHEM.

I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusalem. Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself. O pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces.

The King and the Queen in the meantime pass up through the Body of the Church, into and through the Choir, and so up the stairs to the Theatre; and having passed by their Thrones, they make their humble adoration, and then kneeling at the

Faldstools set for them before their Chairs, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down, not in their Thrones, but in their Chairs before, and below, their Thrones.

SECT. III.

THE RECOGNITION.

The King and Queen being so placed, the Archbishop turneth to the East part of the Theatre, and after, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal (Garter King of Arms preceding them), goes to the other three sides of the Theatre in this order, South, West, and North; and at every of the four sides with a loud voice speaks to the people: And the King in the meanwhile, standing up by his Chair, turns and shows himself unto the People at every of the four sides of the Theatre, as the Archbishop is at every of them, and while he speaks thus to the People:

SIRS, I here present unto you King EDWARD, the Undoubted King of this Realm: Wherefore All you who are come this day to do your Homage, Are you willing to do the same?

The People signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out, God save King EDWARD.

Then the Trumpets sound.

The Bible, Paten, and Chalice are brought by the Bishops who had borne them, and placed upon the Altar.

The King and Queen go to their Chairs set for them on the south side of the Altar, where they are to kneel at their Faldstools when the Litany begins.

SECT. IV.

THE LITANY.

The Noblemen who carry in procession the Regalia, except those who carry the Swords, come near to the Altar, and present in order every one what he carries to the Archbishop, who delivers them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the Altar, and then retire to the places appointed for them.

Then followeth the Litany, to be sung by two Bishops, vested in Copes, and kneeling at a Faldstool above the steps of the Theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof, the Choir singing the responses to the Organ.

O GOD the Father of heaven, etc. [Shortened as printed in the *Times* of Thursday, May 1.]

The Bishops who have sung the Litany resume their places.

SECT. V.

THE BEGINNING OF THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

THE INTROIT.

O HEARKEN thou unto the voice of my calling, my King, and my God : for unto thee will I make my prayer.

Then the Archbishop beginneth the Communion Service.

Our Father, &c.

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts be open, &c.

O GOD, who providest for thy people by thy power, and rulest over them in love : Grant unto this thy servant EDWARD, our King, the Spirit of wisdom and government, that being devoted unto thee with all his heart, he may so wisely govern this kingdom, that in his time thy Church and people may continue in safety and prosperity ; and that, persevering in good works unto the end, he may through thy mercy come to thine everlasting kingdom ; through Jesus Christ thy Son our Lord. *Amen.*

THE EPISTLE,

To be read by one of the Bishops.

I S. Pet. ii. 13.

SUBMIT yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake : whether it be to the king as supreme ; or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men : As free, and not using your liberty for a cloke of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.

THE GOSPEL,

To be read by another Bishop, the King and Queen with the people standing.

S. Matth. xxii. 15.

THEN went the Pharisees and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk. And they sent out unto him their disciples, with the Herodians, saying, Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for any man : for thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou ? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not ? But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites ? shew me the tribute-money. And they brought unto him a penny. And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription ? They say unto him, Caesar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's : and unto God the things that are God's. When they had heard these words, they marvelled, and left him, and went their way.

Then followeth the Nicene Creed, the King and Queen with the people standing as before.

I Believe in one God the Father Almighty, &c.

SECT. VI.

THE SERMON.

At the end of the Creed one of the Bishops is ready in the Pulpit, placed against the pillar at the north-east corner of the Theatre, and begins the Sermon, which is to be short, and suitable to the great occasion ; which the King and Queen hear sitting in their respective Chairs on the south side of the Altar, over against the Pulpit.

And whereas the King was uncovered during the saying of the Litany and the beginning of the Communion Service ; when the Sermon begins he puts on his Cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and so continues to the end of it.

On his right hand stands the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the Lords that carry the Swords ; On his left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two Bishops that support the Queen stand on either side of her. And the Lady that bears up the Train, and her Assistants, constantly attend her Majesty during the whole solemnity.

On the north side of the Altar sits the Archbishop in a purple velvet Chair, and near to him the Archbishop of York ; and

the other Bishops along the north side of the wall, betwixt him and the Pulpit. Near the Archbishop stands Garter King of Arms : On the south side, east of the King's Chair, nearer to the Altar, are the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the Bishops, who bear any part in the Service, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

SECT. VII.

THE OATH.

The Sermon being ended, and his Majesty having on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1901, in the presence of the Two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration, the Archbishop goeth to the King, and standing before him, administers the Coronation Oath, first asking the King, Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the Oath ?

And the King answering,

I am willing.

The Archbishop ministereth these questions ; and the King, having a Book in his hands, answers each Question severally as follows.

Archb. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the People of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective Laws and Customs of the same ?

King. I solemnly promise so to do.

Archb. Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your Judgments ?

King. I will.

Archb. Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law ? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established in England ? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Church therein committed to their charge, all such Rights and Privileges, as by Law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them ?

King. All this I promise to do.

Then the King arising out of his Chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, shall go to the Altar, and there being uncovered, make his Solemn Oath in the sight of all the People, to observe the Premises : Laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which is now brought from the Altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps, saying these words :

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep.

So help me God.

Then the King kisseth the Book, and signeth the Oath.

SECT. VIII.

THE ANOINTING.

The King having thus taken his Oath, returns again to his Chair ; and both he and the Queen kneeling at their Fold-stools, the Archbishop beginneth the Hymn, Veni Creator Spiritus, and the Choir singeth it out.

HYMN.

Come Holy Ghost, etc.

This being ended, the Archbishop saith this Prayer :

O LORD, Holy Father, who by anointing with Oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel : Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant EDWARD, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this Oil, and consecrated King of this Realm : Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter ; Confirm and stablish him with thy free and princely Spirit, the Spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the Spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. *Amen.*

This Prayer being ended, the Choir singeth :

ANTHEM.

ZADOK the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king ; and all the people rejoiced and said : God save the king, Long live the king, May the king live for ever. Amen. Hallelujah.

In the meantime, the King rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his Crimson Robes by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his Cap of State, goes before the Altar, supported and attended as before.

The King sits down in King Edward's Chair (placed in the midst of the Area over against the Altar, with a Faldstool before it), wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter (summoned by Garter King of Arms) hold over him a rich Pall of Silk, or Cloth of Gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain : The Dean of Westminster, taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, holdeth them ready, pouring some of the Holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the King in the form of a Cross :

1. On the Crown of the Head, saying,
Be thy Head anointed with Holy Oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed.

2. On the Breast, saying,
Be thy Breast anointed with Holy Oil.

3. On the Palms of both the Hands, saying,
Be thy Hands anointed with Holy Oil :

And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this People, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then the Dean of Westminster layeth the Ampulla and Spoon upon the Altar, and the King kneeleth down at the Faldstool, and the Archbishop, standing, saith this Prayer or Blessing over him :

OUR Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the Oil of gladness above his fellows, by his Holy Anointing pour down upon your Head and Heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your Hands : that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness ; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This Prayer being ended, the King arises and resumes his seat in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter give back the Pall to the Lord Chamberlain ; whereupon the King again arising, the Dean of Westminster puts upon his Majesty the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica or Close Pall of Cloth of Gold, together with a Girdle of the same.

SECT. IX.

THE PRESENTING OF THE SPURS AND SWORD AND THE GIRDING AND OBLATION OF THE SAID SWORD.

The Spurs are brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touches his Majesty's heels therewith, and sends them back to the Altar.

Then the Lord, who carries the Sword of State, delivering the said Sword to the Lord Chamberlain (which is thereupon deposited in the Traverse in Saint Edward's Chapel) he receives from the Lord Chamberlain, in lieu thereof, another Sword, in a Scabbard of Purple Velvet, provided for the King to be girt withal, which he delivereth to the Archbishop ; and the Archbishop, laying it on the Altar, saith the following Prayer :

HEAR our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King EDWARD, who is now to be girt with this Sword, that he may not bear it in vain ; but may use it as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evil-doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop takes the Sword from off the Altar, and (the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other Bishops assisting, and going along with him) delivers it into the King's Right Hand, and he holding it, the Archbishop saith :

RECEIVE this Kingly Sword, brought now from the Altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

The King standing up, the Sword is girt about him by the Lord Great Chamberlain ; and then, the King sitting down, the Archbishop saith :

WITH this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order : that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue ; and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come.

Then the King, rising up, ungirds his sword, and, going to the Altar, offers it there in the Scabbard, and then returns and sits down in King Edward's Chair ; and the Peer, who first received the Sword, offereth the price of it, and having thus redeemed it, receiveth it from the Dean of Westminster, from off the Altar, and draweth it out of the Scabbard, and carries it naked before his Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

Then the Bishops who had assisted during the offering return to their places.

SECT. X.

THE INVESTING WITH THE ARMILLA AND IMPERIAL MANTLE, AND THE DELIVERY OF THE ORB.

Then the King arising, the Armilla and Imperial Mantle, or Pall of Cloth of Gold, are by the Master of Robes delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the King, standing ; The Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the Clasp : the King sits down, and then the Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, pronouncing this Blessing and Exhortation :

RECEIVE this Imperial Robe and Orb ; and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high : the Lord cloath you with the Robe of Righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this Orb set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer.

Then the King delivers his Orb to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him laid on the Altar.

SECT. XI.

THE INVESTITURE PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM.

Then the Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King's Ring to the Archbishop, in which a Table Jewel is enchased ; the Archbishop puts it on the Fourth Finger of His Majesty's Right Hand, and saith,

RECEIVE this Ring, the ensign of Kingly Dignity, and of Defence of the Catholic Faith ; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

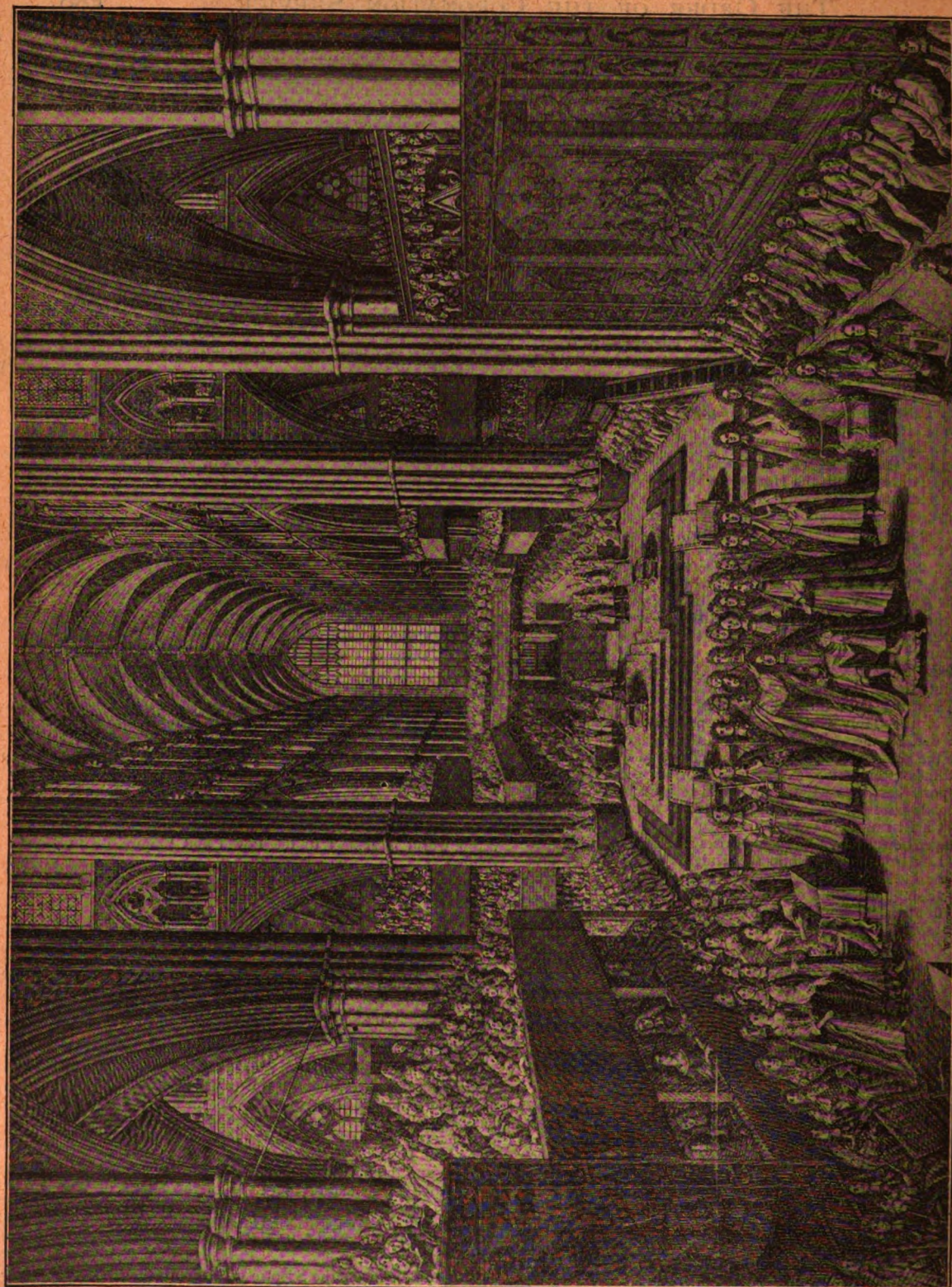
Then the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop.

The Glove, presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worksp, being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's Right Hand, saying,

RECEIVE the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of Kingly Power and Justice.

And then he delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's Left Hand, and saith,

RECEIVE the Rod of Equity and Mercy : and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do



From Sandford.]

THE CORONATION OF JAMES II. AND MARY OF MODENA.

The arrangement of seats shown in this old print will be closely followed at the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which he hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute Justice that you forget not Mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

The Lord of the Manor of Workshop supports His Majesty's Right Arm.

SECT. XII.

THE PUTTING ON OF THE CROWN.

The Archbishop, standing before the Altar, taketh the Crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the Altar, saith :

O GOD, the Crown of the faithful : Bless we beseech thee and sanctify this thy servant EDWARD our King : and as thou dost this day set a Crown of pure Gold upon his Head, so enrich his Royal Heart with thine abundant grace, and crown him with all princely virtues, through the King Eternal Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then the King sitting down in King Edward's Chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other Bishops, comes from the Altar; the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him reverently putteth it upon the King's Head. At the sight whereof the People, with loud and repeated shouts, cry, God save the King; the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their Coronets; and the Trumpets sound, and by a Signal given, the great Guns at the Tower are shot off.

The Acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop goeth on, and saith : BE strong and of a good courage : Observe the Commandments of God, and walk in his holy ways : Fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honour, and when you have finished your course, receive a Crown of Righteousness, which God the righteous Judge shall give you in that day.

Then the Choir singeth :

Be strong and play the man : Keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways.

SECT. XIII.

THE PRESENTING OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

Then shall the Dean of Westminster take the Holy Bible from off the Altar, and deliver it to the Archbishop, who shall present it to the King, first saying these words to him :

OUR Gracious King; we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom; This is the Royal Law; These are the lively Oracles of God.

Then the King delivers back the Bible to the Archbishop, who gives it to the Dean of Westminster, to be reverently placed again upon the Holy Altar; and the Archbishops and Bishops return to their places.

SECT. XIV.

THE BENEDICTION AND THE TE DEUM.

And now the King having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the Ensigns of Royalty, the Archbishop solemnly blesseth him : And all the Bishops, with the rest of the Peers, follow every part of the Benediction with a loud and hearty Amen.

THE Lord bless you and keep you : and as he hath made you King over his people, so may he prosper you in this world, and make you partake of his eternal felicity in the world to come. *Amen.*

The Lord give you a fruitful Country and healthful Seasons ; victorious Fleets and Armies, and a quiet Empire ; a faithful Senate, wise and upright Counsellors and Magistrates, a loyal Nobility, and a dutiful Gentry ; a pious and learned and useful Clergy ; an honest, industrious, and obedient Commonalty. *Amen.*

Then the Archbishop turneth to the People, and saith :

AND the same Lord God Almighty grant, that the Clergy and Nobles assembled here for this great and solemn Service, and together with them all the People of the land, fearing God, and honouring the King, may by the merciful superintendency of the divine Providence, and the vigilant care of our gracious Sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the Eternal Father, and God the Holy Ghost, be glory in the Church, world without end. *Amen.*

Then the Choir begins to sing the Te Deum, and the King goes to the Chair on which his Majesty first sate, on the east side of the Throne, the two Bishops his Supporters, the Great Officers, and other Peers attending him, every one in his place, the Swords being carried before him; and there he sits down.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

We praise thee, O God : &c.

SECT. XV.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

The Te Deum being ended, the King is lifted up into his Throne by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom; and being Inthronized, or placed therein, all the Great Officers, those that bear the Swords and the Sceptres, and the Nobles who had borne the other Regalia, stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop standing before the King, saith :

STAND firm, and hold fast from henceforth the Seat and State of Royal and Imperial Dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy : And as you see us to approach nearer to God's Altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your Royal favour and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose Ministers we are, and the Stewards of his Mysteries, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. *Amen.*

SECT. XVI.

THE HOMAGE.

The Exhortation being ended, all the Princes and Peers then present do their Homage publicly and solemnly unto the King.

The Archbishop first kneels down before his Majesty's knees, and the rest of the Bishops kneel in their places : and they do their Homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying :

I, Frederick Archbishop of Canterbury [And so every one of the rest, I N. Bishop of N. repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop] will be faithful and true, and Faith and Truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your Heirs Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the Service of the Lands I claim to hold of you, as in right of the Church.

So help me God.

Then the Archbishop kisseth the King's left Cheek.

Then the Prince of Wales, taking off his Coronet, kneels down before his Majesty's knees, the rest of the Princes of the Blood Royal kneeling in their places, taking off their Coronets, and pronouncing the words of Homage after him, the Prince of Wales saying :

I N. Prince, or Duke, etc., of N. do become your Liege man of Life and Limb, and of earthly worship, and Faith and Truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of Folks.

So help me God.

Then the Princes of the Blood Royal arising severally touch the Crown on his Majesty's Head and kiss his Majesty's left Cheek. After which the other Peers of the Realm, who are then in their seats, kneel down, put off their Coronets, and



CORONATION VESTMENTS, ETC.

(a) The Pallium, or Royal Mantle; (b) the Supertunic, or Close Pall of Cloth of Gold; (c) the Armilla; (d) the Colobium Sindonis; (e) Surcoat of Crimson Satin; (f) a Buskin; (g) a Sandal; and the Sword is the Sword of Justice to the Spiritualist.

do their Homage, the Dukes first by themselves, and so the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons, severally in their places, the first of each Order kneeling before his Majesty, and the others of his Order who are near his Majesty, also kneeling in their places, and all of his Order saying after him :

I N. Duke, or Earl, etc., of N. do become your Liege man of Life and Limb, and of earthly worship, and Faith and Truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of Folks.

So help me God.

The Peers having done their Homage, the first of each Order, putting off his Coronet, singly ascends the Throne again, and stretching forth his hand, touches the Crown on his Majesty's Head, as promising by that Ceremony for himself and his Order to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then kisseth the King's Cheek.

While the Princes and Peers are thus doing their Homage, the King, if he thinks good, delivers his Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre or Rod with the Dove, to some one near to the Royal Blood, or to the Lords that carried them in the Procession, or to any other that he pleaseth to assign, to hold them by him.

And the Bishops that support the King in the Procession may also ease him, by supporting the Crown, as there shall be occasion.

At the same time the Choir singeth this

ANTHEM.

Kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship ; because of the Lord that is faithful, even the Holy One of Israel who hath chosen thee : That thou mayest say to the prisoners, Go forth : to them that are in darkness, Show yourselves. For he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall he guide them. And I will make all my mountains a way, and my highways shall be exalted. Behold, these shall come from far ; and, lo, these from the north and from the west ; and these from the land of Sinim.

When the Homage is ended, the Drums beat, and the Trumpets sound, and all the People shout, crying out :

God save King EDWARD.

Long live King EDWARD.

May the King live for ever.

The solemnity of the King's Coronation being thus ended, the Archbishop leaves the King in his Throne, and goes to his chair.

SECT. XVII.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION, BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The Queen ariseth and goeth to the steps of the Altar, supported by two Bishops, and there kneeleth down, whilst the Archbishop of York saith the following Prayer :

ALMIGHTY God, the fountain of all goodness : Give ear, we beseech thee, to our prayers, and multiply thy blessings upon this thy servant, whom in thy Name, with all humble devotion, we consecrate our Queen ; Defend her evermore from dangers, ghostly and bodily ; Make her a great example of virtue and piety, and a blessing to this kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee, O Father, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, world without end. *Amen.*

This Prayer being ended, the Queen ariseth, and cometh to the place of her Anointing : Which is to be at a Faldstool set for that purpose before the Altar, between the steps and King Edward's Chair. She kneeleth down, and four Peeresses appointed for that service, and summoned by Garter King of Arms, holding a rich Pall of Cloth of Gold over her, the Archbishop of York poureth the Holy Oil upon the Crown of her Head, saying these words :

IN the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost : Let the anointing with this Oil increase your honour, and the grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

Then the Archbishop of York receiveth from the Officer of the Jewel Office the Queen's Ring, and putteth it upon the Fourth Finger of her Right Hand, saying :

RECEIVE this Ring, the seal of a sincere Faith ; and God, to whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in this your honour, and grant you therein long to continue, fearing him always, and always doing such things as shall please him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then the Archbishop of York taketh the Crown from off the Altar into his hands, and reverently setteth it upon the Queen's Head, saying :

RECEIVE the Crown of glory, honour, and joy : And God the Crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a Crown of pure Gold upon your Head, enrich your Royal Heart with his abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with an everlasting Crown of glory in the life which is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The Queen being crowned all the Peeresses put on their Coronets.

Then the Archbishop of York putteth the Sceptre into the Queen's Right Hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her Left Hand ; and sayeth this Prayer :

O LORD, the giver of all perfection : Grant unto this thy servant ALEXANDRA our Queen, that by the powerful and mild influence of her piety and virtue, she may adorn the high dignity which she hath obtained, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The Queen being thus Anointed, and Crowned, and having received all her Ornaments, ariseth and goeth from the Altar, supported by her two Bishops, and so up to the Theatre. And as she passeth by the King on his Throne, she boweth herself reverently to his Majesty, and then is conducted to her own Throne, and without any further Ceremony taketh her place in it.

SECT. XVIII.

THE COMMUNION.

Then the Offertory begins, the Archbishop reading these Sentences :

LET your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Charge them who are rich in this world, that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute ; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may attain eternal life.

Then the Organ Plays and the Choir Sing :

Let my prayer come up into thy presence as incense ; and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening sacrifice.

In the meanwhile the King and Queen deliver their Sceptres to the Noblemen who had previously borne them, and descend from their Thrones, supported and attended as before ; and go to the steps of the Altar, where, taking off their Crowns, which they deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain and other appointed Officer to hold, they kneel down.

And first the King offers Bread and Wine for the Communion, which being brought out of Saint Edward's Chapel, and delivered into his hands (the Bread upon the Paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the Wine in the Chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel) are by the Archbishop received from the King, and reverently placed upon the Altar, and decently covered with a fair linen Cloth, the Archbishop first saying this prayer :

BLESS, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy gifts, and sanctify them unto this holy use, that by them we may be made partakers of the Body and Blood of thine only-begotten Son Jesus Christ, and fed unto everlasting life of soul and body : And that thy servant King EDWARD may be enabled to the discharge of his weighty office, whereunto of thy great goodness thou hast called and appointed him. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. *Amen.*

Then the King kneeling, as before, makes his Oblation, offering a Pall or Altar-cloth delivered by the Officer of the Great

Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him, kneeling, to his Majesty; and an Ingot or Wedge of Gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household delivers to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to his Majesty; And the Archbishop coming to him, receiveth and placeth them upon the Altar.

The Queen also at the same time maketh her Oblation of a Pall or Altar-cloth, and a Mark weight of Gold, in like manner as the King.

Then the King and Queen return to their Chairs, and kneel down at their Faldstools, and the Archbishop saith:

Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth.

Almighty and everliving God, &c.

THE EXHORTATION.

Ye that do truly and earnestly, &c.

THE GENERAL CONFESSION.

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, &c.

THE ABSOLUTION.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, &c.

After which shall be said,

Hear what comfortable words, &c.

After which the Archbishop shall proceed, saying, Lift up your hearts.

Answer.

We lift them up unto the Lord.

Archbishop.

Let us give thanks unto our Lord God.

Answer.

It is meet and right so to do.

Then shall the Archbishop turn to the Lord's Table, and say, It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, etc.

THE PRAYER OF HUMBLE ACCESS.

We do not presume to come to this thy table, O merciful Lord, &c.

THE PRAYER OF CONSECRATION.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, &c.

When the Archbishops, and Dean of Westminster, with the Bishops Assistants, namely, the Preacher, and those who read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, have communicated in both kinds, the King and Queen shall advance to the steps of the Altar and kneel down, and the Archbishop shall administer the Bread, and the Dean of Westminster the Cup, to them.

At the Delivery of the Bread shall be said:

The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ; &c.

At the Delivery of the Cup.

The Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, &c.

The King and Queen then put on their Crowns, and taking the Sceptres in their hands again, repair to their Thrones.

Then the Archbishop goeth on to the Post-Communion, saying, Our Father, &c.

Then this Prayer.

O Lord and heavenly Father, &c.

Then shall be sung,

Glory be to God on high, &c.

Then the Archbishop saith,

The peace of God; &c.

SECT. XIX.

THE RECESS.

The whole Coronation Office being thus performed, the King attended and accompanied as before, the four Swords being carried before him, descends from his Throne Crowned, and carrying his Sceptre and Rod in his hands, goes into the Area eastward of the Theatre, and passes on through the Door on the South side of the Altar into Saint Edward's Chapel; and as they pass by the Altar, the rest of the Regalia, lying upon it, are to be delivered by the Dean of Westminster to the Lords that carried them in the Procession, and so they proceed in State into the Chapel, the Organ all the while playing. The Queen at the same time descending, goes in like manner into the same Chapel at the Door on the North side of the Altar; bearing her Sceptre in her Right Hand, and her Ivory Rod in her Left.

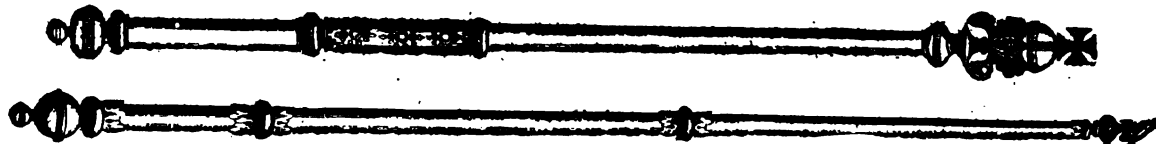
The King and Queen being come into the Chapel, the King standing before the Altar, delivers the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop, who layeth it upon the Altar there. And the Golden Spurs and St. Edward's Staff are given into the hands of the Dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

His Majesty will then be disrobed of his Imperial Mantle or Robe of State, and arrayed in his Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, and her Majesty will also be arrayed in her Royal Robes of Purple Velvet. His Majesty, wearing his Imperial Crown, will then receive in his Left Hand the Orb from the Archbishop.

Then their Majesties will proceed through the Choir to the West Door of the Church, in the same way as they came, wearing their Crowns: the King bearing in his Right Hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his Left the Orb; the Queen bearing in her Right Hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her Left the Ivory Rod with the Dove; all Peers wearing their Coronets.

FINIS.

The Queen's Sceptre. It is 34 inches long.



The Queen's Ivory Rod. It is 37½ inches long.

FOR VISITORS TO LONDON IN CORONATION WEEK.

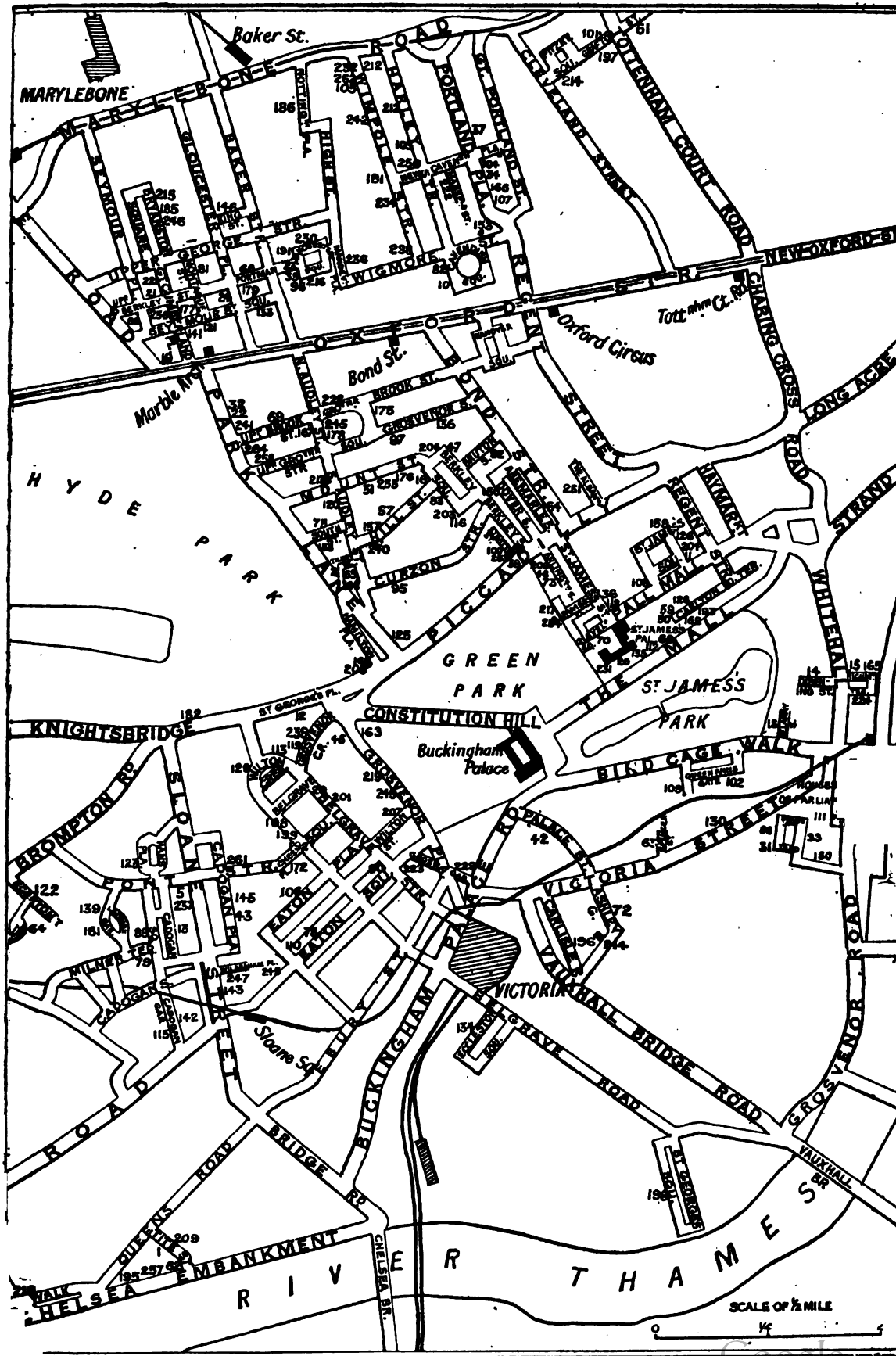
WHERE THE INTERESTING PEOPLE LIVE IN LONDON.

LONDON will be submerged this month by visitors from all parts of the world, who come to take part in the great festival of the Coronation. But although their attention will naturally be concentrated on the Abbey and the Coronation, they cannot be thinking of the Coronation and the Abbey every day and every hour of the day; so it occurred to me that it would make London more interesting to the country, colonial, American, and foreign visitor if everyone had a map of the West-end of the town, showing where all the interesting people live. People pay pilgrimages to the houses in which Shakespeare was born and where Sir Walter Scott died; but a living dog is better than a dead lion; and of the visitors in Coronation week there are probably more who would be interested in knowing where Lord Salisbury lived, or Sir Henry Irving, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Wolseley than in the houses in which even the greatest men of the last century lived and died.

I have, therefore, compiled from that invaluable publication "Who's Who" a map by which it will be possible for any stranger in London to discover where, at this present moment, the men and women are living of whom he has been reading in the newspapers all his life. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and each has a numeral affixed to it, which numeral will be found in the map, so that any one can, if he pleases, see the houses in which the contemporary notables are living this year. Of course, there is always a chance that the faithful pilgrim to the residences of modern notables may be rewarded by seeing the notable himself entering or leaving his domicile, and any one who chose to take a kodak and photograph all the residences named in this list would have a very interesting collection of pictures as a souvenir of his visit to London in Coronation year. It is necessary to confine the map to the West and South-West districts, the number of notables dwelling in the East, South-East, and West-Central districts being very small.

1. Abbey, Edwin A., R.A., Chelsea Lodge, 42, Tite Street, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
2. Aberdeen, Earl and Countess of, 58, Grosvenor Street, W.
3. Acland, Rt. Hon. Arthur H. D., P.C., ex-Cabinet Minister, 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
4. Albani, Madame, Park House, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
5. Alexander, George (Manager St. James's Theatre), 57, Pont Street, S.W.
6. Anderson, Dr. Elizabeth Garrett, 4, Upper Berkeley Street.
7. Argyll, Duke of, Kensington Palace.
8. Arnold, Sir Edwin, 31, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington.
9. Arnold-Forster, H. O., M.P. (Secretary to the Admiralty), 9, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington.
10. Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., M.P., P.C., 20, Cavendish Square.
11. Avebury, Lord (Sir John Lubbock), 2, St. James's Square.
12. Baden-Powell, Maj.-Gen., 8, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.
13. Balfour of Burleigh, Lord, 47, Cadogan Square, S.W.
14. Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (First Lord of the Treasury), 10, Downing Street, S.W.
15. Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald Wm. (President of the Board of Trade), 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.
16. Baneroff, Sir Squire, K.B., 18, Berkeley Square, W.
17. Barrie, J. M., 133, Gloucester Road, S.W.
18. Barry, Sir John Wolfe (Engineer), 23, Delahay Street, Westminster.
19. Battersea, Lord, Surrey House, 7, Marble Arch, W.
20. Bedford, Duke of, 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
21. Beerbohm, Max., 48, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
22. Beit, Alfred, 26, Park Lane, W.
23. Beresford, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles, 2, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.
24. Beringer, Oscar (Musician), 37, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
25. Bigelow, Poultney, 10, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
26. Bigge, Sir Arthur (Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales), St. James's Palace, S.W.
27. Birrell, Augustine, 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, S.W.
28. Blake, Hon. Edward, 20, Kensington Gate, W.
29. Boughton, G. H., R.A., West House, Campden Hill, W.
30. Bourchier, Arthur, and Mrs. (Violet Vanbrugh), 190, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
31. Bradley, Dean (Dean of Westminster since 1881), The Deanery, Westminster Abbey.
32. Brassey, Lord, 24, Park Lane, W.
33. Bridge, Sir Fred. (Organist of Westminster Abbey), The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
34. Brodriek, Rt. Hon. St. John (Secretary of Stat: for War), 34, Portland Place, W.
35. Brooke, Rev. Stopford A. (Author, Lecturer, and Littérateur), 1, Manchester Square, W.
36. Browning, Oscar (Author), 88, St. James's Street, S.W.
37. Bryce, Rt. Hon. Jas., M.P., 54, Portland Place, W.
38. Burdett, Sir Henry (Hospitals and Charities), The Lodge, Portchester Square, W.
39. Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, 1, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, W.
40. Burnand, F. C. (Editor of *Punch*), 27, The Boltons, South Kensington.
41. Burne-Jones, Sir Philip, 9, St. Paul's Studios, Talgarth Road, West Kensington.
42. Burt, Thos., M.P., 26, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
43. Cadogan, Lord and Lady (town house), Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W.
44. Campbell, Mrs. Patrick, 33, Kensington Square, W.
45. Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, 6, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
46. Carlisle, Earl of, 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W.
47. Carnarvon, Earl of, 13, Berkeley Square, W.
48. Cecil, Lord Hugh (5th son of Lord Salisbury), 20, Arlington Street, S.W.
49. Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J., 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.
50. Choate, His Exc. Jos. A., 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
51. Churchill, Winston Spencer, M.P., 105, Mount Street, W.
52. Churchill, Lady Randolph (see West).
53. Clifford, Dr., 25, Sunderland Terrace, Bayswater, W.
54. Coleridge, Lord, 8, Wetherby Place, S.W.
55. Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H., 15, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.
56. Crane, Walter (Artist), 13, Holland Street, W.
57. Crewe, Lord (married Lord Rosebery's daughter), 23, Hill St., W.
58. Crookes, Sir Wm., 7, Kensington Park Gardens, W.
59. Curzon, Lord, 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
60. Devonshire, Duke of, 78, Piccadilly, W.
61. Doudney, Sarah (Novelist), 5, Grafton Street, W.
62. Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant, 11, Chelsea Embankment.
63. East, Alfred, A.R.A., 2, Spenser Street, Victoria Street, S.W.
64. Emery, Winifred (Mrs. Cyril Maude), 33, Egerton Crescent.
65. Esher, Lord, 2, Tūney Street, Mayfair, W.
66. Fife, Duke of, 15, Portman Square, W.
67. Fildes, Luke, R.A., 11, Melbury Road, Kensington.
68. Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, 105, Pall Mall.
69. Furness, Sir Christopher, M.P., 23, Upper Brook Street.
70. Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert, M.P., 4, Cleveland Square, St. James's, S.W.
71. Goodman, Maude, 7, Addison Crescent, Kensington.
72. Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 98, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street.
73. Granby, Marquis and Marchioness of, 16, Arlington Street, S.W.
74. Green, Mrs. John Richard, 14, Kensington Square.
75. Grey, Earl, 22, South Street, Park Lane.
76. Grundy, Sydney, Winter Lodge, Addison Road.
77. Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C. (Speaker's House), Westminster.
78. Halifax, Lord, 79, Eaton Square, S.W.
79. Hallé, Lady, 20, Milner Street, Cadogan Square.
80. Halsbury, Lord, 4, Ennismore Gardens.
81. Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord Geo., 17, Montagu Street Portman Square.
82. Hardwicke, Earl of, 9, Cavendish Square.
83. Harmsworth, Alfred, 36, Berkeley Square, W.

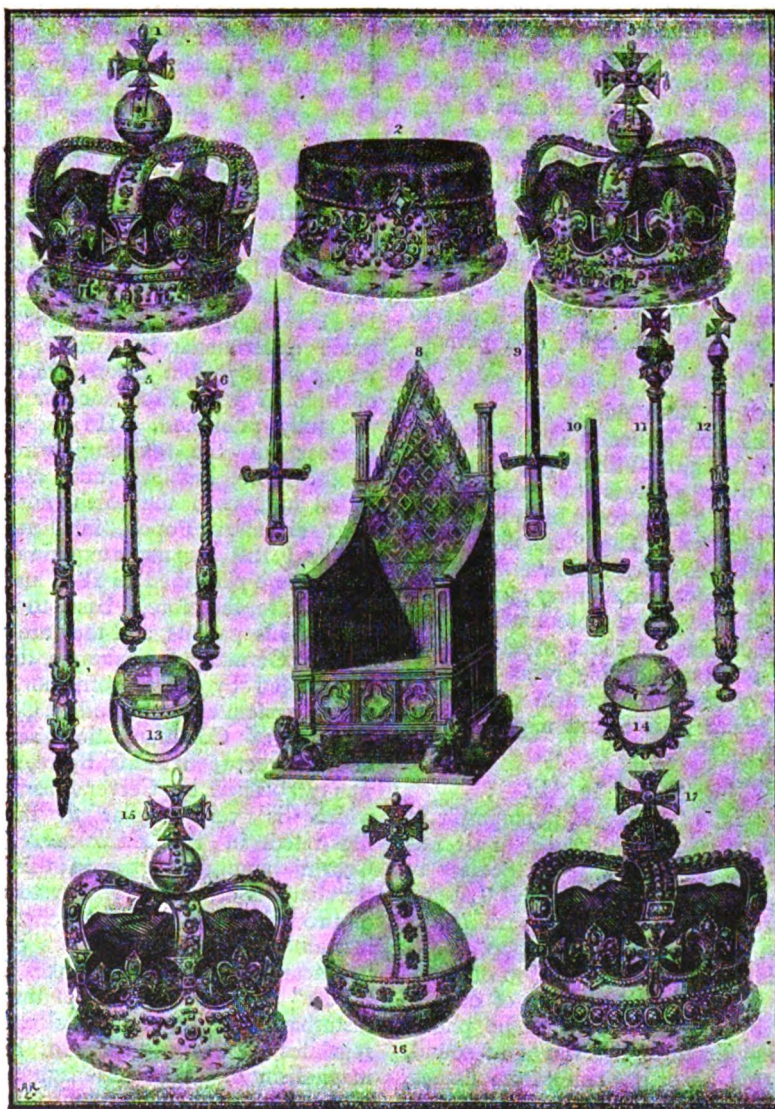




84. Harrison, Frederic, 38, Westbourne Terrace.
85. Harrison, Mary St. Legar (Kingsley's daughter), "Lucas Malet," 3, Bullingham Mansions, Pitt Street, Kensington, W.
86. Hastings, Lord, 9, Seymour Street, Portman Square.
87. Henschel, George (Composer), 45, Bedford Gardens.
88. Henson, Canon, 17, Dean's Yard, Westminster.
89. Hereford, Lord James of, 41, Cadogan Square.
90. Hertford, Marquis of, 115, Eaton Square, S.W.
91. Hobbes, John Oliver (Mrs. Craigie), 56, Lancaster Gate, W.
92. Hobhouse, Lord, 15, Bruton Street, W.
93. Holman-Hunt, William, Draycott Lodge, Fulham.
94. Hornung, E. W. (Novelist), 9, Pitt Street, Kensington.
95. Howe, Lord, Curzon House, 20, Curzon Street, W.
96. Hunter, Colin, A.R.A., 14, Melbury Road, Kensington.
97. Hurst, Hal (Artist), 62, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street.
98. Iddesleigh, Lord, 23, Manchester Square, W.
99. Ilchester, Lord, Holland House, Kensington.
100. Irving, Sir Henry, 17, Stratton Street, W.
101. Janotha, Mlle. (Court Pianist to the German Emperor), 10, Grafton Street, W.
102. Jopling, Louise (Artist), Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
103. Joune, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis and Lady, 79, Harley Street, W.
104. Jones, Henry Arthur (Dramatic Author), 38, Portland Place, W.
105. Kekewich, Judge (Chancery Division), 7, Devonshire Place, Portland Place, W.
106. Kelvin, Lord, 15, Eaton Place, S.W.
107. Kendal, Mrs. (Actress), 12, Portland Place, W.
108. Kinnaird, Lord, 10, St. James's Square, S.W.
109. Knowles, Jas. (Editor *Nineteenth Century*), Queen Anne's Lodge, Queen Anne's Gate.
110. Knutsford, Lord, 75, Eaton Square, S.W.
111. Labouchere, Henry, M.P., 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster.
112. Laking, Sir Francis (Physician in Ordinary to the King), 62, Pall Mall.
113. Lamington, Lord, 26, Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square.
114. Lang, Andrew, 1, Marloes Road, West Kensington.
115. Langtry, Mrs., 2, Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea.
116. Lansdowne, Lord, Lansdowne House, 54, Berkeley Square.
117. Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. H. (Historian), 38, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
118. Lee, Sidney (Ed. Dictionary of National Biography), 108, Lexham Gardens.
119. Leeds, Duke and Duchess of, 21, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
120. Leveson-Gower, Hon. E. F., 14, South Audley Street.
121. Leveson-Gower, Geo. G. (Rep. of *North American Review*), 13, Seymour Street, W.
122. Lilly, W. S. (Author and Journalist), 27, Egerton Terrace, S.W.
123. Lindsay, Lady (Writer and Painter), 41, Hans Place, S.W.
124. Lockyer, Sir J. Norman (Astronomer), 16, Penywern Road, S.W.
125. Londonderry, Lord, Londonderry House, Park Lane, W.
126. London, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, D.D.), London House, St. James's Square.
127. Long, Rt. Hon. Walter (President Local Government Board), 11, Ennismore Gardens, Knightsbridge.
128. Lonsdale, Lord, 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
129. Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Deputy Speaker), 16, Wilton Crescent.
130. MacColl, Canon Malcolm, Members' Mansions, Victoria Street.
131. Macmillan, G. A. (Publisher), 19, Earl's Terrace, Kensington.
132. Maguire, J. Roehfort, and Hon. Mrs., 3, Cleveland Square, St. James's.
133. Manchester, Duke of, 45, Portman Square, W.
134. Markham, Sir Clements, 21, Eccleston Square.
135. Marlborough, Duke of, Warwick House, St. James's.
136. Mathers, Helen (Novelist), 70A, Grosvenor Street, W.
137. Mathew, Judge (King's Bench), 46, Queen's Gate Gardens, Gloucester Road.
138. Maxim, Sir Hiram, 18, Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington.
139. Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, M.P. (Author), 49, Lennox Gardens, Chelsea.
140. Meath, Earl of, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.
141. Melba, Mme., 30, Great Cumberland Place, W.
142. Menpes, Mortimer (Artist), 25, Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea.
143. Molesworth, Mrs. (Writer for Children), 155, Sloane Street.
144. Montague, Lord, 13, Cheyne Walk.
145. Montgomery, Florence (Novelist), 56, Cadogan Place.
146. Moody, Mme. Fanny (*Prima Donna*), 15, King Street, Portman Square.
147. Moore, F. Frankfort (Novelist and Dramatist), 17, Pembroke Road, Kensington.
148. Morgan, J. Plerpont, 13, Prince's Gate, S.W.
149. Morley, Rt. Hon. John, M.P., 57, Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea.
150. Morris, Phil, A.R.A., 40, Dover Street.
151. Moscholes, Felix (Artist), 80, Elm Park Road, Chelsea.
152. Moulton, J. Fletcher, K.C., 57, Onslow Square.
153. Murray, David, A.R.A., 1, Lingham Chambers, Portland Place.
154. Murray, John (Publisher), 53, Albemarle Street.
155. Neilson, Julia (Mrs. Fred Terry), 27, Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea.
156. Newbolt, Henry (Author), 23, Earl's Terrace, W.
157. Newcastle, Duke of, 11, Hill Street, W.
158. Nightingale, Miss Florence, 10, South Street, Park Lane.
159. Norfolk, Duke of (Earl Marshal), Norfolk House, St. James's Square.
160. North, Lord, 51, Cromwell Houses, S.W.
161. Northampton, Marquis of, 51, Lennox Gardens.
162. Northbrook, Lord, 4, Hamilton Place, W.
163. Northumberland, Duke of, 2, Grosvenor Place.
164. O'Connor, T. P., M.P., 9, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea.
165. Onslow, Lord, 7, Richmond Terrace, S.W.
166. Orchardson, W. Q., R.A., 13, Portland Place.
167. Ormonds, Marquis of, 32, Upper Brook Street.
168. Paget, Mrs. Arthur (Society Leader), 35, Belgrave Square.
169. Parker, Gilbert, M.P., 20, Carlton House Terrace.
170. Parker, Louis N. (Dramatist), 75, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington.
171. Parsons, Alfred, A.R.A., 54, Bedford Gardens, Kensington.
172. Perugini, C. E., and Mrs. (youngest daughter of Charles Dickens, both Artists), 38A, Victoria Road, Kensington.
173. Phillimore, Judge (Queen's Bench), Cam House, Camden Hill.
174. Phillips, Lionel (of Wernher, Beit and Co.), 33, Grosvenor Square.
175. Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Horace, 104B, Mount Street, W.
176. Pollock, Sir Frederick (eminent Jurist), 48, Great Cumberland Place, W.
177. Portland, Duke of, 3, Grosvenor Square, W.
178. Portman, Lord, 22, Portman Square, W.
179. Portsmouth, Earl of, 2, Abbey Gardens, Westminster.
180. Powell, Sir Douglas (Physician to late Queen), 62, Wimpole Street, W.
181. Poynter, Sir E. J., P.R.A., 28, Albert Gate; Studio, 76, Fulham Road, W.
182. Praed, Mrs. Campbell, 98, Melbury Mansions, Melbury Road, Kensington.
183. Prinsep, Val, R.A., 1, Holland Park Road, Kensington.
184. Quilter, Harry (Writer), 21, Bryanston Square.
185. Randegger, Alberto (Musician), 5, Nottingham Place.
186. Rawson, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry, 2, Montagu Mansions, Portman Square.
187. Reay, Lord, 6, Great Stanhope Street.
188. Reid, E. T. (Artist), 17, Fitzgeorge Avenue, West Kensington.
189. Reid, Sir T. Wemyss, 26, Bramham Gardens, South Kensington.
190. Ribblesdale, Lord, 18, Manchester Square, W.
191. Richmond, Duke of, 49, Belgrave Square, W.
192. Ridley, Viscount (Sir M. White), 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
193. Riley, J. Athelstan, 2, Kensington Court, W.
194. Ripon, Rt. Hon. the Marquis of, 9, Chelsea Embankment.
195. Ripon, Bishop of (town house), 71, Carlisle Place, Marylebone.
196. Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. (Home Secretary), 23, Grafton Street.
197. Ritchie, Mrs. (eldest daughter of Thackeray—writer), 109, St. George's Square.
198. Rolitt, Sir Albert, 45, Belgrave Square.
199. Romer, Lord Justice, 27, Harrington Gardens, S.W.
200. Romney, Earl of, 4, Upper Belgrave Street, W.
201. Roscoe, Sir Henry (Scientist), 10, Bramham Gardens, S.W.
202. Rosebery, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 38, Berkeley Square.
203. Rosslyn, Lord, 9, St. James's Square.
204. Rothschild, Lord, 148, Piccadilly.
205. Rowton, Lord, 17, Berkeley Square.
206. Russell, G. W. E., 18, Wilton Street, W.
207. Salisbury, Lord, 20, Arlington Street, Piccadilly.
208. Sargent, J. S., R.A., 33, Tite Street, Chelsea.
209. Sant, Jas., R.A., 43, Lancaster Gate.
210. Scott-Gatty, Alfred, 71, Warwick Road, Earl's Court.
211. Scharlieb, Dr. Mary, 149, Harley Street, W.
212. Selborne, Earl of (First Lord of the Admiralty), 49, Mount St.
213. Shaw, G. Bernard, 23, Fitzroy Square, W.
214. Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G., 18, Bryanston Square, W.
215. Siveking, Sir Hy. (Royal Physician), 17, Manchester Square.
216. Spencer, Lord, 27, St. James's Place.
217. Spender, J. A. (Editor *Westminster Gazette*), 29, Cheyne W.
218. Stanhope, Lord, 20, Grosvenor Place.

220. Stannard, Mrs. Arthur (John Strange Winter), 25, Charleville Road, West Kensington.
 221. Stanley, Lord (Secretary to War Office), 36, Great Cumberland Place, W.
 222. Stanley, Hon. E. Lyulph, 18, Mansfield Street, W.
 223. Stanley, Lord, of Alderley, 15, Grosvenor Gardens.
 224. Stanley, Sir H. M., 2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.
 225. Stephen, Leslie (Littérateur), 22, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
 226. Stone, Marcus, R.A., Melbury Road, Kensington.
 227. Strachey, J. St. Loe (Editor of *Spectator*), 14, Cornwall Gardens.
 228. Strathcona, Lord, 28, Grosvenor Square.
 229. Strathmore, Earl of, Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens.
 230. Sufield, Lord, 4, Manchester Square, W.
 231. Sutherland, Duke and Duchess of, Stafford House, St. James's.
 232. Teck, H.R.H. the Duke of, 4, Devonshire Place, W.
 233. Terry, Fred (Actor), 27, Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea.
 234. Thompson, Sir Henry (Physician), 35, Wimpole Street, W.
 235. Thornycroft, W. Hamo (Sculptor), 2A, Melbury Road, Kensington.
 236. Tosti, Signor (Composer), 12, Mandeville Place, W.
 237. Tree, H. Beerbohm-, 77, Sloane Street, S.W.
 238. Treves, Sir Frederick, 6, Wimpole Street, W.
 239. Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George, 8, Grosvenor Crescent.
 240. Tweeddale, Marquis of, 6, Hill Street, W.
 241. Tweedmouth, Lord, Brook House, Park Lane.

242. Vanbrugh, Irene (Actress), 27A, Wimpole Street, W.
 243. Vanbrugh, Violet (Actress), 100, Earl's Court Road.
 244. Vaughan, Cardinal, Archbishop's House, Westminster.
 245. Vincent, Sir Howard, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.
 246. Waldegrave, Lord, 20, Bryanston Square, W.
 247. Walrond, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. (Chief Government Whip), 9, Wilbraham Place, S.W.
 248. Walsingham, Baron, Eaton House, 66A, Eaton Square.
 249. Ward, Mrs. Humphry, 25, Grosvenor Place.
 250. Waterhouse, Alfred, R.A., 20, New Cavendish Street, W.
 251. Watson, William, G.I., The Albany, Piccadilly.
 252. Watts, G. F., R.A., 6, Melbury Road, Kensington.
 253. Welby, Lord, 11, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.
 254. Wemyss, Lord, 23, St. James's Place.
 255. West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon, 120, Mount Street, W.
 256. West, Mrs. G. Cornwallis (Lady Randolph Churchill), 35A, Great Cumberland Place, W.
 257. Westlake, Prof. (Jurist), 3, Chelsea Embankment.
 258. Westminster, Duke of, Grosvenor House, Park Lane.
 259. White, Sir Wm., 39, Roland Gardens, W. Kensington.
 260. Wilkinson, H. Spenser (Author), 99, Oakley Street, Chelsea.
 261. Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Drummond, 28, Cadogan Place, S.W.
 262. Wood, General Sir Evelyn, 23, Devonshire Place.
 263. Woodville, R. Caton (Artist), 107, Queen's Gate.
 264. Wyndham, Geo., M.P. (Secretary for Ireland), 35, Park Lane.



The Ancient Coronation Chair and Regalia of England.

- (1) St. Edward's Crown; (2) Queen's Circlet; (3) Crown of State; (15) Crown with which the Queen is crowned; (17) Crown worn by the Queen on leaving the Abbey.

SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

Serum for the Bite of the Tsetse.

THE "nagana," or malady of cattle caused by the bite of the tsetse fly, so much dreaded in parts of Africa, is owing to a micro-organism, the *Trypanosoma Brucci*, and the serum of animals naturally "immune" to the disease injected into the blood of bitten cattle might seem an antidote, but ordinarily it is not efficacious. The serums of the horse, goat, pig, sheep, goose and pullet, as well as of the monkey, are ineffective. Human serum is, however, active, and according to M. Laveran (*Comptes Rendus*, April 1st) makes the trypanosomas disappear from the blood of the sick beast. Apparently the substance in the human blood which kills the microbe of the disease is contained in the leucocytes (white globules). Four to five hours after the human serum is injected the trypanosomas begin to disappear as they do under treatment with arsenite of soda. From trials on rats and mice the human serum only drives away the microbes for some days, and another injection is required to prolong the life of the animal. Repeating the dose, however, becomes at length ineffectual, and then a mixed treatment of arsenite of soda and serum is advisable. The dose of serum for a rat is about two cubic centimetres, and hence the antidote is not very applicable to cattle, but M. Laveran hopes to immunise animals against the malady, and perhaps their serum will act as a remedy.

Growing Mangolds.

ACCORDING to Professor Deherain in the *Comptes Rendus*, March 17th (Gauthier-Villars, 55, Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris), growers of mangold or forage beetroot in seeking large roots have lost sight of their nourishing qualities. The "mammoth," or the "globe," for example, is often hollow and watery. Smaller "semi-sugared" roots, containing more sugar and dry matter, grown closely, are more nutritive and remunerative than gross, insipid roots, widely grown. He estimates that a hectare of big roots is worth 700 francs, and one of small roots worth 900 francs. For the whole of France this means a gain of 80 million francs a year.

Photographing Sound in Air.

AN ingenious method of taking a photograph of the waves of sound or other disturbances in air was brought before the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow by Mr. H. S. Allen, of Blythswood Laboratory, and is illustrated in *Nature*, April 17th (Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C., 6d.) The method is based on the refraction of a ray of light entering the camera by the change of density in the air caused by the movement to be photographed. It not only portrays the waves of sound, but currents of heated air or gas rising from flames, jets of gas, vortex rings in air, and so on.

The Cinematograph in Meteorology.

CHARTS of the weather, for example the lines or curves of barometric pressure at various points of the globe, have been utilised by M. Garrigou-Lagrange in the manner of instantaneous photographs of moving objects in the cinematograph. In a paper (*Comptes Rendus*, April 7) he shows how they can be made to exhibit continuous changes of the atmosphere over vast regions.

An Electric Drier.

THE Chamber of Commerce, Lyons, have adopted the electric driers of Danto-Rogeat for use in examining silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, which absorb moisture and require to be dried. The heat is obtained from an electric current traversing wires of nickel-iron between the double walls of an air chamber in which the cloth is dried. The driers are illustrated in *Cosmos*, April 5th (5, Rue Bayard, Paris, 50 centimes), and are, of course, clean, smokeless, easily regulated, and safe as regards fire.

The Wireless Telegraph of Cervera.

SINCE Marconi demonstrated the usefulness of the wireless telegraph rival systems have appeared in various countries. It is an open secret that Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., inventor of the microphone, made experiments in wireless telegraphy by ether waves in 1879, but his results, owing to a difference of opinion with Professor Sir G. G. Stokes, were not fully published. He is, however, the true pioneer of the existing wireless telegraph, as Lindsay, of Dundee, and also Morse, who preceded him, used the earth, not the air, to convey their signals. Popoff, in Russia, and Dr. O. J. Lodge, F.R.S., also made experiments prior to Marconi, which were published in 1894 and 1895. Marconi's rivals have, therefore, a basis to work upon independent of his patents, and they are taking advantage of it. In Germany, for example, the Slaby-Arco system is adopted by the Government, and in Spain they have a system of Commandant Cervera of the Spanish Engineers. Communication across the Straits of Gibraltar between Tarifa, Spain, and Ceuta, Tangiers, was established by Cervera last year. His method, which is very similar to that of Marconi, is illustrated in the *Electrician*, April 18th, by M. Guarini, another worker in this field. Among the peculiarities of the Cervera system is the employment of two relays between the coherer and the telegraph instrument. He also employs coherers with a high "critical pressure" which makes them less subject to "false" signals coming from thunderstorms or other disturbances of atmospheric electricity. Moreover he regulates the sensitiveness of his coherers by the magnetism of an electro-magnet which controls the pressure of the metallic filings forming the coherer.

A New Fossil Mammal.

MR. H. J. L. BEADNELL announces the discovery of a new extinct mammal in beds of the Fayum, Egypt, which has been called *Arsinoitherium Zitteli*. It was a large, heavily-built ungulate about the size of a rhinoceros, and photographs of its remains are given in *Nature*, March 27th.

The Arc Light and Lupus.

DR. FINSSEN's method of curing lupus by the light of an electric arc has led to improvements in the apparatus. In the *Comptes Rendus*, March 3rd, MM. Broca and Chatin describe an arc with iron for the carbons which gives much less heat and more actinic rays than the ordinary arc. Tried on lupus patients it gave encouraging results.

A Violet Ray Lamp.

VIOLET and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum being employed in medicine, Mr. Leslie Miller, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has also introduced a convenient lamp for supplying them. As illustrated in the *Electrician*, April 11 (The Electrician Printing and Publishing Company, 1, Salisbury Court, E.C., 6d.), it consists of an arc lamp with iron points for the carbons, and the electricity to produce the light of the arc is obtained from an induction coil giving a spark of six inches and upwards. The coil is connected to a small "step-up" transformer which intensifies the current to 6,000 volts, and charges a condenser in oil with it. The condenser discharges through the iron points, and yields the violet and ultra-violet or invisible rays. The whole is contained in a portable case or box. The light of the arc is very rich in actinic and fluorescent rays. Many "phosphorescent" or, properly speaking, fluorescent substances become luminous in the beam. Calcite, for example, glows red, and zinc silicate a beautiful green.

Engraving with Gelatine.

PROFESSOR CAILLETET, member of the Institute of France, draws attention in *La Nature*, April 5 (Masson et Cie., 120, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, 50 centimes) to the use of gelatine for engraving on glass. The gelatine, especially fish gelatine, adheres so firmly to glass that on its removal it carries with it flakes of the glass. Hence the glass can be engraved by painting on it a design or motto in gelatine of the stronger kind (for example, "colle de Flandre") dissolved in water by heat, and with the addition of six per cent. of potash alum. The solution should be as thick as syrup, and painted on while warm with a camel-hair brush. Half-an-hour later, after the first layer is dry, a second is applied, so as to get a uniform coating free from air-bubbles. The gelatine is then allowed to dry for twenty-four hours or so in a warm place—for instance, an oven at a temperature not exceeding 40 degrees Centigrade. After a few hours the gelatine can be detached with the glass adhering to it. Vessels of thickish glass are the best to engrave, and the author points out that gelatine should not be allowed to dry in a glass.

A Hygienic Corset.

THE evils of tight-lacing and the faults of the ordinary corset are explained physiologically at great length, by M. Frantz Glénard, in two articles on "Feminine Dress and Hygiene," in the *Revue Scientifique*, March 29th and April 5th (19, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris, 60 centimes); but he also illustrates and describes a model hygienic corset of his own device, which fulfils the other requirements of beauty, grace and support for the figure. As to hygiene it does not admit of tight-lacing or too much constriction of the waist, and permits of easy breathing, digestion, or movement. It is composed of two pieces, independent and movable one over the other—namely, a corset proper fitting close to the trunk, and below it a broad elastic belt or band.

The Mystery of Mars.

THE planet Mars, owing to its nearness to the earth and its diversified surface, is the most interesting of all to the astronomer, and M. Antoniadi, F.R.A.S., has an illustrated paper on its recent changes and present aspect in *Knowledge*, April (T. Thompson, 326, High Holborn, W.C., 6d.). During the last ten years the Aonius Sinus, a dark or grey marking, has disappeared; the "canal" Nilosyrtis, once the darkest, has faded; a new canal, the Nasamon, has formed; the canals Amenthes and Nilokeras have darkened, and so on. Such changes can hardly be ascribed to the seasons, or to errors of observation, or to formation of clouds, for they are not accompanied by white spots, and they remain a great enigma.

Crystalline Platinum.

PROFESSOR LIVERSIDGE has pointed out the crystalline structure of gold, silver and platinum nuggets, which he thinks were probably deposited from solutions, not fused by heat, and Mr. Thomas Andrews, F.R.S. (*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, March 21, Harrison and Sons, 45, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C., 2s.) finds that a small ingot of pure platinum has a distinctly crystalline grain. The larger crystals vary in size from 0.002 to 0.04 inch and the smaller from 0.0002 to 0.007 inch, and in shape are frequently cubical or hexagonal, resembling in general those of gold and silver.

Searchlights in Photography.

AN even, bright illumination of the object is desirable in photography, and searchlights or projectors such as are used on warships are now employed for the purpose. A good apparatus of the kind, known as the Transverse Disperser Projector, made by the Elektrizitäts-Aktien Gesellschaft of Nurnberg, is illustrated in the *Scientific American*, March 15th (Munn and Co., 361, Broadway, New York, 8 cents).

The Electro-typograph.

A NEW type-setting machine is exhibited in the news-room of the *Temps*, Paris, and is described in *Cosmos*, March 15th. It consists of two parts—a punch perforating a tape or band of paper, and the composing machine worked by the band.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE WEST INDIAN DISASTER.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

IN the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* there is a vivid and instructive paper on the West Indian disaster by Mr. W. J. McGee, vice-president of the National Geographical Society, and ethnologist-in-charge at the Bureau of American Ethnology. After a graphic account of the antecedents of the catastrophe, the writer thus endeavours to explain the dire event :—

About 7.50 a.m. on May 8th came the great shock, of which that of May 5th was the precursor; and within ten minutes St. Pierre and the smaller towns of Martinique were in ruins. . . . Briefly, it seems evident that the lava mass, of which the uppermost portion exploded on May 5th, had continued to rise in the vent after the temporary shock due to the recoil of the initial explosion, and that by the morning of May 8th it had reached such a height in the throat as to find relief from the stupendous pressure of the lower earth-crust. Coming up with the high temperature of subterranean depths, the mass was, like other rocks in a state of nature, saturated with water held in liquid state by the pressure, and charged with other mineral substances ready to flash into gas or to oxidise on contact with the air; and these more volatile materials, being of less density than the average, were more abundant in the upper portions of the mass.

As the viscid plug of red-hot rock forced its way upward, the mighty mountain travailed, the interior rocks were rent, and the groaning and trembling were conveyed through the outer strata to the surface, and strange shakings of the shores and quiverings of the sea marked the approach of the culmination. Then the plug passed above the zone of rock-pressure great enough to compress steam into water whatsoever the heat; and with this relief the liquid flashed into steam and the superheated rock-matter into gases, while the unoxidised compounds leaped into flame and smoke as they caught the oxygen of the outer air. The lava was probably acidic, and hence highly viscous; and when the imprisoned droplets of water expanded, they formed bubbles, or vesicles, often much larger than the volume of rock-matter; doubtless some of this matter remains in the form of vesicular pumice; but unquestionably immense quantities were blown completely into fragments representing the walls of the bubbles and the angular spicules and thickenings between bubbles. Of these fragments lapilli, or so-called volcanic ashes, consists; and the Mont Pelée explosion was so violent that much of the matter was dust-fine, and drifted hundreds of miles before it settled from the upper air to the sea or land below. When the imprisoned water burst into steam, the heavier gases were evolved, also with explosive violence; and while the steam shot skyward, carrying lapilli in vast dust-clouds, these gases rolled down the slopes, burning (at least in part) as they went; and at the same time the heavier lava fragments, together with rock-masses torn from the throat of the crater by the viscid flood, were dropped for miles around. It seems probable, although the dispatches fail to tell the whole story, that the entire top of Mont Pelée was blown into vapour, dust and flying fragments by the force of the explosion; while the shock was such that the earth trembled, that some shores were lifted and others submerged, that the sea-bottom was deformed, and that a tidal wave was produced high enough to careen the vessels lying in the roadstead of St. Pierre and already fired by the burning gases and hot rock-hail. Both press dispatches and physical principles indicate that it was the débâcle of burning gas that consumed St. Pierre even before the red-hot rocks reached the roofs and balconies.

Meantime the aerial disturbance was marked by electrical discharges, with continuous peal of thunder and glare of lightning, while portions of the hot rock-powder were washed down from the clouds by scalding rains. The heat of millions of tons

of red-hot lava and of the earth-rending explosion, as well as of the burning gases, fell on Martinique; green things crumbled to black powder, dry wood fell into smoke and ashes, clothing flashed into flame, and the very bodies of men and beasts burst with the fervent heat. Such, in brief, were the evil events of Pelée and St. Pierre for May 8th . . . yet the most impressive example of volcanic activity in the annals of men was witnessed less than a generation ago. . . . Pelée is but a pygmy beside Krakatoa.

THE FIVE STAGES OF VULCANISM.

The writer thus describes the genesis of the volcano :—

As pointed out by Powell, vulcanism is one of the stages in a normal cycle of continent growth. The first stage is that of loading,—i.e., of accumulation of sedimentary masses,—as at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Amazon, and other great rivers; the second stage may be called that of baking (tumescence) would be a more specific term,—“rise of the isotherms” has been used) by the conduction of earth heat from the hot interior upward through the sediments, which are thereby indurated, and sometimes crumpled and metamorphosed; the third stage is that of uplift, partly through the expansion consequent on heating from below; the fourth stage is that of unloading,—i.e., degradation by rains and rivers when the former sediments are lifted above sea level to again become dry land; and the final stage is vulcanism, or extravasation of the hot rock-matter of the depths partially relieved from pressure by the unloading.

The characteristic optimism of the American shines through the whole paper, and closes with the final reflection :—

Martinique has appalled the world by the magnitude of her catastrophe; at the same time she has given the world a new revelation of human solidarity; and she now promises material help in measuring the strength of Vulcan for the benefit of all mankind and all future time.

The Story of Lord Halsbury's Cheque.

THE Lord Chancellor has been “caught out” by the *National Review* in a rather amusing fashion. His erudite lordship has publicly declared—anent the twopenny stamp on cheques—that he does not think he ever drew a cheque in his life below £2. The *National* announces that it has a cheque in its possession for 30s. actually endorsed by Lord Halsbury. The fun lies in the way this cheque came into existence. The Lord Chancellor had been irritated by certain articles in the *National* reflecting on the advanced age of members of the Government, and pressing for the inclusion of younger men. His lordship instructed his bankers to discontinue his annual subscription of 30s. His bankers failed to carry out his instructions, and sent the subscription as formerly. Lord Halsbury found out the mistake in his pass-book, and wrote to the *National*, requesting that the sum be refunded to him. The proprietor of the magazine accordingly made out the cheque for 30s., and in due course received it from his bankers endorsed “Halsbury.” It is not often a magazine proprietor has so pleasant an opportunity of paying off old scores—and on a Chancellor to boot! Remembering the criticism of advanced age, there is point in the very heading which the *National* gives to the incident—“A Lapse of Memory.”

RHODES REFLECTED IN MANY MINDS.

MR. F. EDMUND GARRETT.

MR. F. EDMUND GARRETT contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for June an admirable article upon "The Character of Cecil Rhodes." Mr. Garrett first met Mr. Rhodes when I sent him out as special commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to South Africa in 1889. He was afterwards appointed editor of the *Cape Times*, and for several years was continually brought in close contact with Mr. Rhodes. It was unfortunate that Mr. Rhodes never took Mr. Garrett as much into his confidence in regard to the deeper things—the greater ideals which have only recently been revealed to the world at large; but he saw quite sufficient of Mr. Rhodes to recognise the greatness of his character and to know the rank absurdity of most of the calumnies which were used to discredit the great African in the opinion of people at home. In this article he deals very effectively with some of the slanders of which Mr. Rhodes was the victim, and supplies us at the same time with a very vivid, life-like picture of Mr. Rhodes in his prime. He begins his paper by describing an evening at Groote Schuur, when Mr. Rhodes showed him his wrist. Mr. Garrett says:—

Where a doctor feels one's pulse, there stood out as it were a knot, and as the artery pumped and laboured one could count the throbs by the eye, without laying a finger there.

"Look! you never saw a man with a pulse like that? No, no"—he brushed aside some commonplace reassuring remark of mine—"not like that. Do you know what you see there? You see the heart."

"A PICTURE OF HIM."

It was then Mr. Garrett first realised that Mr. Rhodes was a man living under a Damocles sword, and that he knew it. He was very stoical and noble about it, wrote a friend who saw Mr. Rhodes after the end was in sight, only sometimes there was a "caged-soul look in his eyes"—

Can I call up a picture of him for the reader? The leonine head, always looking large even on the large loose-knit body; the light crisp hair, grizzling fast at the temples, tumbled impatiently on end above the wide and massive forehead—

—the prone brow,
Oppressive with its mind;

the face red, tanned, weather-beaten—an outdoor face; the chin and jaw formidable, except when lit by an attractive, almost boyish, smile; the prominent, light-grey, absent-minded eyes—now gloomily looking down at the outstretched wrist on the table, and at that menacing, throbbing knot of pulse.

A DENIAL OF CALUMNIES.

Mr. Garrett then proceeds to deal *seriatim* with the various calumnies of which Mr. Rhodes has been the tim. He says that there was not a word of truth in all the stories so freely circulated as to the evil life which Mr. Rhodes was reported to lead. He says:—

There was not a word of truth in them. It would be hard for any man of the active world to plan out a more strenuous, more active, almost abstemious life than that of Cecil Rhodes in his time. He was up at six every morning taking his mountain ride; all day he was transacting the business of his complex ganglion interests . . . about eleven o'clock he would suddenly rise and go to bed. I have heard him say

things brutal or cynical—it was an ugly foible—but things gross, such as men even of exemplary life often affect in the licence of the smoking-room, never. He was no ascetic . . . but the character of a voluptuary was one for which he held and expressed the deepest contempt. . . . As for drinking habits of the kind and degree attributed to him by the widely spread rumour of all, it would have been impossible, as a doctor once remarked, for a man with heart-mischief like Rhodes's in his later years to live at all with such excess—much more to live as strenuously a working life as his. The truth is that the life-work which was to Mr. Rhodes a devouring passion, if it left too little scope for some of the virtues, left even less for most of the vices.

HIS PERSONAL COURAGE.

Equally false were the stories which threw doubt upon his personal courage:—

During the Matabele War he made no pretence of enjoying being under fire. "One may get hit—in the stomach—very unpleasant," he remarked in his detached, contemplative tone; and then as the peculiar stream recurred, caused by the lacerating slugs the rebels fired from their elephant guns, he could not help ducking, as all beginning do under fire, adding at once in a sort of naïve apology to the companion who was riding close to him: "Absurd, isn't it, how one can't help ducking? Not a bit of good!" and riding on all the same.

If that is cowardice, it is such cowardice as the immortal Chicot marked and admired in Henry of Navarre at the siege of Cahors.

WHAT HE EXPECTED FROM HIS FRIENDS.

Like Mr. Gladstone, he was accused of preferring to have about him men of second-rate mind and even second-rate character:—

If he found a man easy and useful, he had a large way of brushing aside any objection brought against him. . . . The touchstone, if ye love me keep my commandments, is one that men with a mission, holy or secular, are always prone to apply. "If you're my friend, support my policy," was the Rhodes version. And, magnanimous as he could be to a foe, he had no bowels for a professing friend who had once supported him and ceased to do so. . . . He was no less immitigable in loyalty to those whom he deemed loyal to him. . . . It was always easy to strike sparks from him about "Dr. Jim's" escapade. "Jameson, at any rate, tried to do something," he would flash back. "All of you down here do nothing at all—except jabber, jabber, jabber!"

THE WIFE HE NEEDED.

Women readily liked Mr. Rhodes, but he was wedded to celibacy. He liked celibates to work with. He was no misogynist. But he had a horror of the uxorious domesticity with its petty horizon which sometimes absorbs a good man out of the fighting effectiveness of life. If Mr. Rhodes had married the right kind of woman, it might have done him a great deal of good. Mr. Garrett says:—

Such a woman must have been a dreamer devout, a sister of his imperial order; the sort of woman who would take his own view of peerages and officialisms ('I want the power—let who will wear the peacock's feathers,' was a favourite saying of his); but one whose feminine insight would have helped him to be more patient of detail, more scrupulous of methods, to apply his abundant idealism to men as well as to continents, to 'every day's most quiet need' as well as to posterity."

NO SLAVE OF HIS MILLIONS.

"The most signal of all perversities that blamed Rhodes for the wrong faults" was the accusation that he cared for his millions. Even the most cursory study of the facts of Rhodes's life showed that for him finance was merely the creature of politics, not

politics of finance. "The will, unique document as it is, would prove little if it were not of one piece, without seam, with the life-work which went before and which it is meant to carry on":—

Rhodes was not a rich man who took up the Empire as a hobby when he was tired of making money. He formed the ideal first, the fortune afterwards. . . . Had finance remained his mistress, instead of politics, few can doubt that he might have doubled his fortune and rivalled, as some of his friends rivalled, the American multi-millionaires.

Mr. Garrett vigorously defends Mr. Rhodes's famous speech in which he referred to the Union Jack as the best commercial asset in the world. He quotes the context of the speech, and says:—

This is the speech from which Rhodes has been written down a soulless materialist by people, many of whom probably have never risen to as much idealism in their most inspired moments—let alone at a company meeting.

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE."

Mr. Garrett then passes on to discuss the question whether Mr. Rhodes held with Walpole that every man had his price. He admits that:—

A man does not spend the spring and first summer of manhood in such work as the Kimberley amalgamation, and come out at the end with mind quite unsubdued to that it works in, like the dyer's hand. . . . The patronage secretaries of administrations everywhere are persons who walk not with their heads in the clouds, perhaps rather with their feet in the mud.

And Mr. Rhodes had enough patronage in his hands to make a cynic of a saint. Nevertheless, Mr. Garrett maintains that there was not any truth in the language often used—as if Rhodes had made Government at the Cape a sink of corruption. Even taking the share allotment at its worst, there are singularly few Rhodes scandals or jobs to be named. "Government at the Cape, judged by the standard of the British Colonies at large—a standard probably as high as any outside these islands—is clean."

"NO ANGEL, BUT —."

The worst that can be said about Mr. Rhodes is that he would have been a greater man if he had only expected and so encouraged ordinary people to be actuated by motives more nearly on a level with his own. Finally, Mr. Garrett deals with the accusation that Mr. Rhodes was not a sincere and disinterested Imperialist. He says:—

In my opinion no politician has or ever had a record on any subject of more persistency and consistency than the record of Cecil Rhodes as a life-long worker for the British Empire, conceived as (1) self-governing in its parts; (2) federated at its centre; (3) expanding over the whole of the unappropriated earth. If he did not work for that, from dreamy youth through strenuous manhood, he worked for nothing. . . . Cecil Rhodes was no angel, but a big, rough-grained, strong-headed, great-hearted man.

The ancient history of Rhodesia, when the fierce Phœnicians mined the gold which was borne to Jerusalem to be built into King Solomon's Temple, cast a profound spell over Rhodes's romantic mind. "He, too, with 'the gold of that land,' would build a temple—a temple of so vast design and mighty sweep that the poet's words about another mountain burial seem hardly too high for Cecil Rhodes:—

"Lofty designs should close in like effects:

Loftily lying
Leave him, still loftier than the world suspects,
Living and dying."

HON. EVELYN CECIL'S VIEW.

In the *Pall Mall* for June the Hon. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., writes of "Mr. Rhodes, the Matoppos, and Inyanga," illustrating his paper with very good photographs. He visited both farms in 1899, when Mr. Rhodes was shut up in Kimberley.

THE MATOPPO FARM.

The Matoppos farm is eighteen miles from Bulawayo:—

A wonderful reservoir was in course of construction, built by Mr. Rhodes at a cost of £25,000, for irrigating the adjacent land, and possibly for supplying additional water to Bulawayo. Almost needless to say, it will be in any case of great advantage to the district. Seventy head of ostriches were also being kept on the farm; and they were largely fed on chopped-up prickly pears, of which there grows a natural abundance.

So do blue water-lilies and hibiscus abound; while baboons scamper about the Matoppos rocks.

THE WORLD'S VIEW.

Mr. Cecil says:—

And yet it is but fair to add that the panorama is not really one of those which would be universally admitted to rank among the very finest in the world. . . . But the World's View is unique and inspiring, and bears witness to the variety of Nature's beauties.

INYANGA FARM.

Inyanga Farm is far more remote—only 18 degrees south of the Equator, its nearest station (on the Mashonaland Railway) forty miles distant, and the road often impassable. It can also be approached from Umtali, by a drive of about seventy miles, through country beautiful and verdant, but lion-infested. Mr. Cecil says:—

The climate of Mr. Rhodes's Inyanga farm, with an altitude of about 7,000 feet, is very healthy, bracing, and free from fever—it might well be the future Simla of federated South Africa, the residence of the Governor-General. . . . It is eminently a place for agricultural instruction and experiment, as provided in Mr. Rhodes's will.

Sheep thrive, as do mules, cows, goats, pigs, and chickens. Wheat, barley, and oats grow well; many kinds of fruit succeed, and there is abundant water-supply. "Fruitfield," as Mr. Rhodes called it, is an estate of 120,000 acres, for which only a market is wanting.

Incidentally, it appears that Mr. Cecil found Mr. Rhodes's agent "cussing" at an English plough which would break. It is curious that so fertile a district should have been so long depopulated, partly, it seems, owing to native superstition against return.

"THE LAST GREAT ENGLISH ADVENTURER."

The *World's Work*, in its comments upon the death of Mr. Rhodes, says that he was the last great English adventurer, the type of man who changes the map of the world and that often puts posterity under the greatest obligations to him. His one serious mistake was his misjudgment of the Boers; and the great service that he rendered, which enormously outweighs all his mistakes, was in laying the seeds

foundation of English control over a large area of Africa. His will gave the world a clearer idea of the man than any revelation that he made of himself during his life-time. From whatever point of view his will be studied, it shows great breadth and common sense. Mr. Rhodes saw clearly that the great fact of the modern world was the leadership of the English, and his wish was for the unification of the English in every land. And this was his method of doing it—to keep at one of the great English Universities a succession of selected youth who show vigorous physical, moral and intellectual qualities. This large aim, this conception of the capacity, the obligation and the duty of our race, is the same large aim that has in some form filled the mind of every great constructive English-speaking man, from King Alfred's time to our own. The emphasis of the fact that English-speaking men in every country have the same dominant traits, and have a high obligation to spread and to strengthen their civilisation—this is the great service that Mr. Rhodes did by his will, and it is one of the greatest and most direct services to civilisation that any man has done in our generation.

A PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATION.

Professor Hubert, a phrenological expert, of 23, Oxford Street, has republished a delineation of Mr. Rhodes's character made from a phrenological examination of his portrait, which Mr. Rhodes sent him in April, 1899. Professor Hubert says:—

"Few would suppose that Mr. Rhodes was sensitive; but he was not only sensitive, but cared much more for the opinions of other people than he was willing to admit. Phrenology credits him with an extraordinary ability to hide from all, excepting those in whom he had the utmost confidence, such desires and plans as had a direct bearing upon his social and personal life. Many of his intimate acquaintance would not credit him with possessing as much trust and love as he possessed, for a marked antagonism existed between his lack of trust, or incredulity, and a deep inherent wish to confide in people. He would, if necessary, have pitted cunning against cunning; and," says Professor Hubert, "I do not hesitate to say that he could be particularly cunning. He might have been very revengeful, and could have hated with bitter hatred, yet was sorry if he had occasion to hate any one. There appeared to be a corresponding fulness of development of the qualities of justice and mercy. Mr. Rhodes could willingly have played second to a man stronger than himself, but he would have had to feel perfectly sure that the other was stronger before he could have submitted his mind to his guidance. Mr. Rhodes," he concludes, "was undeniably a great man, and was in every way fitted to be the leader of a great people, to be a President or a King."

FROM AN AMERICAN STANDPOINT.

In the *Cosmopolitan* for May the editor, Mr. Brisben Walker, writes an article on Cecil Rhodes which cannot be said to be remarkably sympathetic. The will he admits to be "far-sighted," and Americans cannot but be interested in the man whose money will keep at Oxford more than a hundred of their best students.

But Mr. Walker cannot see anything in Rhodes beyond a certain masterfulness, and an infinite faculty for juggling other people and getting his own way.

If a law stood in his way he got it repealed; he was not strong enough to violate it, says his American critic contemptuously.

Mr. Chamberlain was one of his innocent victims; Mr. Gladstone (owing to the gift to Mr. Schnadhorst) was another; Barney Barnato another. Finally, he was clever enough to win the friendship of Mr. Stead, who proclaimed him a master mind, and from that time hero-worshippers the world over have bowed down to the molten image of Cecil Rhodes.

A FUNERAL POEM.

Mr. Theodore Watts Dunton contributes to the *Empire Review* a poem on "The Burial of Cecil Rhodes." It begins thus:—

Farewell, farewell! Your mausoleum here
Of Nature-built towers and bastioned piles,
Stretching right on for half a hundred miles,
Symbols yourself, immortal pioneer—
Symbols yourself, imperious, strong, austere,
Save where a lonely lakelet, dimpling, smiles
With purple bloom of lotus-lily isles;
Symbols yourself, for it has no compeer.

The poet hears the Captains of the Past,

All of old England's hero pedigree,
saying as they stand and gaze on the wild World's View,
Pray God ye be not burying there the last
Of England's sons who keep her strong and free!

The poet then imagines the ghost of Umsilekatze walking at night over the Matoppos to fight the shade of Rhodes:—

Full well we know which warrior-ghost will stay,
Full well we know, great captain, how will end
The midnight battle of the rival shades;
Full well we know that ere the moonlight fades
Your foe will be transfigured to your friend,
As on that day when, all unarmed, you sat
Amid the savage foes in calm debate.

Envoy.

Lower the coffin while the sunlight shed
Around this craggy platform's narrow floor
Smiles on the circle of boulders, vast and hoar,
Kindling their lichen-mantles, yellow and red.
Lower the coffin to its rock-hewn bed—
Cover our wreaths with that proud flag he bore
From Orange River to the steaming shore
Where Tanganyika waters gleam outspread.
Now let violets fall; he loved them well—
He loved old England, loved her flowers, her grass,
And in his dreams he smelt her woodland smell.
Now roll the slab above him; let the brass
On which the simple words are graven tell
Where sleeps a king whose sceptre shall not pass.

SANDOW'S ESTIMATE.

Among the many estimates of Mr. Rhodes must be included one by Mr. Eugen Sandow in *Sandow's Magazine* for May. He says:—

It has been recently demonstrated by a shrewd observer of facts that most of our epoch-making men were physically strong. The late Cecil Rhodes is a case in point. If I remember rightly, in that wonderful will of his he sized up the man of his heart as being three-tenths a thinker and seven-tenths an athlete and man of moral standing. In his own instance the proportion was duly observed, and he was, if one but knew it, the best example of his theories. Physical force and muscular strength has, and will ever have, its weight in the affairs of the world.

"IN THE GRIP OF THE BRIGANDS."

MISS ELLEN M. STONE continues, in the June *Sunday Magazine*, the story of her enforced stay among the brigands of Macedonia. Whether she intends it or not, she certainly succeeds in making us more interested in her captors than in herself and her fellow-captive. They seemed to have taken every care in their power of the two women. She says :—

After they had announced their reason for our capture we saw in them a constant effort to treat us humanely. "We took you for money," they had said sententiously. "It is for our interest to keep you well, that we may get the ransom."

CHIVALROUS CAPTORS.

Here is a proof that something nobler than cupidity influenced them :—

"Mrs. Tsilka had told me her sacred secret of her coming motherhood, which she had not breathed as yet to mother or husband. Although it seemed almost like the desecration of what was most holy, and most peculiarly her own, with her consent I had acquainted the brigands with the fact of her delicate situation, on one of the first days of our captivity. Then I based upon it a strong plea that they should free us, while there was yet time, and not lay themselves liable to the curse which highwaymen hold in special horror—the curse which they believe to be entailed if they cause any injury to a woman with child, or to her little one either before or after its birth. The men looked grave as they listened to me. Perhaps they thought it was a ruse on our part to escape. . . . As time passed on both of us became convinced that there was no mistaking God's plan that Mrs. Tsilka should be captured with me. Her helplessness appealed most strongly to the brigands. One of the steadiest among them made her his special care.

DOING THEIR SHOPPING FOR THEM.

The thoughtfulness of the brigands showed itself in many ways. "With food," says Miss Stone, "we were supplied for those first days *ad nauseam*. Other wants were not so easily supplied" :—

One day one of the brigands shamefacedly alluded to the fact that we had no change of undergarments. "No, we've nothing but what we wore when you captured us," I assured him, for being so much Mrs. Tsilka's senior, she wished me to be chief speaker, although she was my chaperon! "I've lost all my handkerchiefs," she admitted. "And her blouse sleeves are in ribbons," I added. "Then make a list of most indispensable things," said our guard, "and we will do what we can about getting them." Later we missed the Good Man, and wondered whether he had not gone on a search for them. Our surmise proved correct, when, after a few days he returned with some undergarments and socks—men's of course—some cotton for our handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles (which fitted us, too), spools and cloth for two blouses. Here then, was work for us to do!

The result of their dressmaking was ludicrous enough; but, as Miss Stone half-comically remarks, "neither of us had any desire to look at all attractive in that company."

WHAT LORD BEACONSFIELD HAS TO ANSWER FOR.

Good Miss Stone turned her enforced leisure to account by endeavouring to evangelise her guards. She was much shocked by their "infidel blasphemy." What they told her of President McKinley's assassination seems to have upset her terribly. But patriotism was a passion not less powerful with her captors, as a most significant outburst showed. One of the brigands, whom Miss Stone had dubbed "the

Good Man," had insisted on the captives writing to their friends that if the ransom were not forthcoming in ten days the brigands would "proceed to the operation" of taking their captives' lives :—

"If the full amount of ransom cannot be raised in this short time," I found courage at last to say, "you cannot proceed to murder me, a woman who has done you no harm. It would be a shame and a reproach to Macedonia." At this the good man (heaven help the title!) burst out in uncontrollable fury: "Why shame and reproach to take the life of one woman, when unnumbered women and children in our Macedonia suffer nameless outrages, and are put to death daily!" His fierceness showed me the uselessness of any appeal for mercy to these men.

His retort was just. Lord Beaconsfield in handing back Macedonia into the power of the Turk was guilty of a far more heinous crime than any these poor brigands had committed.

Comfort came to the captives in various ways. A sudden burst of rainbow at one of their darkest moments seemed to them a veritable message from heaven. An actual letter from an old pupil raised their joy to overflowing. Then they began to notice their captors' way of life :—

We noticed them occasionally playing games, rolling stones in the open square of the deserted sheepfold on the mountain side in which we were then confined. Once in a while two of the merrier hearted among them would stand up for a dance, to the accompaniment of the air hummed by the music lover.

THANKSGIVING TURKEY IN CAPTIVITY.

The eve of Thanksgiving Day overpowered Miss Stone with memories of home, so much so as to lead her guards to inquire of Mrs. Tsilka the reason of her sorrow :—

That young brigand laid her words to heart, and must have influenced his companions in the band, for the next morning, when we had made our scanty preparations for the day, he said nonchalantly, "A turkey has been killed. How would you like it cooked?" [Turkey is the universal Thanksgiving Day dinner in America.] The touch of kindness, so unexpected, from a captor to his captive, dissipated in great measure the cloud of sadness which weighed down my spirits, and thanking God for this mercy, we put on a more cheerful mien. In another way they made the morning appear like Christmas morning, for another brigand came in and spread out upon our pallet of straw purchases which some one had made for us. There were warm woollen socks, a pair of thick woollen nether garments, over which we laughed and laughed—in place of the long leggings for which we had asked. During the cold winter nights of our subsequent travels we saw that the brigands' choice for us was much wiser than our own would have been.

The band had taken to the mountains in the winter, and the huts they put up were scant protection from the cold. "The men covered us with their cloaks, leaving themselves exposed to the rigors of the winter nights."

The most thrilling experience recorded this month by Miss Stone was an attack by another gang of highwaymen, who tried to wrest the rich prize from their hands. "During this moment Mrs. Tsilka and I decided the question that if the worst came to the worst we would take our death at the hands of the guard who stood over us rather than fall into the hands of those unknown highwaymen, or of Turkish troops." Fortunately the assailants were beaten back, and the party escaped.

LORD SALISBURY AS A SAINT."

SUCH is the inscription beneath a picture of statuary in Mr. F. D. How's sixth paper on Lord Salisbury, in *Good Words*. It might fitly head the entire article. The "curious and interesting statue is to be seen in the sculpture gallery of the beautiful reredos of the Chapel of All Souls' College, Oxford. The reredos was erected about forty-two years ago, at the time that Lord Salisbury had just been elected to a fellowship of All Souls', and the artist having determined to give his saints the faces of actual living people rather than idealised features, chose Lord Salisbury's face as his type of a Christian warrior." Mr. How exclaims against the charge of extreme partisanship on the ritualistic side :—

No greater mistake could be made. Lord Salisbury is a High Churchman, but of the most wide-minded and charitable kind. He is no friend to the advanced school of modern ritualism, neither does he fail to appreciate at its full value the piety and learning of "Evangelicals" with whom he may not be in all matters in perfect sympathy. It is only necessary to notice the advice that he has given to the Crown as to the appointments to Bishoprics to be assured of the impartiality and wisdom of his views.

A RECORD BISHOP-MAKER.

And then Mr. How recalls the extraordinary fact that as Prime Minister Lord Salisbury has been concerned in the appointment of thirty-seven bishops! This surely establishes something like a record in bishop-making. Yet Lord Salisbury used to say there were few whom he considered eligible for the episcopal bench, and few whom the Queen considered eligible, but the number whom both he and Her Majesty thought eligible was very small indeed.

SUNDAY AT HATFIELD.

After describing the chapel in Hatfield House, Mr. How proceeds :—

The services in this chapel include daily morning prayer at 9.30 (the general breakfast hour being 10) and on Sundays an early celebration at 9.15 with afternoon service at 3.30. These services are taken by one of the curates at the parish church, but when there is no one staying at Hatfield the morning service on Sundays is given up, Lord Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil coming to the church instead. These arrangements are all the easier to make as the rectory of Hatfield is held by Lord William Cecil, which recalls the fact that the rectory of Hawarden is held by the son of the late Mr. Gladstone, the rival statesmen each having had the happiness of being ministered to by one of their sons. Another coincidence is the circumstance that both rectories are of exceptional value.

A portrait of the rector of Hatfield has a strange resemblance to the bishops of Worcester and Rochester. Mr. How has shown "the thorough attachment of Lord Salisbury to the Church" :—

His love for her has always been sincere and unostentatious. He has made few professions, he has not taken prominent part in her services except as a regular worshipper, but the one thing which has had the power to rouse him to an outburst of indignation has been an attack upon her by her so-called friends.

SAINT AND SCIENTIST IN ONE.

It is significant that this devout Churchman and maker of bishops has been at the same time and in this critical age a noted man of science :—

What is sometimes called "Lord Salisbury's den" consists of a laboratory, a dressing-room, and a bathroom on the ground floor. Though not nearly so much used of late years, there yet remains plenty of evidence in the paraphernalia of the former of the industry with which at one time its occupant pursued his scientific researches. It has already been stated that Lord Salisbury is a geologist of the first rank. He has also given time to photography, and to the practical study of electricity; the splendid electric lighting at Hatfield House having been carried out under his direction.

HOLIDAY SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

MR. HENRY S. CURTIS contributes to *Harper* for June a suggestive paper describing what has been done, especially in New York and Massachusetts, to provide holiday playgrounds and holiday instruction for the children of the streets. Holiday schools and playgrounds, he says, are in many ways the highest point of the educational system to-day. They are striving for the highest ideals. His account of the work that has been done in this direction by the New York Society for improving the condition of the poor ought to stimulate people in the large towns in Great Britain to follow so admirable an example. Under this society there are in New York forty-six public-school playgrounds, fifteen swimming-baths, six recreation piers, five out-of-doors gymnasias and ten evening play centres, besides several outdoor playgrounds and ten Kindergartens. Nearly 1,000 teachers are employed.

In Greater New York last year there were twenty-eight holiday schools situated in the districts where the population was densest. The sessions begin at nine o'clock and close at twelve. They are so popular that the children clamour to be allowed to come in. In the holiday school their books are dispensed with. The girls are taught to make dolls' dresses—the dolls are furnished by the schools, and the girls make six sorts of dresses for each. They are also taught to make and trim hats, and to make up dresses for themselves. In other rooms girls are taught to wash and dress babies, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, while yet again others are trained as nurses and cooks.

The boys are taught to cane chairs, to make baskets and toys, to do ironwork, fret-sawing, etc. The playgrounds in New York are usually under the schoolhouse, for the noise is so great that the first floor of the school building cannot be used for school purposes. The playground work is divided into four departments—gymnastics, athletics, Kindergarten and library. Nearly every playground has two instructors in gymnastics for girls and two for boys. They have dumb-bell drills, wand drills, fancy marching and dances. There are rooms for quiet games, and a number of Kindergarten rings. In the free swimming-baths thousands of children are taught to swim.

WOMAN AND HER SPHERE.

BY THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

THE Duchess of Sutherland contributes to the *North American Review* for May a dithyrambic but brightly written dissertation concerning "Woman and her Sphere." She takes as her text, "I have been ready to believe that we have even now a new Revelation, and the name of its Messiah is woman"—a quotation from Oliver Wendell Holmes, which is in a somewhat more highly pitched key than the rest of the article, although the Duchess discourses very prettily and eloquently concerning her sex.

The scientific spirit, she says, being asked why women are women and for what, answers for motherhood, motherhood of prophets and kings, motherhood of men :—

As mother, woman rocks the cradle of all civilisation, she sets the commandment of all histories. Like a star upon her brow, she carries the notable moment of the beginning. Science, however, passes beyond the passionate sentiment of this truth. To create harmony, to establish a scheme of justice, slowly, is the mission of science. Therefore woman must have chances of mental growth equal to those of man, and her position must be in harmony with the ideal social state.

The Duchess shakes her head at the scramble of some venturesome female souls on the ladder of intellectual and political ascent, partly, it would seem, because of their shapeless shirt-waists. The enlightened man was at first shocked, a few years ago, to find at his side, instead of pretty creatures who had only the pleasing attraction of a plaything, a host of women claiming, in calm deliberation, equality of brain, muscle, and opportunity with himself; but he has borne the shock well, and has discovered that after all there is little difference in the relative importance of man and woman to the community. The highest purpose in life, she declares, is to establish a true comradeship between the sexes, and development is so slow that only a portion of the race have learned this secret of existence. Women are not meant to be fanatics, but rather to make fanatics of men—which is an unkind saying, although there is some truth in it.

The Duchess declares that a male mob brings to the onlooker a flush upon the cheek and a quickened throb to the pulse, but "a mass of women moved to enthusiasm or frenzy by the same circumstances awakens no feeling but regret. Without her frame or environment, woman, as the unset diamond, fails to impress." Women, she thinks, are at present somewhat retarding things for themselves and all the world by lack of discipline. Emancipation has brought to some a sudden intoxication which is gravely unbalancing, and causes them to overlook the fact that, after being released from petty restraints, they ought to govern themselves :—

In fairness it must be granted that a woman, in spite of her avowed liberty, starts life under a disadvantage. She is harassed by trifles and conventionalities that a man escapes. . . . She dare not beg the leisure a man commands, and is accorded solitude grudgingly, her very security of self becoming insecure.

Then the Duchess suddenly surprises us by de-

claring that "the natural powers of the average female mind are certainly equal, if not superior, to the average man's." Woman, however, must wait before she can realise herself, wait for fuller growth and more self-knowledge. A glorious addition to the sum of life, she says, will be the emancipated woman with a sense of humour. Women have to train themselves, both mentally and physically, in order that their children may have the full and perfect life.

"The serious part of the whole question is, that for many working women in the middle and lower classes emancipation is still so spurious an affair." The freedom of the middle-class women employed as clerks, telegraphists and teachers is little better than authorised slavery. In the lower classes the untrained mind of the working-class woman cannot grasp the meaning of the companionship her husband needs. Her intellectual stature is still appallingly low :—

One is haunted by the fear that, till women in the upper strata of society are united in letting their best influence filter through to the strata of varying grades below them, there is little gain for the sex as a whole. As things are at present, the aspect of our manufacturing cities, with their women's and child's labour, is no pleasing one.

THE RUSSIAN AWAKENING.

MR. FELIX VOLKHOVSKY contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article under this heading. The greater part of his paper is taken up with the disturbances in the towns and villages, but he deals at length also with the alleged refusal of the soldiers to fire on the people—a refusal which he regards as the chief factor in the Russian anti-Governmental movement. He says that as soon as the rumours of the coming demonstration of March 3rd (16th) spread in St. Petersburg the officers of the Cossack Bodyguard Regiment, headed by their commander, made a declaration to the Home Secretary that in case their regiment should be ordered to put down the demonstrators they would obey in conformity with the military law, but would afterwards resign their positions in a body.

Mr. Volkovsky also says that twenty-eight soldiers were arrested in Poltava for refusing to fire on the peasants, and that an officer is being court-martialled for having ordered every tenth rifle to be loaded. The troops in general regarded their employment on what was strictly police duty as a degradation. Mr. Volkovsky declares that in the Russian Army there is none of the haughty military bully of Prussian manufacture, and the military insubordination is therefore a new impetus to the awakening of the citizen and Christian within the soldier.

Mr. Volkovsky maintains that the anti-governmental propaganda has at last made progress among the peasantry. Large quantities of revolutionary literature had been smuggled into Russia and circulated among the peasants. The past Liberalising movements of Russia were ineffective only because the common people were indifferent. But all this is being changed, and the movement is now a popular one.

IN PRAISE OF THE CHINESE.

BY PRINCE UKHTOMSKY.

SINCE Thomas Carlyle told me one day when we were driving through Regent's Park that he regarded the Chinese as standing highest in the scale of humanity because of their reverence for their ancestors and the respect which they paid to agricultural labour, I have never met such a thorough-going eulogist of China as Prince Ukhtomsky. He contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on "The Genius of China," which is enough to make us all weep that we were not born Chinese. Prince Ukhtomsky has been in China many times, and has fallen in love with the Yellow Man. He believes in him down to the ground, and in this article he ventures to prophesy various things which, when they happen, will occasion disturbances in the world at large.

THE EXPANSION OF CHINA.

China is something so immense and potent that it is impossible to foresee to what it may grow within a few decades. It is certain that the current of modern life will drag China into its strenuous whirlpool, will stir up and stimulate the naturally good-natured giant to demand a proportionate share of power, glory, and wealth, of success and weight in the assembly of nations. Already the Yellow Race begins to struggle with difficult problems, and in the Twentieth Century, whatever it may cost, China will acquire as natural colonies Annam, Cochin-China, with Cambodia, Siam and Burmah, the great Malay regions, Formosa, the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra and Java. Whoever rules China, it will certainly in time acquire a formidable fleet, and then the struggle for existence will follow its course with pitiless logic. The Chinese have energy, sagacity, and capital. Until the year 1400 China kept a whole generation ahead of Europe. Since then she has fallen behind, perhaps some thirty years. But she is waking up. There are no signs whatever of decline or decrepitude. Unable to repel the invading foreign devils, they have made themselves indispensable to the newcomers, and managed in a certain sense to bind them hand and foot. Already being unrivalled in the field of commercial resourcefulness, the Chinese little by little crowd out the foreigners from their territory, and the time can hardly be far distant when all the import and even the export trade will be in the hands of Chinamen, whose diligence is exemplary, and who rapidly learn and master every industry. The day must surely come when America, England, Sweden and Germany will cease to be necessary to China, grown aware of her own boundless resources.

A PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

Prince Ukhtomsky maintains that the Russians alone of all foreign nations are regarded by the Chinese as their friends. He quotes a story told by the Russian poet, Maikoff, which tells how he once asked the Kirghiz Sultan Vaikhannoff what was his philosophy of history. He answered, "God Almighty

gave the sovereignty of the earth to my ancestor, Jenghis Khan. For our sins it has been taken away from his descendants and given to the White Tsar. That is my philosophy of history." It is not quite clear, however, whether the White Tsar means the Son of Heaven or the Russian Tsar. It is possible that Prince Ukhtomsky may expect that the Russian Tsar will become the ruler of China, and so acquire a double right to the title of the Son of Heaven, which included the idea of White Prince and White Tsar.

RUSSIA AS CHINA'S SAVIOUR.

The Prince says Western Europe has broken a terrible breach in the Great Wall of China, spiritually considered:—

Who and what can save China from falling entirely under the foreign yoke? We believe Russia alone can. From Russia's example the Western peoples will learn to understand and value an active faith which gives peace not less than Buddhism with its assuagement of the rebellious will, and at the same time brings the gladdening dawn of man's regeneration. This is the key of our unique success, unparalleled in history in subjecting kingdom after kingdom not merely by open hostility and military achievement, but also by the secret powers of emotional sympathy and the irresistible necessity under which we lie of finding in every intelligent creature of whatever face, of whatever race, a comrade and brother with equal rights before God and the Tsar.

He dreads the possibility of Great Britain converting the Yellow Man into a Sepoy, and he declares boldly that the chief problem of Russia in the Yellow East is to guard against such possibilities.

CHINESE VIRTUES.

Leaving the political question of the future relations of China to the Great Powers, Prince Ukhtomsky waxes eloquent in praise of the Chinese. He denies indignantly that they are indifferent to religion and believe in nothing. The veneration of departed parents and ancestors, the recognition of the existence of their forefathers as living spirits who are able to enter into communication with their descendants, takes the place of religion. They see the presence and activity of spirits in everything. There is not a kingdom in the world where learning is so highly esteemed and revered as in China. Every scrap of paper marked with hieroglyphics is honoured by the Chinese. A Chinaman is ready to study with incredible industry up to any age, overcoming the greatest obstacles. The respect of the people and of the authorities to those who have shown special assiduity and intelligence is extended also to their parents for having given birth to sons so useful to their country. The Chinese administration consists of an incredibly small number of persons of at all important rank. For the whole colossal Empire there are only 9,000. The representative of power temporarily appointed is to such an extent identified with the population entrusted to his charge that he has sometimes to suffer a heavy penalty for crimes committed within the region entrusted to him, and he is repeatedly fined for the misdoings of others. He is guilty before the Son of Heaven for floods, droughts, famines, fires, and other natural calamities.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

BY COUNT MATSUKATA.

NOBODY in Japan is more fitted to write on the financial side of this, the youngest of the great nations, than Count Matsukata, who for long occupied the post of Minister of Finance, and who still morally controls the doings of the Finance Department. To him largely Japan owes, first, the redemption of her depreciated paper money, and, second, the adoption of the gold standard.

In the article which Count Matsukata contributes to the *North American Review* he reviews the principal points of the financial development of the nation. When first the country was restored to the direct Imperial rule, finance might be said to be non-existent. Each feudal lord and each clan had had their own methods of raising income from their own land, and the Shogunate itself, although the Central Government had depended upon the revenue from its own properties, and not from any system of taxation, spread over the whole country. Even such dues as were paid were rendered in the produce of the land, seldom in currency. The principal standard for the value of land was the number of *kokus* of rice it could produce, and pressure was brought to bear upon landowners to make all their land into rice fields, since of them it was easy to estimate and collect dues.

Thus the restored Government had to face the fact that with organised expenditure it had no organised or stable revenue. The first step was the giving up by the feudal lords of their lands to the Government, for which they were indemnified with Government bonds. This land became the property of the holders formerly in feudal subjection to their lords. Once rid of the feudal system, with the land in the hands of the people, a land tax was levied by the Central Government, and with this begins the real financial progress of Japan. This tax was not fully in force until 1881, although the reform was proposed in 1869. This long delay was caused by the necessity for an official assessment of land throughout the country. Count Matsukata points out with some pardonable pride that Japan accomplished a very complete cadastral survey in a few years, while several European countries have not yet completed or even attempted such a task; one European country indeed failed to accomplish it after working at it for forty-three years.

This official valuation of the land was revised in 1899, so that Japan has at present a cadastre of very tolerable perfection. The land tax was in 1877 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its legal value, and remained so until it was raised after the war with China. Even then in 1899 this tax was raised to 3.3 per cent. The value of the produce of the land had, however, risen so much as to treble the original value of the land; thus the tax on land is now only 1 per cent. of its real value. In 1881 the land tax produced practically all the revenue, 42,000,000 yen out of 60,000,000 yen. It was, however, found necessary to impose indirect taxation; the income tax had been enacted in 1887.

The principal of the indirect taxes is that on *saké*, the generic name of intoxicating liquors. This tax now supplies the greatest sum to the revenue, and has been raised on several occasions.

The Japanese Government have ever been anxious to tax luxuries so that they may lighten the burden on necessities. In the budget for 1901 this tax was responsible for 55 million yen out of a total revenue of 207 millions. Before the war with China the *saké* tax stood at 4 yen per *koku* (about 8s. per 39.7 gallons), but in 1901 it had risen to 15 yen per *koku*. In 1901 also a tax of 7 yen per *koku* was imposed upon beer!

In 1896 a business tax was added to the direct national taxes, principally in order to counteract to some extent the preponderance of the agricultural element among the electors, for in Japan the payment of a certain amount of direct national taxes is one of the qualifications for an elector of the Lower House. The introduction of this tax is a sign of the commercial and industrial development of the country.

And yet with all the taxes, new and old, the Japanese people are but lightly taxed. In 1901 the average rate *per capita* was 5.10 yen (10s. 2d.), of which 3.65 yen (7s. 7½d.) were national taxes.

In concluding, the Count combats the idea that the recent increase in Japan's expenditure has endangered the basis of national finances. While stating that the expenditure, which was 80 millions before the war, is 275 millions in the Budget of 1901, he contends that this increase is not out of proportion to the growth of national wealth, and that "the greater part of the revenue accrues from sources such as were either non-existent or quite insignificant at the beginning of the present era." He also calls attention to the fact that while the expenditure in 1900 is eight times that in 1868, the volume of foreign trade has multiplied fifteenfold in the same period.

"The Young Man" and the Novelists.

How to become a novelist is the subject of a little symposium in the *Young Man*. It is opened by William Le Queux, who says, "The best training for the young novelist is undoubtedly the Press." His own personal experience has been that classical knowledge is of very little use. He remarks that "boys are by far the keenest judges of books." Among much obvious advice by living novelists may be cited Mr. E. F. Benson's remark, "There are only two indispensable gifts for a novelist, and these are an eye for dramatic situation and the power of putting down in plain English what he sees," and Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's: "I always say that writing is like flirting; if you can't do it, nobody can teach you to do it; and if you can do it, nobody can keep you from doing it."

The Old Tent in the Garden.—The old tent in the garden of Cambridge House, Wimbledon, is once again open for occupation by those who wish to camp out these summer nights. Applications bespeaking the use of the tent for dates in advance should be sent in to "Tent," Cambridge House, Wimbledon Park.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF SPAIN.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS contributes a pessimistic article on "The Situation in Spain" to the May *North American Review*. There is no hope for Spain, he says, in ordinary constitutional Government, and no change of parties can benefit the people. Constitutionalism, as practised in the Peninsula, is nothing but an organised assault upon the pockets of the people. The average Spaniard rarely takes the trouble to vote at all. If he belongs to the educated class he looks on the politicians much as a New York Mugwump regards a Tammany alderman, while if he is a peasant or small trader he regards the suffrage as a trick of the police to get him into trouble.

DECENTRALISATION.

The present demand in Spain is for decentralisation; and this demand has a practical as well as a sentimental side, for the industrialised Catalans, though only a tenth of the population, have to pay nearly a quarter of the taxes. Compared with the Catalan movement, Carlism is a trifle. The Carlist movement has been abandoned by the nobles, and has fallen under the grip of religious and financial speculators. The Government is much too strong for any Carlist rising to have a chance of success, while France is now an upholder of the existing dynasty. The only element of strength in present-day Carlism is its support of decentralisation and provincial Home Rule.

THE DYNASTY.

Nor can the Republicans be taken seriously. The idea of reform by argument and popular agitation is one that bitter experience has killed. The danger to Spain is chiefly economic discontent, ending in rioting. Mr. Brooks does not think that the dynasty has a very strong hold. The Queen-Regent has never captivated Spanish hearts, and about the new King little is known except that he is studious and sickly. The dynasty has made a blunder in allying itself with the Church.

SALVATION FROM GENERAL WEYLER.

The fate of Spain, concludes Mr. Brooks, lies in the hands of her generals. The Army is the decisive factor. And the Army at present is summed up in General Weyler, its real as well as its titular head:—

It is not too much to say that he is the master of the situation as no man has been in Spain since the days of Marshal Prim. He has wealth and energy; unlike most Spaniards, he talks little and works hard; a wiry, secretive, enigmatic man, of whom more and more people are beginning to speak as the future saviour of his country. Many things more surprising may happen than a whiff of grape-shot in the streets of Madrid, a second flight of the Bourbons, and the appearance of General Weyler as dictator in chief. The man on horseback, it is easily said, is only a temporary solution, but the axiom is not universal. If, as the result of the *pronunciamiento*, there could be evolved a quasi-military Republic, strong enough to enforce order and to stop any such riot of license as followed the proclamation of the Republic of 1875, pledged to provincial autonomy and zealous in the things of material development, it might prove for Spain the beginnings of a real and lasting *risorgimento*. It is, at all events, hard to see through what other channel regeneration is to make headway.

A BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

DR. RICHARD T. ELY describes in the June number of *Harper's Magazine* what he calls "An American Industrial Experiment." This experiment is the organisation of an industrial community of 6,000 inhabitants at Pelzer, in South Carolina, in which the power of the employer is carried to its maximum. The Pelzer Company has four cotton mills and 2,800 employés. The company owns all the land, all the houses, and nearly all the buildings in the place. The town is absolutely a piece of private property, and the owners have all those rights which arise out of the nature of private property. "No one may remain in Pelzer, save with the consent of the owners of Pelzer, any more than they can remain in our drawing-room or our office excepting with our consent." Everyone who is allowed to inhabit Pelzer must sign an agreement, the first clause of which promises that every child and member of the family between the ages of five and twelve shall attend school every school day during the ten months of school session unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable causes.

Captain Ellison A. Smyth is the despot of Pelzer. He is a ruler whose rights, being co-extensive with those given by private property, go far beyond mere political authority. No municipal elections are held, everything is done for the people by the benevolent autocrat who employs them. The Captain is devoted to education, and has forced it upon the people very much against their will, for when Pelzer was started 75 per cent. of the population could neither read nor write. The percentage is now, after eighteen years, reduced to 15 or 20 per cent. He provides an excellent lyceum with a good library and reading-room, where entertaining and instructive lectures are given from time to time. Provision is made for recreation and athletics. No drink is allowed to be sold in the village; the town is pleasantly situated on the River Saluda. The company allows freedom to the shop-keeper. There are no central stores. The working day averages eleven hours. There is a good savings bank in the place, which Dr. Ely notes with especial approval. After recently travelling 8,000 or 9,000 miles through the United States, having constantly in mind the question, "What is the greatest present economic need?" he says:—

I am inclined to hold that no one measure would do more to cultivate the economic virtues and to promote the economic welfare of the people of the United States than postal savings banks; but they do not now exist.

"ANIMAL Parasites" is the somewhat "creepy" title of Mr. John J. Ward's paper in *Good Words* on "Minute Marvels of Nature." His gruesome portraits include parasites of the tortoise, the sheep, the pig, the ostrich, the crow, the pigeon, the owl, the stickleback, the polecat, the bat, and the housefly, as well as of the human animal. The pigeon-louse is mentioned as a parasite which is a benefactor. It is said to thin the bird's plumage as the weather grows hot.

HOW MR. MORGAN WOULD HAVE DONE IT.

A DISARMAMENT TRUST FOR THE WORLD.

THERE is a brightly written little *jeu d'esprit* in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May entitled "The Disarmament Trust," which describes how Mr. J. P. Morgan brought about the disarmament of the world on correct business principles. It describes how Mr. Morgan and M. de Staal met at Homburg in July, 1903. That was the year in which all the European watering-places had been consolidated and managed under a syndicate which he had financed and promoted. In the Kursaal he met M. de Staal, and expressed to him his regret that there was no modern man of business at the Hague Conference. If there had been he would have worked out such a plan for division of territory, and of profits for allotment of influence and of stock, that European armies would have been resolved into productive labourers like magic, and swords would have been beaten into shares without the plough.

As the result of this conversation another Imperial Rescript was launched by the Tsar Nicholas, who this time frankly put himself into Mr. Morgan's hands, and gave notice that what the nations were to do was to consider the formation of a great International Disarmament Trust. This time, instead of having a new Conference at the Hague, Mr. Morgan gathered up all the necessary monarchs, plenipotentiaries, and generals and admirals on board the *Deutschland*, which he had re-christened the *Allgemeines Land*, and carried them to the neutral and quiet waters of the Sargosso Sea, where he dined them handsomely, and then, collecting them about the big table in the main saloon, took the chair. He tells them that the thing to do is to arrive at a fair *pro rata* division of territory which is unoccupied, or which is occupied by those who do not make as good use of it as we think we could:—

"I'll just have my chief clerk," said Mr. Morgan, "draw up a memorandum for an equitable and binding redistribution of islands and provinces and protectorates and hinterlands and spheres of influence, and then the greatest single obstacle to disarmament will have been overcome."

"The forts of Strasburg and Belfort will be preserved as historical curiosities, a sort of public museum of archaeology, the entrance fee of which will be applied towards paying interest on war debts. The rifles of real metal will be melted and used for ships' plates. The barracks would make splendid storehouses and factories, and the Steel Trust would be glad to take most of them off the Powers' hands. As for navies, knock off your turrets and military masters, and your battle-ships would make excellent grain-carriers; the cruisers would be useful as a coal-fleet."

"When certain plans of mine are matured," says Mr. Morgan, "I shall be in a position to take over all the war fleets in the world for the Shipping Trust at a handsome profit to the various nations."

"But," says Secretary Hay, "how are you going to bring over public opinion?"

"Ah!" replied Mr. Morgan, "you are aware of the moral influence of a full-page advertisement. I shall arrange to place the prospectus of our proposed Disarmament Trust in all the leading newspapers of all the countries concerned, and I assure you that there will follow most able and eloquent advocacy of our plan."

Mr. Morgan's plans were agreed to, and all the New York newspapers published simultaneously a full-page advertisement headed:—

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT TRUST.

Office of J. P. Morgan and Co., 23, Wall Street, New York.

It was announced that the "International Disarmament Trust" has been organised under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the armies and navies of the countries above named—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy, and the United States.

"For every 100 dollars of its military budget each of the several countries will be entitled to 125 dollars Preferred and 107.50 dollars Common Stock of the Trust."

The capital of the Trust was to be 200,000,000 dollars, and when the annual military expenditure had been met would leave the Trust a balance of working capital of nearly 700,000,000 dollars. There would be an immediate extension of over 1,000,000,000 in early taxation for the purposes of national defence, and 2½ millions of able-bodied men will return to productive industry. "The Trust will arrange for the allotment of additional Preferred shares for each 100,000 men disbanded. Useless flags will be taken over at the rate fixed by the management for such 'commercial assets.'"

Hence, "with all these obvious advantages, and others that will appear as the work of disarming goes on, we have no hesitation in recommending the stock of the Trust at par and accrued interest."

A Century's Loss in Gambling.

"MONEY Lost by Gambling" is the title of a paper by Mr. W. Greenwood in the *Sunday Strand*, which, with its illustrations by Will R. Robinson, the Anti-Gambling Society would do well to reprint as a tract and circulate broadcast. It resumes the tragedy of the Turf as enacted in the lives of plungers like the notorious Marquis of Hastings, who lost the weight of two racehorses in gold in a single race, but builds chiefly on the estimate given in the following paragraph:—

It is, for obvious reasons, impossible to arrive at the exact amount of money squandered in betting every year; but not long before his death, it was stated on the authority of Mr. Mulhall, the most famous of latter-day statisticians, that during the last hundred years no less a sum than £3,000,000,000 had been won and lost on the Turf and at the card-table; and there are many well-qualified judges who would say that this is rather an under-estimate than an exaggeration.

This total is estimated to equal in weight 66,000 racehorses. It would, if portioned out among our army in South Africa, give them each a load of 2 cwt. of gold. It would require ten strong locomotives to pull. "A century's betting money would form a rectangular column of sovereigns, ten feet square, and more than twice as high as St. Paul's Cathedral." We could pave with sovereigns the 365 acres of Battersea and Finsbury Parks. Invested, the sum would have yielded £90,000,000 a year. And so on. The calculations and illustrations are ingenious and suggestive.

I AM requested to state that Miss Chapman, to whom I paid tribute in the last number, was not, as I believed, a member of the Society of Friends. She was a member of the Church of England.

THE MEN OF THE "TIMES."

THE *Caxton Magazine* for May has an illustrated article on "The Men of the *Times*," by Mr. J. C. Woollan. The three chiefs of the *Times* who are dealt with are Mr. Walter, Mr. G. E. Buckle and Mr. Moberley Bell. Mr. Buckle has been editor of the paper for no less than eighteen years, having been only twenty-nine years old when called to the editorial chair in 1884. Mr. Woollan says that he was chosen chiefly because he had large mental gifts which had been highly cultivated, and had, moreover, most excellent talent for expressing himself in good English. Mr. Buckle's enthusiasms are golf and privacy, the



Mr. G. E. Buckle.

(Editor of the *Times*.)

latter being no doubt the reason why he is so little known in the general world. The other strong man behind the *Times* is Mr. Moberley Bell, who is officially described as assistant-manager, but whose position is a very different one. Mr. Bell was formerly *Times* correspondent in Egypt, having inherited that post from his father. Mr. Bell has been described as the "De Blowitz of Egypt," and he has been credited with being the original author of the British occupation. Judging from what Mr. Woollan says, the *Times* is by no means under the control of old Tories. Mr. Moberley Bell is a Liberal-Unionist, while Mr. Buckle is a member of the Reform Club, which fact is given as "a hint as to his personal politics."

MARY'S HOUSE AT EPHEBUS.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* M. B. D'Agen gives a curious account of the ancient building at Ephesus which is now believed by many Roman Catholics to have sheltered Mary, the mother of our Lord, during the last year of her life on earth.

Not quite a hundred years ago there lived in Westphalia a village woman, Katherine Emmerich, who enjoyed a great local reputation for sanctity, and who lived the life of an anchorite. She had a Boswell in the person of a humble priest named Brentano, to whom she recounted at great length her marvellous visions, which all concerned, and, as it were, reconstituted, the life of Christ and of the Virgin Mary on earth. He kept a careful record of all she told him, and after her death several volumes dealing with her "revelations" were published; these included a "Life of the Virgin Mary," in which are to be found many extraordinary and most elaborate details, which the believers in Katherine Emmerich's exceptional sanctity regard as a valuable supplement to the Gospel narrative. It should, however, be added that this volume, as indeed all the "revelations" in question, never received the *imprimatur* of Rome, and no effort seems to have been made to discover whether any of the statements contained in the volumes could be verified by journeys to the Holy Land, or to the other places mentioned therein.

Twelve years ago the Superior of a monastery at Smyrna happened to come across the "Life of the Virgin," and reading it with a certain incredulous interest, came upon a passage where the visionary described with the most minute care the house in which it had been revealed to her that the Virgin Mary dwelt, near Ephesus, during the last few months of her life. Struck by the accuracy of some of the details concerning the country, he made up his mind to seek for this spot, "some three leagues, or three and a half leagues from Ephesus, situated on a mountain reached by a tortuous and narrow way, and from the top of which can be seen Ephesus on the one side, and the sea on the other." The priest and a friend started off on July 27th, 1891. After a short journey they arrived at the foot of the Bulbul Dag, the mountain clearly indicated by the visionary, and there, after a stiff climb, they found the building in question. The news was sent off to Rome, where, however, it was received with scepticism, greatly owing to the undoubted fact that St. Polycarp, who was Bishop of Ephesus about the year 200, made no mention in his letters to the then Pope of the house in question. In Asia Minor the spot has become a great place of pilgrimage, and the writer of this interesting little paper evidently believes firmly that here the modern world may indeed see the spot where, "after the crucifixion of our Lord at Jerusalem, the Blessed Virgin Mary, together with St. John, journeyed to Ephesus and there spent the remaining years of her life."

MYSTERIES OF LIFE AND MIND.

THE DISCOVERIES OF AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST.

THE most notable article in the *Fortnightly Review* for June is Mr. Carl Snyder's paper with the title of "Mysteries of Life and Mind." It is an extremely interesting and brightly written description of the astonishing discoveries of Dr. Loeb, of Chicago, and of his pupil Dr. Matthews. If all Dr. Loeb's discoveries are verified it becomes plain that we have an entirely new science by which all vital processes are explained on a purely physical basis.

DR. LOEB AS DISCOVERER.

Dr. Loeb, says Mr. Snyder, is a young man, just over forty, a German by birth, who has been at Chicago University only eight years. He is in his own words "an American citizen." The central theory upon which he bases all his discoveries is that the forces which rule in the realm of living things are not different from those which we know in the inanimate world. It is the self-same force which rules over the bird to which we ascribe intelligence, and to the flower to which we ascribe nothing more than the attraction of light. A mechanical force directs both. Animals, like plants, are nothing but more or less complicated arrangements of proteid substances responding in a very simple way to the simple physical forces which we know about us :—

Heat may act as a repellent force ; and so, for example, if a moth arrive in the neighbourhood of a flame, so that the pushing effect of the heat just balances the pulling effect of the light, the moth will go round and round as planets spin about the sun, or, in other cases, describe a curious zigzag motion, something like a comet. There is nought here but the play of physical forces.

THE SECRET OF ANIMAL STRUCTURE.

Dr. Loeb, as a corollary to this, strikes at the morphologist's idea that the shape and looks of an animal result from complex arrangements in the germ from whence it springs. Experiments made by him show this theory to be unfounded :—

Scores of experiments, curious and fanciful, disconcerting too, followed. Mere contact with a solid substance could turn one organ into another. Organs were grown in the most absurd places, others were transplanted. This work was, of course, taken up by hundreds of other investigators all over the world, and, as a purely fantastic instance, Ribbert has recently shown that a mammary gland transplanted to the ear of a guinea-pig would begin to secrete normally when a litter was born.

In short Dr. Loeb has proved that there is no complex germ-structure in the germ-cells from which animals spring, and that their varying forms are simply a reaction between a specific kind of protoplasm and the physical forces of light, heat, contact and chemism. That being so we get to experiments showing the reaction of chemical forces upon organisms living and dead.

LIFE AS CHEMICAL ACTION.

One day Dr. Loeb took up the problem of the rhythmical contractions of the jellyfish, a subject dear to Romanes, the *protégé* of Darwin. If the upper part of the animal be cut away, the contractions stop. Dr. Loeb tried placing the beheaded animal in a solution of common salt ; the movements began again. A trace of potassium or calcium added, they stopped again.

But if this be true of a lowly jelly-fish, perhaps it is equally true of the rhythmical beat of the heart. And this Dr. Loeb found to be the case. An excised heart could be kept beating for hours, stopped, started, quickened, or slowed, simply by changing slightly the chemical character of the solution in which it was placed. These were exciting days.

By such means an ordinary muscle can be made to beat in rhythm.

ARTIFICIAL LIFE-CREATION.

Having got so far, the manufacture of life comes within sight. Dr. Loeb has actually succeeded in fertilising eggs by artificial means. Hitherto no one dreamed that an egg could develop without the remotest aid of the sperms. Dr. Loeb changed that belief, and has shown that chemical action is sufficient to produce life in unfertilised eggs :—

"Pursuing this idea, I took unfertilised eggs, and after many trials succeeded in finding a solution of chloride of magnesium, which caused the eggs to develop to the same stage as they do normally in an aquarium. Subsequently other salts and the eggs of other animals would produce the same result. These results, at first contested and even scouted, have been obtained by other workers in many lands. There is no longer a shadow of doubt that artificial parthenogenesis, as the process is technically termed, is an established fact."

In a strict sense, the unfertilised egg cannot be termed living matter. The first characteristic of living matter is that it can grow. In other words, here is an organic product, like sugar, or starch, or the fats, which, treated chemically, can be developed into a living being. It was near to a realisation of the dreams of Berthelot and Claude Bernard, aye, and of every chemist who ever bordered the mysteries of life, the manufacture of life in the laboratory.

HOW THE NERVES ACT.

The process of sensation is also entirely mechanical. The myterious and elaborate structure which present-time physiology attributes to the ganglions and nerve-cells is quite useless ; all that we need ask for in a nerve are the most elementary properties of protoplasm, that it may conduct and react to stimuli. The nerves consist of nothing more than colloid articles in suspension, and a nerve conducts better the nearer it approaches to a state of jelly. The effect of anæsthetics, on the other hand, is merely to make the solution thinner, and thus the nerve loses its susceptibility to excitement. Professor Matthews developed this theory, and had made a nerve operate and react by purely physical means :—

If, said Dr. Matthews, the negative ions be in excess in the solution, and the positive and negative ions in the nerve be just balanced, the effect would be the precipitation of the first layer of colloid particles bearing positive charges, and in contact with the solution. This would release a certain number of negative ions lying next in the nerve sheath, and these in turn would precipitate the adjoining colloids. This would result in a kind of wave of precipitation, travelling along the nerve, and at the end would be a set of free negative ions, ready to call the muscle into action. The nerve impulse, then, is a consecutive series of precipitations.

But it remained to be explained how a mere mechanical stimulus, a push or a blow, could set up this wave. This can be accounted for by supposing the effect is the same as when raindrops on a window coalesce when the window is struck. Two or more colloid particles coming together would have their surfaces reduced, hence their electrical charge reduced, hence the release of a corresponding number of negative charges. The wave is started.

THE PAN-GERMANIC MOVEMENT.

LOVERS of national unity will read with great pleasure the main facts presented by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett in the *National Review* under the heading "The Pan-Germanic Idea." The anti-British feeling which the writer reports, and the anti-German feeling which he is at no pains to conceal, may be dismissed as the small dust of the balance. The great point disclosed is that the movement for the unification of the German Fatherland and of all who speak the German tongue still goes marching along; the glorious drama, of which Sedan and Versailles were only preliminary acts, still further unfolds itself.

In 1892 appeared a little book called *Ein Deutsches Weltreich* (a German World-Empire), calling on all branches of the German race to work for political union. In 1894 was formed in consequence the Pan-Germanic League. In 1895 it had 7,700 adherents. Now it has 200 centres of propaganda. The map which is published in the *National* shows the nature of its aims. It is a map of the Great German Confederation of 1950. The Empire so formed is to comprise all Austria and Hungary except Galicia and the Bukowina; Trieste, Austrian Tyrol, German Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, and a piece of Northern France. The eastern frontier shows only slight changes. The absorption of Holland is openly discussed in German newspapers generally. The Swiss Germans have obscured their local patriotism with the "larger patriotism" of race and language. The movement *Los von Rom* is described by the writer as but another phase of the Pan-Germanic enthusiasm.

The writer laments that we have not a single Cabinet Minister who can read German with ease, and that consequently we do not understand the bitter enmity which Germans feel towards England. He insists that *Delenda est Britannia* is the watchword of Pan-Germanism, and pleads that we prepare by suitable alliances, of which the Japanese is to him a welcome earnest, to worst Pan-German plans for the "annihilation" of England.

Those of us who thrill with the hope of the unity of the English-speaking world would be churls indeed did we grudge our Teutonic kin a like enthusiasm for the unity of the German world.

FRENCH REMOUNTS.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* a French officer deals exhaustively with the whole question of remounts, but if what he says is true, France, face to face with a sudden emergency, would find herself in even worse case than did the British army some two and a half years ago.

The writer begins by stating what he considers obvious facts. Firstly, that a riding horse must be at least six years old before it can be used as a charger. Now this used to be recognised by the French military authorities, and those in charge of the Remount Department were not allowed to purchase animals

which were less than five years old. At the present time there seems a theory that remounts ought to spend some time in the army before being actually put on active service, accordingly quite young horses are bought, and if convenient they spend two to three years on the Government stud farms, but, of course, if there is any dearth of remounts they are pressed into service long before they are fit for it.

The French army purchases 12,000 chargers each year, each horse costing £40, but—and to this the writer takes great exception—nearly as much again is allowed for "preliminary expenses." In the British army, says the writer, the officers at least are well mounted, for they purchase their own horses. The French officer is too poor to follow this example; he takes what is given to him, and the result is deplorable; the younger officers being often put off with very inferior animals, because they ride better than do the rank and file, while superior officers are provided with large showy mounts on which they can make a good effect on ceremonial occasions, but which would be no good on active service.

The great Napoleon realised the part played by horses in war, and arranged that the full market price should be paid for every cavalry horse in his immense army. Now, however, the French military authorities are compelled to purchase the most inferior class of animal.

America's Public Untidiness.

THE *Forum* for May contains more self-deprecatory criticism. Professor Hamlin maintains that the Americans are the most slovenly and untidy people in the world in their public affairs. He says that there is more filth and squalor in public places, streets, squares, river-sides, docks, quays and bridges in the United States than in any other part of the world. America ranks with Turkey in this respect:—

Our national slovenliness is seen in dirty streets and unsightly water fronts; in ill-kept squares, ragged side-walks, and abominable pavements; in shabby railway-stations and embankment walls built up of rotting sleepers; and in a thousand shiftless substitutes for solid permanent works. The unspeakable country roads which abound in so many regions not only illustrate the existence, but also demonstrate the folly, of this semi-barbarous slackness of administration.

A visitor to New York sees all this as his first impression of the New World. He lands at a decrepit wooden wharf, covered by a cheap shed of timber and sheet iron. The well-kept elegance of the streets of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, is exceptional in America; and so on. The psychology of this Mr. Hamlin explains as follows. In the rapid growth of American civilisation, to get things done, however badly, was better than not to get them done at all. It was more important to build 100 miles of bad roads than ten miles of good ones. And so in railways, docks, and warehouses, the Americans worked rapidly and adopted makeshifts. This has now become a habit of American enterprise, and the result is that in the appearance of their towns and cities the Americans make a very bad show.

THE NEED FOR A ZOLLVEREIN.

MR. EDWARD SALMON, writing on "The Business of Empire" in the *Fortnightly Review*, is mightily delighted with Mr. Rhodes's political will. "How great a loss Cecil Rhodes is to the Empire has been realised more clearly as the documents he has left behind have been understood." Cecil Rhodes—should he not rather have said McKinley?—was for war against all who boycott British goods. What Rhodes grasped intuitively others have to be educated up to. This process of education, Mr. Salmon thinks, is going on apace. The Imperial Zollverein idea has swept along at a great pace since the Ottawa Conference. Mr. Salmon laments, however, what he regards as the defection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the sound principle. For although, in 1897, he seemed to be the leading advocate of closer customs union, he has since succeeded in confusing the whole issue by suggesting that the commercial union of the Empire will be best accomplished by Free Trade to the whole world. If a customs union does not become a fact within a very few years, prejudice, ignorance and superstition must account for the failure. He thinks that the preferential tariff adopted by Canada has been justified by results. Canadian imports from Great Britain, which amounted to 68,000,000 dols. in 1873, had sunk to 29,000,000 dols. in 1897. In 1901, after three years of preference, they had risen to 43,000,000 dols. In a footnote, however, he admits that there is some falling off of these figures in the latest Canadian returns. Mr. Salmon thinks that the fate of the Imperial Federation movement hangs on the decision taken with regard to tariffs. An Imperial customs union would send to the Colonies so much new business as to make it to their immediate interest, by assisting in the upbuilding and maintenance of a really Imperial army and navy, to insure against the foreign enmity which startled Lord Rosebery. There will be sore disappointment throughout the Empire if some considerable step forward is not the aftermath of the Coronation.

Mr. Birchenough, in the *Nineteenth Century*, replies to Sir Robert Giffen's paper in the May number. He complains that Sir Robert Giffen confounds two general policies. The policy which Sir Robert Giffen condemns is an agreement between the Colonies and the mother country whereby each party pledges itself to tax certain foreign articles for the benefit of the other party. Mr. Birchenough says that that is not the policy of moderate and responsible men. The principle they contend for is simply this, that in the application of the existing tariffs or the tariffs for the time being of the mother country and of the Colonies there shall always be a reduction or differentiation in each other's favour, the amount of such reduction being of course fixed by agreement. In the one case you have an actively Protectionist measure—an aggressive policy towards foreign countries. The other is merely a declaration that the members of a united Empire grant each other privileges which they

do not extend to foreigners, and this movement is unmistakably a step towards Free Trade within the Empire. Hitherto the main difficulty that has stood in the way of preferential arrangements is the absence of a *quid pro quo*.

PROTECTION FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Colonel Denison, writing upon Canada and the Imperial Conference, gives away Mr. Birchenough's case by formulating a demand that a special duty of 5 to 10 per cent. should be imposed at every port in the British possessions on all foreign goods, the proceeds to be devoted to Imperial defence. If this proposal, or something of the same kind, is arranged for in the coming Conference, it will enable the defences everywhere to be greatly increased. The Colonies can provide a defence fund if a war tax is levied all round the Empire. They will be content to pay in that way, and they might not be willing to do it in any other. If no agreement can be arrived at, and the Conference ends in a deadlock, the effect in the self-governing Colonies will be disastrous; disintegrating influences might arise, and the Imperialists in Canada would have no arguments left to meet the attacks of the disloyal, or the renewal of the attempt to involve Canada in commercial union with the United States.

STEPS TOWARDS A UNIFIED EMPIRE.

Lord Strathcona contributes to the *Empire Review* a paper entitled "Stepping-stones to Close Union," which is not very incisive, on the subject of the Zollverein. He thinks that an arrangement is possible which will place our commercial relations with our Colonies on a more friendly—or shall I say a family?—footing. He does not like the word Colonies, which signifies a position of dependence and tutelage. They are rather partners, not yet predominant partners, in the great alliance or combination known as the British Empire. He urges that more attention should be given in schools to the study of the history, geography, and resources of Greater Britain. There should be greater cohesion between the military forces in the Colonies and those at home, and more should be done to develop the Colonial Navy.

As to the policy of the Empire, Lord Strathcona tells us frankly that we are approaching a period when all parts of the Empire will want to have a voice in the Imperial foreign policy, and in other subjects affecting the well-being of the community in general. "How it is to be done I am not prepared to say." He thinks that a good deal may be done in the way of facilitating intercommunication by penny post, British cables and lines of steamers.

THE *Caxton Magazine* for May is chiefly notable for its paper on those mysterious personages "The Men of the Times," which I have noticed elsewhere. There is also a very interesting article on Chinese printing, mostly devoted to a description of the *Peking Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in the world. There is, besides, a very useful catalogue of publications relating to printing, newspaper, and the press generally.

PRINCE HENRY'S AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS.

ADMIRAL ROBLEY EVANS, who was deputed to accompany Prince Henry on his tour through America, gives an interesting account of the Prince's impressions in *McClure's Magazine* for May. Prince Henry says that his brother the Kaiser said to him when he started, "Keep your eyes and ears open and your mouth shut." The Prince, however, seems to have opened his mouth pretty frequently, although he obeyed instructions in so far as abstaining from saying anything very remarkable. But he was quick in picking up American slang, although he denied that "hustle" was slang. He said, "It is a good old English word, and I learned it when I was studying in England." When a *gamin* accosted him with "Hello, Prince, how are you?" he would answer, "Hello! how are you?"

THE GUARDING OF THE PRINCE.

Admiral Evans was much impressed by the general intelligence of the Prince. He went everywhere, saw everything that he was permitted to see, and lamented very much that he was not allowed to see more. For instance, he was not allowed to visit the stock-yards of Chicago where the sheep are slaughtered, because the proprietors, with so many Poles in their employ, would not guarantee his safety. Great precautions were taken to safeguard the Prince from attack. Ample precautions were taken long in advance in every city that he visited. Every Anarchist of note was shadowed for days before the Prince's arrival, and a great many of them were locked up as a precautionary measure, to learn the efficacy of the Habeas Corpus Act not till after the Prince was gone.

THE PRINCE ON AFTER-DINNER ORATORY.

The special train in which the Prince travelled impressed him much. On one occasion the Prince was allowed to ride on a new 120 ton engine for 100 miles on a Pennsylvania railroad. Unfortunately the trip was interrupted by a wreck which delayed the train for two hours before the line could be cleared. He was not impressed by after-dinner oratory, and considered the habit of speech-making after meals as distinctly a bad custom. "What an extraordinary way of entertaining a guest, to set him down and make speeches at him. There is no chance for conversation. The people who have to make speeches never say anything but yes or no until they have delivered the orations with which they are primed." It was a wonder he was not talked to death. They even made speeches to him in the middle of the bridge at the Niagara Falls.

AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

The Prince seems to have enjoyed himself extremely, notwithstanding these small drawbacks. He thought the women of Milwaukee the most beautiful whom he had met in America, and he was so pleased with his visit that he is looking forward to returning to the States, in which case he would go in his private capacity, make Milwaukee his headquarters, and

strike out from there into the great North-West, which attracts him strongly. The Prince was very much amused by the eight big policemen who were told off to guard him at Chicago. Each of these gentlemen was 6 ft. 4 in. in height. They were got up in evening dress and silk hats. This costume they wore not only in the evening, but also the first thing next morning.

WHY GERMANY HAS NO SUBMARINES.

Admiral Evans says he considers Prince Henry is at the very top of his profession, and they had naturally many conversations together upon professional topics. The Germans, he says, are doing nothing at all in submarine boats, nothing but watching and waiting. "Why?" asked Captain Evans. "We cannot afford it," answered the Prince. "We can utilise our energy to better advantage in developing the fighting ships for the supremacy of the sea." One of the disappointments of the Prince was that he made so few new acquaintanceships with American women, only one or two in Boston, four or five in New York.

THE PRINCE AND BOOKER WASHINGTON.

The Prince showed a great appreciation of the old American negro melodies, and Booker Washington was presented to him by his special request. "I have always had great sympathy," he said, "with the African race, and I want to meet the man whom I regard as the leader of the race." He talked to Booker Washington for ten minutes, and the ease with which Washington conducted himself was greater than that of almost any other man who met the Prince in America.

THE Rev. Dr. Preston, writing in the June *Quiver* on "What is Zionism?" says that he has visited the Holy Land at different times during the last ten years, and that a marked change for the better is taking place there. "Jerusalem is, in fact, a Jewish city. There are some 50,000 Jews in it, whilst its total population is about 62,000. There are nearly 120,000 Jews in the country as a whole. Contrast these numbers with the 10,000 Jews who peopled Palestine fifty years ago; and the cry is, 'Still they come.' In Jerusalem it is impossible to obtain suitable house accommodation."

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for May is rather dull. Mr. W. M. Salter's "Second Thoughts on the Treatment of Anarchy" amounts to this—that if we are to prevent Anarchists preferring "no rule at all" to our "rule and government" we must show them that our way is the better. "The Hidden Weakness in our Democracy," discussed by Mr. V. Scudder, is the tendency of Americans to split into groups, mutually indifferent or exclusive. The primary division is Employers and Employed, but there are many others, smaller, but equally strongly marked. Discussing "Modern Chivalry," Mr. J. Corbin manages to do nothing but contrast the English and the Americans. We play too much, he says. We must have our holidays, however busy the season. An English firm will let orders pass by rather than work through the Whitsuntide holidays. Not so an American firm.

THE POLISH PROBLEM IN PRUSSIA.

FROM A GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

MR. WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND, who for seven years acted as chief correspondent in Berlin for the Associated Press of the United States, contributes to the *Forum* for May an interesting paper on "The Polish Problem in Prussia." It is an essay which might be read with advantage by those who are confidently talking about the ability of Britons to do the Dutch out of the dominance of South Africa by reliance upon the Imperial purse. Mr. von Schierbrand says that Posen, or the Prussian section of the Polish Kingdom, although the most prosperous, as well as intellectually the most advanced, is the place where the Polish national spirit is now most vigorously asserting itself. Galicia, economically and intellectually considered, is far behind the Polish provinces of Prussia. This is also true in a still higher degree of Russian Poland.

So far as the material development of Polish provinces goes, Prussia deserves unstinted praise. In the first fifteen years that elapsed after their conquest by Frederick the Great, the population increased nearly 50 per cent., but the greatest economic development dates from the year 1863. In the last forty years the wealth of the Polish sections of Prussia has quadrupled. The nobles have become thrifty, and a sturdy and fairly prosperous middle class has risen up. Polish merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, mechanics, artisans, physicians, lawyers, and engineers are now in the majority. Dr. von Miquel drew up a programme binding the State to an annual expenditure of a million sterling in erecting new and substantial school-houses, public libraries, museums, and buildings for higher institutions of learning. The percentage of Poles who study at German universities has increased ten-fold since 1880.

The chief political difficulties of the Prussian Government in the Polish provinces date from Bismarck's ill-advised Kulturkampf. Bismarck was beaten by the Pope, but his surrender did not undo the mischief that he wrought. Since then the Polish religious hatred of Protestant Prussia had been intensified; and five or six years ago the present Kaiser and the Prussian Cabinet decided upon a more energetic policy towards the Poles. The Polish leaders have written articles and made speeches which proclaim, in a far more definite fashion than the Dutch of South Africa ever proclaimed their aspirations for a united Africanderdom, their ambition to reconstitute a great Poland, which would stretch from the Baltic to the Black Sea and contain a population of 35,000,000, of whom sixty per cent. could neither read nor write.

This ideal is being steadily fostered by the Prussian Poles, who have thirteen delegates in the Prussian Diet and in the German Reichstag. They have powerful allies in the Ultramontane Party, which through the clergy offers a resolute resistance to every attempt to Germanise the Poles. The Polish clergy have succeeded in persuading their countrymen to

abandon the constant use of means to become a renegade, an enemy to the race, and a hireling to the foreigner. In obedience to this idea many Poles have voluntarily shut themselves out of every career which would force them to make habitual use of German as their vernacular. The whole, however, would be powerless against the will of the Throne were it not for the fecundity of the Polish cradle.

The Poles form a majority in four Prussian provinces, and other Polish districts where formerly the German element dominated are being gradually brought under Polish influences. When a Pole marries a German, the children are Poles. The Polish birth-rate is higher than the German, and those persons who have been discoursing so glibly concerning the normally high death-rate of Boer children in South Africa will be interested in knowing that one reason why the attempt to Prussianise the Poles has failed is because the hygienic rules strictly enforced by the Germans lead directly to an increase in the numbers of the Poles. It will also interest them to know that the scheme of German colonisation to which Prince Bismarck succeeded in devoting five millions sterling, for the purpose of honeycombing the whole country by the settlement of German colonists in Polish districts, has been a total failure. Desirable German colonists will not settle in the midst of a Polish neighbourhood, and if Germans do buy Polish land, they are boycotted and worried into quitting the neighbourhood. Prussia is at her wits' end in the matter. The problem is the most serious which the Prussian Monarchy has to face.

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 WRITING in the *Strand Magazine* for June on "The Humorous Artists of Australasia," Mr. Thos. E. Curtis says justly that Australasian caricaturists are allowed a licence which would not be tolerated in England or America. Many cartoons and caricatures undeniably tend to be "broad." He pays special attention to Mr. Livingstone Hopkins ("Hop" of the *Bulletin*); but a number of other *Bulletin* artists are criticised, indeed this paper has the lion's share of his attention; the *New Zealand Graphic* and *Auckland Observer* caricatures are also admired. Indeed, on the whole, Mr. Curtis thinks Australasian caricature distinctly clever and original. Other interesting papers are on "Humour at the Royal Academy," by Frederick Dolman, and on *Pampas Plumes* and the growing of the grass in California.

IN *Pearson's Magazine* for June Mr. Chauncey M'Govern describes a visit to a balloon "farm" in Utica, where Mr. C. E. Myers has the monopoly of all such work for the United States. Owing to balloons being very dependent on weather, and some of the work being too dangerous to be done in or near any buildings, a farm is the only suitable place for balloon making. Mr. F. M. White, describing "a day in a beehive," tells us that soon the little busy bee may improve hours that are now shining, for a Connecticut apiarist is trying to cross bees with fireflies, so that they can work at night. The Rev. J. M. Baker describes his alarming experiences in a balloon during the severe thunderstorm of the summer of 1900. An article on Animals' Spoors is well written and better illustrated with pictures of the tracks of many wild animals.

## AMERICAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

THE *Cosmopolitan* announces a series of brief sketches of all the great American captains of industry of whatever kind, and in the May number this series begins. It includes very readable pen-pictures by C. S. Gleed, Lewis Nixon, James Creelman and others of the following personalities:—J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas A. Edison, John Wanamaker, C. H. Cramp, John W. Mackay, Alexander Graham Bell, James Gordon Bennett, W. R. Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, and A. A. Pope, of bicycle fame.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

Mr. Creelman, who contributes the sketch of Mr. Bennett, considers him "to-day not only the most commanding figure in journalism, but also the most cosmopolitan type of man to be found anywhere in the world." A quarter of a century of Paris life, not of exactly an ascetic or recluse order, has never prevented him from attending to every detail of what Mr. Creelman calls "the most prosperous and, in many respects, the most substantial and seriously enterprising newspaper in America." He is a "second John Walter," of the *Times*; but while Mr. Walter was only a journalist, Mr. Bennett is famous as a traveller, yachtsman, marksman, whip, epicure, and man of fashion.

It is not a very pleasing picture which Mr. Creelman paints of this sexagenarian *bon viveur* and bachelor—this "American Prince Hal with a hundred Falstaffs in his train":—

He is by turns intensely proud and humbly self-condemnatory; royally generous and penuriously saving; trustful and jealously suspicious; now displaying the most delicate tact and consideration to all who are about him, and now breaking out into moods of harsh intolerance.

His one ambition is to make the *New York Herald* a kind of headless and undying republic, on which his death shall have no effect. Bennett is the *Herald* and the *Herald* is Bennett.

W. R. HEARST, OF THE "NEW YORK JOURNAL."

Mr. Arthur Brisbane, writing of Mr. Hearst, says that his one main idea is public influence exercised through the simultaneous efforts of newspapers all over the States. He chose for his efforts the three most difficult cities, and began with the worst of the three. He calculated on a circulation of 150,000 daily (for the *Chicago American*) at the end of a year, and in five weeks the circulation was 225,000. Mr. Brisbane says:—

W. R. Hearst's success varies from that of the average successful man, and especially from the average successful editor, in one important respect. He has succeeded in spite of wealth. He is not the only rich American who tried to be an editor, but he is the only one who did not make a failure of it.

Mr. Hearst has no idea of being contented with his three enormous newspapers. He is only thirty-eight, and he has mapped out for himself far more work to do than that already done:—

He considers that the American race and the American government are the ablest and most honourable, and feels that we should not leave to England or Germany or any other power

any parts of the earth's surface which can be properly brought under our own control.

Hearst's objects in editing newspapers are big objects. He draws together every day and every Sunday the greatest audience that has ever listened regularly to any one man in the history of the world. His three Sunday newspapers combined are taken in fifteen hundred thousand American homes.

It is because so many hundred thousand of his readers believe that the *Journal*, *American*, and *Examiner* work for their interests that Mr. Hearst is a powerful and important man. He realises the possibilities which might be his who could talk to ten millions or more of his fellow men.

JOSEPH PULITZER, OF THE "NEW YORK WORLD."

Mr. Arthur Brisbane also contributes a sketch of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the *New York World*. When Pulitzer, a youth of seventeen, landed in New York from Hungary, he was not only penniless, but could speak nothing but German and Hungarian. In the war of the Secession he was only saved from being court-martialled by being a good chess player. An old general thirsting for a game of chess heard Pulitzer could play well, had him taken out of prison, and was so amazed at his mental powers that the court martial was quietly dropped. Many vicissitudes had he to go through before he established the *St. Louis Post*, still the most successful paper in Missouri. At thirty-six, with a national reputation, he saw and took the chance of buying the *New York World*, and establishing a "real newspaper" where at the time none existed. But to Mr. Pulitzer's success there is this great drawback—he is nearly blind of one eye and quite blind of the other. Success has made him far more conservative, too much so, thinks his critic. On the whole, however, his influence is and has been for

## The King as a Leader of Society.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NEWNHAM-DAVIS writes brightly on this subject in the *Pall Mall* Coronation number. He says, after paying high tribute to the King's Hospital Fund:—

No great scientific discovery has been made, no crusade against disease undertaken, no national exploring expedition has been sent forth, that the King has not shown a keen interest in the work or venture. Whether it be listening to Marconi explaining his system of telegraphy, or going carefully through the plans of a great hospital to be built under his immediate direction, or saying "God-speed" to the officers of an Antarctic expedition on the deck of their vessel, or presiding at a meeting of the governors of a great Institute, the King during the past forty years has always been on the crest of the oncoming wave of science and charity, and to the men of brains and energy, authors, inventors, explorers, the pioneers of the day, he has shown marked favour.

The manner of the British gentleman of to-day is formed upon the manner of the King when he goes amongst his friends—the genial, easy, unaffected bearing and speech of a man of the world at home amidst any surroundings. No man has ever been impertinent to the King—no man could be. The haughty nobleman of the early Victorian era has gone out of date. The King has shown that dignity is not *hauteur*, and that a perfect bearing is not obtained by lessons from a "master of deportment."

As a society leader, says the writer, the King's influence has been distinctly for good.



## THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

The history of Australia is a story of discovery and settlement. It begins with the first European sighting of the continent in 1770, followed by the establishment of the first penal colony in 1788. The early years were marked by hardship and conflict, but over time, the colony grew and developed. The discovery of gold in the 1850s led to a massive influx of immigrants and a period of rapid growth. The federation of the colonies into a single nation was achieved in 1901, and since then, Australia has continued to develop as a modern, democratic country.

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## THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. Cox's plan for the future of Australia is based on the discovery of water in the interior. He believes that the discovery of water will lead to the development of the interior and the growth of the country. He argues that the discovery of water will lead to the development of the interior and the growth of the country. He argues that the discovery of water will lead to the development of the interior and the growth of the country.

## AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE RIVERS

Lord Lamington maintains, in opposition to Mr. Cox, that in almost every case bore water, after two or three years, deposits a sediment harmful for agricultural purposes. Cattle and sheep will drink it, but it is sometimes not too palatable to human beings. Although Western Australia is not so well supplied as Queensland, nevertheless its calcareous sand-rock, known as *Atolian sandstone*, contains a good deal of water, and at Perth a well sunk in the railway yard has produced a fine flow of splendid water at a depth of 700 feet. Mr. Cox thinks that it is extremely likely that the northern district, which has a very bad name for dryness, would yield artesian water in almost any part. He believes, contrary to some critics who have doubts on the subject, that the supply of underground water is quite inexhaustible, and it is possible

the system which might be tapped by a great number of artesian springs in Australia to provide irrigation for the interior from which produce might be carried out.

## THE NEED FOR IRRIGATION.

The need for some such system of irrigation is illustrated by the statistics of mortality of sheep during great droughts. In the twelve months ending 1880, 1,000,000 sheep perished in Queensland, or 10 per cent of the entire number. In 1892 there were 1,000,000 sheep in Queensland; at the end of 1893 the number had sunk to 10,500,000. In New South Wales at the end of 1891 there were 61,000,000 sheep; at the end of 1899 the number had fallen to 10,000,000.

## How to Improve Anglo-Russian Relations.

MR. J. A. RUFFMAN, a member of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, contributes to the last number of the organ of that Association a sensible, well-written paper deploring the extraordinary and almost incredible ignorance which prevails in England as to the condition of Russia. He says:—

The steps which are adopted to eradicate the root of ignorance in England and Russia, the better for both peoples, and will not be easier to promote friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia. I therefore take the liberty of making the following proposal: every member of the A.R.L.S. in his turn should be requested by the Society to give his special attention when he happens to read anything that is published regarding Russia and England, no matter whether in newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, reports, or speeches. Should the publication, in the eyes of the member, appear to be entirely questionable or founded upon false statements, he should send the same to the A.R.L.S. in London, together, if possible, with a letter giving his own views on the matter and stating why he considers the truth of the news to be questionable. The Society should look into such publications of doubtful veracity as are sent in by members from England and Russia, and, if necessary and possible, should insert a reply in a newspaper or newspapers. To facilitate matters perhaps recourse might be had to the assistance of members in Russia, who, being on the spot, could more easily furnish information on questions requiring local knowledge or research of details and facts.

The editor follows up this paper by stating that in order to realise this suggestion of Mr. Ruffman, members and non-members of both nations might contradict false statements by themselves printing replies in the English and foreign press, and sending copies to the Anglo-Russian Literary Society.

THE King's Art Treasures are fully described in the *Art Journal* for June. The illustrations have been selected by the official art representatives connected with his Majesty's Household, who contribute the principal articles. Access to the Royal collections was sanctioned by the King, and photographs of the works of art in his collections were taken for exclusive publication in the *Art Journal*. The chief articles are by Mr. Lionel Cust, Mr. Richard R. Holmes, and Mr. Guy Francis Laking. The frontispiece is an original etching of "The Choir of Westminster Abbey," by Mr. Axel Haig, R.E.

**THE SHIPPING COMBINE.\*****CAN FOREIGNERS OWN BRITISH SHIPS?**

THE *Nineteenth Century* publishes two articles on the Shipping Combine, the first of which is by Mr. Edward Robertson, M.P. He raises the point whether the principle of the Merchant Shipping Act should not be applied to corporations as well as individuals. According to the Merchant Shipping Act no ship above a certain tonnage is allowed to fly the British flag unless she is entirely British owned. But the fact of this provision is nullified by a clause which permits ownership to be acquired by corporate bodies established under, and subject to, the laws of some part of his Majesty's dominions.

By the machinery of incorporation the avowed policy of the Merchant Shipping Act, and that of excluding aliens from the ownership of British ships, is destroyed. Lord Justice Lindley has ruled that there is nothing to prevent an alien, not an enemy, from holding shares in a company, and it has been decided by the Law Courts that a ship may be registered in the name of a company, although some of its members are aliens. Mr. Robertson is of opinion that a ship may be so registered though all the members are foreigners, or all the shares are held by a single foreigner or foreign company. If the ship is not owned by a company every one of its sixty-four shares must be in the ownership of a British subject, born or naturalised. The Naturalisation Act of 1870 declares that nothing in this Act shall qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship. But if the ship is owned by a company with a capital divided into sixty-four shares, or any other number, any one or more, or apparently all of these shares may be owned by foreigners or by a foreign corporation.

Mr. Robertson is of opinion that the power given by the Merchant Shipping Act to all corporations under British law to own British shipping, though foreigners may be shareholders, is in contradiction to the general principle of the Act and ought to be restricted. The governing idea should be that the ownership in vessels which the law disallows to individual foreigners should not be made possible to them through the medium of shareholding.

**CORN LAWS OR NAVIGATION LAWS.**

Mr. H. P. E. Childers, writing upon the Navigation Laws, gives an interesting historical sketch of English legislation on the subject. He quotes Von Ranke, who says that the Navigation Act of 1651, of all the Acts ever passed in Parliament, was perhaps the one which brought about the most important results for England and the world. He also reminds us that in 1849 Sir James Graham, in supporting the measure repealing the Navigation Laws, made a statement in debate to the effect that there were two courses open, either to go back to the Corn Laws with a differen-

tiation in favour of Canadian corn, or to repeal the Navigation Laws, otherwise the loss of Canada was inevitable. Mr. Childers says that nothing remains of the Navigation Laws excepting the necessity for registration and the qualification for ownership; and the law should be preserved in the spirit as well as in the letter. In order to fly the British flag a ship should be entirely British owned. By such a regulation the wholesale absorption of our ships would be prevented. Mr. Childers says the position of a ship is exceptional. A ship carrying the English flag in neutral or foreign waters may bring about complications for which the Empire as a whole may be answerable, and such ship may have been heavily subsidised by our Government while entirely owned by foreigners. Therefore we must keep British ownership intact. The flag of England ought not to be abused, nor the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act furtively overridden.

**THE CHINA WAR OF 1901.**

IN *La Revue* for May a volunteer, M. Jacques Grandin, whose picturesquely written and illustrated journal of his doings in the China War of 1901 is published in two long articles, throws a curious and somewhat sinister light on French doings in China. The interest of the articles is considerable, but chiefly unconscious. M. Grandin throws a curious light on the French army, which pens its soldiers up for twenty days in Marseilles, with a minimum of comfort, without even beds to sleep in, and which made them do dockers' work—there being a dock strike—and then failed to pay them for it. The other striking feature in this journal is the utter callousness with which the writer describes the turning of Chinese corpses out of their coffins and burning the latter for fuel; the looting of the smaller villages and bringing the plunder to some of their officers, and being sent out apparently to hunt for young and pretty Chinese girls for the said officers, much as if they had been commissioned to look for fresh vegetables for them:—

We had lighted a fire in a corner of a village, . . . some of the houses were in flames, and we were ransacking the others. In one hut I and my mates were lucky enough to lay hands on a beautiful young girl. They tried violence on her, but the mother snatched her from our brutalities, dragged her to the far end of the burning village, and threw herself into the flames with her.

Orders were to enter all villages, and raze to the ground those offering or likely to offer resistance. Chinese and their carts were requisitioned everywhere when wanted, and, as pay, obtained the remains of the French soldiers' meals. Those who rebelled they beat; those who fled were well kicked and finally shot. And yet we are told the Chinese preferred the French to many other nationalities.

Incidentally it also appears how exceedingly strained were the relations between the French and English contingents, and what ado the officers had to keep even a show of outward peace.

\* For other Shipping Articles see Supplement, "Wake Up! John Bull," p. 653.

## THE AMAZING MR. SEDDON.

## A CHARACTER-SKETCH.

"I SEEM to see Mr. Seddon now," writes Miss Constance A. Barnicoat, who five years ago lived within a stone's throw of the ugly square wooden building in Wellington which was dignified by the name of "The Ministerial Residence." "I seem to see Mr. Seddon now walking backwards and forwards from the House—a broad, thick-set, short-necked, burly figure, with a tall hat (in a place where men rarely wear such headgear), and a black frock-coat flying in the wind. His face is kindly, with strongly marked features, deeply furrowed brow, and shrewd blue eyes—a materialistic face, and one betraying immense force, not the face of a man likely to worry about trifles. He is generally supposed to be a plain, frank, hearty sort of man, who would knock you down but not trip you up. Knocking down he certainly has done, and does still; and as for tripping up, a close observer of Colonial politics would hardly like to say whether Mr. Seddon ever misses a chance of tripping up an enemy if he can get it."

In the opinion of this former neighbour of his, Mr. Seddon is one of the first three Colonial statesmen in the Empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Reid being the other two.

His rise has been very rapid. In 1891 he was little known even in New Zealand, but to the astonishment of all and the dismay of many, on Mr. Ballance's death, in 1893, he became Premier, and has remained so ever since.

It is a mistake to imagine that all the social and economic experiments which have made New Zealand famous originated with Mr. Seddon. "When the experimental legislation for which he is not responsible is subtracted from the sum total, only a moderate amount remains for which he can be either praised or blamed." Mr. Reeves, Mr. McKenzie, and Sir Joseph Ward have all more to do with the distinctive, social and agrarian legislation of New Zealand than "Dick" Seddon, as he is familiarly known by those in the Colony who can never forget that twenty-five years ago he lived the knock-about, hail-fellow-well-met life of a Colonial mining-camp, nipping and shouting with the miners, among whom he first made his *début* in public life as the keeper of a public-house. He was born in St. Helens, Lancashire, and was the son of a schoolmaster. His mother was a good Primitive Methodist, whose virtues are commemorated in a memorial tablet in the local Sunday-school. He entered Parliament when thirty-four years of age, and soon made his mark. The only ministerial portfolio which he held before being Premier was that of Minister of Mines.

According to Miss Barnicoat he is the uncrowned King, or rather Kaiser, of New Zealand. As a legislator he is responsible for the Shipping and Seaman's Act, for the Old Age Pensions Act, which came into force in 1901, and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the financial crisis of 1896 he saved the Bank of New Zealand from having to shut its doors by a couple of guarantees at £2,000,000 each.

The indiscretions—to use the mildest word—of which Mr. Seddon has been guilty in his wild excursions into the realm of Imperial politics should not blind the public to the fact that he is an astute, cool-headed, profoundly calculating politician, who, despite all his defects, has established his popularity in the colony on such firm foundations that it is almost impossible to conceive of any Government in New Zealand of which Mr. Seddon is not the head.

## LIFE AND DEATH.

It is difficult to imagine an article on the tremendous problems of life and death in an English review, but the French are extremely fond of such articles. M. Dastre's paper in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a good example of its type. He begins by denying flatly that science has thrown any real light on the mysteries of life and death, while philosophy offers us merely hypotheses—the old ones—thirty years, a hundred years, and even two thousand years old. In biology—to return to science—there are three main systems by which it is attempted to explain the vital phenomena—in fact, the various biologists may be divided into animists, vitalists, and unicists.

Of course it must not be supposed that science has made no progress. The neo-animists of to-day have travelled some distance from Aristotle, St. Thomas, or Stahl; so, too, Darwin and Hauckel have developed the modified ideas of Descartes. In M. Dastre's opinion the most striking change has been that theories have ceased to tyrannise over scientific research. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the science of vital phenomena had not progressed in the same manner as the other natural sciences, but remained to a large extent wrapt in the scholastic fog. Vital force was regarded as a capricious thing which acted arbitrarily in a healthy body, and still more arbitrarily in a sick one.

Then came the revolution which separated the sphere of experimental science from that of philosophical interpretation. As M. Dastre says, Ludwig and Claude Bernard drove out of the domain of experimental science these three chimeras—vital force, the final cause, and the caprice of living nature. Physiology found its limits in a perception that the living being is not merely an organism completely constituted, such as a clock, for example, but it is a piece of machinery which constructs itself and perpetuates itself, and is thus distinguished from anything of the kind in inanimate nature. The true field of physiology was thus found to be the study of those phenomena by which the organism constructs and perpetuates itself.

## A FEW OF THE CORONATION ARTICLES.

THE *New Liberal Review* for June opens with a paper by Sir George Arthur on "King Edward the Seventh." He says that never before in English history has the distinguished yet strictly subordinate position of the Heir to the Throne been so happily filled. It is by no means the least of King Edward's qualifications to reign that through his long period of probation he has been the first to obey. The Coronation is above all else a religious act of supreme solemnity; it is a pact made between King and People with an appeal for the Divine sanction. In these days we have attained to a synthesis of the conflicting principles of the claims of the ruler and the rights of the individual. In theory the King can perform every function of government, but in practice most of the work personally performed by the Sovereign is wisely hidden from public view. The saying that the King reigns but does not govern means that on his Ministers, not on himself, rests the personal responsibility for all measures and acts of Government. Sir George Arthur lays stress on the fact that the King has been brought up to the business of statesmanship. He has always been in office, and his knowledge of political affairs is actually greater than that of any other man in the country. His position is a common ground upon which all can meet, and the fact that the King is a *persona grata* to all the chief men in the realm serves to smooth down the acerbities of political life.

## A MORIBUND SERVICE (?)

Mr. L. W. Vernon Harcourt, in the same review, deals with the Coronation among "Dimorphous Ceremonies." His article gives an interesting account of the old ceremony of knightage; but his chief object is to point out certain incongruities in all such ceremonies. *Prima facie*, he says, it is not credible that a Coronation service used for Ethelred II. can prove suitable for the Coronation of Edward VII. He does not think that the Coronation service will be retained much longer. It cannot be regarded as an essential religious ceremony because it may be deferred with impunity, while as a social function it is indefensible on account of the expense incurred. If it is merely a popular ceremony it might be made a great deal more popular, at the price, by being held in the Albert Hall or in Hyde Park. From the point of view of a religious service it is altogether regrettable, for, ethically speaking, Westminster Abbey is as openly converted into a house of merchandise for the purposes of the spectacle as if oxen and sheep were sold there. Altogether, Mr. Harcourt is hardly a Coronation enthusiast; and most persons would think that Coronations are too far outside the sphere of logic to be criticised on such purely logical grounds.

## IN BYGONE TIMES.

Mr. E. S. Hope, C.B., contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a long article on "Bygone Coronation Pro-

gresses." He goes through the Coronation records from William the Conqueror's time up to George the Fourth, and gives many interesting notes as to incidents that occurred and the evolution of the present ceremonial order. Richard the Second's Coronation is the first in which any record of the "Court of Claims" appears, and also is notable for the first appearance of the Knights of the Bath. In those days a Norfolk was Earl-Marshal, a Hastings carried the Golden Spurs, a Dymoke was King's Champion, although he seems not to have known whether his challenge should be made at the Abbey or in Westminster Hall. The great cavalcade from the Tower was abandoned by James the Second on economical grounds. Several sovereigns have been crowned twice, Richard the First having the ceremony repeated after his return from captivity. But only one king, Edward the Fifth, went to his grave unanointed and uncrowned. Edward the First was the first sovereign to be crowned in the Abbey as it now stands, and his son, Edward the Second, was the first to be enthroned on the Stone of Destiny. Only once has this Stone left the Abbey, and that was when Cromwell was installed upon it in Westminster Hall as Lord Protector. It is to be hoped that the present Coronation will not end as did Charles the Second's, when a fight took place in Westminster Hall between the King's Footmen and the Barons of the Cinque Ports for the possession of the Canopy with its silvered spears and silver-gilt bells; or as did George the Fourth's, when the banquet tables were looted and very nearly cleared of all the Coronation plate. George the Fourth's Coronation is also notable for its prodigious cost of nearly £240,000. Mr. Hope says that at the Coronation of George the Third seats on the lip of procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey let from a guinea to five guineas each, as against a few shillings at the Coronations of the first two Georges.

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THE magazines, singularly enough, indulge in very little poetry *à propos* of the Coronation; but *Macmillan's Magazine* publishes a poem by E. H. entitled "King Alfred to King Edward, June 26th, 1902." It begins:—

I, Alfred Athulfing, king, o'er this people kept watch and ward

In the days when the wild sea-wolves swooped thither on foray and raid.

From his unknown grave King Alfred greets King Edward VII., and communicates to him kind messages of sympathy from all those who have served the State in camp or on council board:—

And they who have toiled with the pen, and they who have toiled with the sword,

And broadened the bounds of Empire by arms, or by arts adorned.

It reminds him "that guests unbidden throng chapel and chancel and nave,"

And the aisles of the Abbey, the unseen hosts who silently watch from the grave.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

SURE TO KILL VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS!

THE curious tangle of criticism which has enmeshed the Education Bill on all sides is further illustrated by the Duke of Northumberland's article in the *National Review*. His position is made abundantly clear. The progress of education in this country is to him "a series of blunders perpetrated by successive Governments and culminating in the paramount absurdity of free education." His Grace is good enough to speak of "that peculiar mental aberration known as the Nonconformist conscience." There are many points about the Bill which he approves, but there is one thing which bids fair in his judgment to outweigh all its merits, and to make it a means for the destruction rather than for the preservation of voluntary schools. He argues that there is no way for killing voluntary subscriptions like imposing a compulsory rate. In districts where there are no school boards the Bill will mean the imposition of a totally new rate, a drain on the farmer which he will keenly resent. Moreover, the new charge is not a fixed one, and the requirements of the Education Department will compel the most reluctant of County Councils to a pretty certain and constant increase of expenditure. Consequently voluntary subscriptions will dry up, and where there is no private donor to come forward and save the voluntary schools, their "County Council schools are inevitable." The Duke frankly admits that the principal ground on which voluntary schools have been supported is not their definite religious teaching, but their cheapness. The only way out which his Grace can see is to make the greater part of the charge for education an Imperial one, and to increase the national subvention with every increase in the small balance to be taken from the rates.

AFTER THE WAR.

SOME PRESSING QUESTIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Alexander Miller, writing upon "The Labour Problem in South Africa," pleads for the introduction of Hindu labour, of which the supply is practically inexhaustible, but he warns us that this cannot be done upon one-sided terms. He says the administration ought on no account to make itself responsible directly or indirectly for the supply of labour, but whatever steps can be taken short of violence or physical restraint to lead, drive, or push the natives into habits of industry and order ought to be adopted boldly and carried out unflinchingly, even though some of the measures may conflict with the unrestricted liberty so dear to the Anglo-Saxon.

HOW TO TAX THE MINES.

Mr. W. Bleloch calculates that the profits of the gold mines will average nine millions sterling per annum. At 10 per cent. this would yield £900,000 per annum, at 15 per cent. £1,350,000. For the second period of ten years the profits would rise to

£16,000,000 a year, 10 per cent. of which would give £1,600,000. Mr. Bleloch is strongly of opinion that the tax should be a variable one, a changing percentage rising and falling with the requirements of the Government. He quotes figures to prove that there is little or no foundation for the cry that the 10 per cent. tax would bear hardly on the mines, provided, of course, that 5s. a ton can be saved upon the working costs. This, he thinks, is probable. In five years' time he calculates that, even after the 15 per cent. tax is paid, it is probable that the mines will be making two millions a year more than under the old system.

INDISPENSABLE CONDITIONS.

Dr. M. J. Farrelly, writing in *Macmillan's Magazine* for June on "Our Hold on South Africa after the War," declares that State-organised British emigration on a large scale, the universal arming of civilians, and the federation of South Africa are indispensable if our hold on South Africa is to be secured. Dr. Farrelly's judgment is not very good, as may be imagined from the fact that he insists upon the necessity of establishing English as the sole official language in a country in which we have pledged ourselves to give equal rights to the Dutch. But he is quite certain that on our hold on South Africa depends the existence of the Empire itself. Any weakening of our hold would be followed by the secession of Canada to the United States, and the independence of federated Australia and New Zealand.

In the *Forum* for May Mr. C. F. Thwing writes on "Collegiate Conditions in the United States." He does not write with reference to Mr. Rhodes's bequest, but deals with related matters. He says that in the last weeks of 1901 no less than £8,000,000 was given by two individuals to the cause of higher education. In criticising American colleges, he mentions as one defect that they do not train men sufficiently to do hard things and to bear hard things. Most colleges are too lax, too lenient, too easy. Another defect is that American colleges make the course too direct a preparation for the life-work of the students, this being to the detriment of general education.

THE magazines this month are simply humming with the Coronation. In the *Sunday at Home* "Ian Maclaren" improves the occasion with a homily to King and people on the moral and religious significance of the event. Those who wish to know all about the Queen's coronation, who will be in attendance on her Majesty, and other particulars, will find it well described and illustrated in an article by "Ignota" in the *Lady's Magazine* for May. Two very fully illustrated Coronation articles will be found in the double Coronation number of the *Woman at Home*, one on the Pageant itself, the other on the Premier Peeress at the Coronation. The *Leisure Hour* for June contains an article on "The Coronation at Some of its Lessons," by the Bishop of Ripon, who Mary E. Palgrave describes "Coronations of Yesterday and the Day Before." In the *Quiver* "Ignota" discusses "The Religious Aspect of the Coronation."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS contributes to a recent *Monthly Review* an article entitled "A Footnote to Imperial Federation." He says that the Boer War is one of the decisive events of history, because it unified the Empire and welded it into a vivifying whole. The complete independence of all parts of the Empire needed the flame of war to make it a reality. The motive power was race, and that passionate attachment to England and the Crown which is, perhaps, the nearest approach to a common religion that British subjects, or any other subjects, possess. We cannot truthfully be said to have discovered the British Empire before the Diamond Jubilee. The Empire is not now in the least danger of slipping through our fingers for sheer lack of the energy or the desire to close them. The absorption of Canada in the United States we should now regard as an irreparable calamity.

THE COLONIAL AND THE AMERICAN.

Yet Mr. Sydney Brooks admits that the Colonial approaches nearer to the American than to the English type. He has the directness, the emotionalism, the freshness, the impatience of restraint, the invigorating optimism of the American, with possibly a larger stock of solidity. We make a great mistake if we think it is our Colonial system which mainly appeals to his loyalty. When the Colonist thinks of England it is of the country as a whole, idealised with the glamour of absence. It is the England of history and legend, the England of Oxford and old cathedral towns, of rich country lanes and appealing unforgettable meadows and glades, the England of endless and yet restful pageantry, where the old and the new blend in an air of comfort that is never crude, and of romance that is never stale. It is sentiment which is the indestructible basis of the Empire. But the average Colonial, although devoted to England and the Crown, instinctively fights shy of Downing Street. Mr. Chamberlain has changed all that, thinks Mr. Brooks. His chief work has been done in England, and not in the Colonies.

THE TOUCHSTONE OF TRUE FEDERATION.

Discussing the question as to what should be done to promote Federation, Mr. Brooks says that the infallible touchstone of all such affairs is the question, Is there anything in this for the larger patriotism to take hold of? What is wanted is something that will be satisfying to the sentiment of empire and at the same time demonstrable and useful. Mr. Brooks thinks that there are two pathways which can be followed with immediate advantage. First, a common system of naval and military defence; secondly, the establishment of England as the supreme educational centre of the Empire; thirdly, an Imperial Civil Service. Mr. Brooks's article was written before Mr. Rhodes's will was published, and it is interesting, therefore, to note that he puts forward a

demand for some similar scheme without knowing what Mr. Rhodes had done. At present for a great portion of the Empire, the seat of advanced learning is in the United States, and on an average no less than 150 British subjects are found each year taking a graduate course in the American universities, simply because no provision is made for their needs in England. He thinks that students from the Colonies would joyfully and instantaneously seize upon any opportunity to round off their education in England.

CAPTAIN MAHAN AND IRELAND.

In the May number of the *National Review* Captain Mahan writes upon "Motives to Imperial Federation." Captain Mahan is an American—that is to say, he belongs to a State which is based upon the principle of Federation and Home Rule. Yet the greater part of this paper is an attempt to demonstrate that to act upon American principles in Ireland would be fatal to the Empire. Like most Unionists, he confounds secession and Home Rule, and condemns the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin as if it were equivalent to the erection of the slave States of the South into an independent Union. Ireland, however, he admits is one difficulty in the way. He regards the moment really decisive of the Empire's future when Mr. Gladstone came to the support of Mr. Parnell. Captain Mahan probably writes more wisely than he thought, for what seems to him decisive was the reaction towards Unionism, whereas Mr. Rhodes and other native-born Imperialists regarded it in exactly the opposite sense.

THE UNITED STATES AND FEDERATION.

Apart from this playing up to the Unionist gallery, Captain Mahan's paper is interesting and useful. He says, "Imperial Federation is a partnership in which a number of younger and poorer members are admitted into a long-standing and wealthy firm." England will benefit most, he admits, by such federation, but sentiment, imagination, and aspiration all would play their part in bringing about the desired result, which the Americans, in Captain Mahan's opinion, will regard with complacency:—

Finally, the broadening and strengthening of British power by the progress of Imperial federation is necessarily an object of profound interest to Americans. In many quarters it will find deep sympathy; in others, perhaps, jealousy may be manifested. For this there is no good cause. The American Commonwealth and the British Empire have had many jars in the past, the memory of which has not wholly disappeared; but more and more clearly are coming into view the permanent conditions that from the first have existed, but until now have been overlain and buried by the wreckage of past collisions and disputes. In language, law, and political traditions there is fundamental identity; and in blood also, though to some extent differentiated in each by foreign admixture. Coincidentally with these there is a clearly defined and wide belt of geographical separation between their several spheres, save the one common boundary between Canada and the United States. These constitute permanent factors, tending on the one hand to promote understanding, and on the other to avert misunderstandings.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE June number of the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* bears ample witness to the "filling up" of the great Republic. Mr. Coudé Hamlin describes "the new tide of North-Western migration." The first immigrants into Minnesota came in waggons. The second phase came with the railroad. The present inrush is made up of farmers, American-born and well-to-do, from the middle States. The places of these veteran farmers are in turn being filled by other veterans from farther east. Land in the North-West has gone up greatly in value, and speculation is correspondingly rife. The cold weather bugbear has been dispelled by experience. Since 1887 no ice palace could have been erected there, and the winter just over has had no equal to the snowstorms which almost isolated New York City last February. So sustained is the movement North-westward that a great overflow has gone into Canada. A Manitoba paper estimates the number of settlers this year at 50,000. Towns and railroads are increasing. New methods of farming are being adopted; the status of the farmer is improving. A new era is heralded in the South-west by Charles Moreau Harger. The cattlemen are receding before the homesteaders; the large ranches are being broken up; new towns are rising; irrigation is advancing; an earnest, hard-working element is being added to the population of the West.

Development of another kind is chronicled by Chappell Cory, who sketches six new State constitutions in the South, by which the attempt is made to have an honest suffrage, differentiating openly but not too exclusively against the negro on grounds of education and heredity.

Oxford men will be interested in Professor F. H. Stoddard's paper on Oxford and the American student, written to show how a Rhodes student from the States might feel in arriving at the cluster of Colleges on the Thames. His difficulty in discovering the University as a sort of intangible invisible soul uniting the Colleges is amusingly described. The aims of Oxford are defined as "cultural" rather than "practical." The writer concludes by saying that the student may find in Oxford "the mental attitude and the moral quality which our time most lacks and most needs." He should return "if not a profounder scholar, at least a better citizen and a truer American."

There is a short obituary notice of the two American novelists, Bret Harte and Frank Stockton. Mr. McGee's explanation of the West Indian disaster is cited elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE June number strenuously maintains the anti-German policy of the *Review*. The editor warns us against the German astuteness which would employ the Morganeering shipping deal to set Britain against the United States. "Ignotus" bewails, under the title of "Another Graceful Concession," the permission given to Prince Henry and his German squadron to visit and use British bases in Irish waters. After Count Bülow's insolence to Mr. Chamberlain this courtesy is, the writer affirms, sure to be misunderstood by Germany. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, as reported elsewhere, sees in the rapid extension

of the Pan-Germanic idea a deadly menace to England. Mr. Maurice Low reports that in spite of Prince Henry's visit, it is always the German Navy by which the American Navy compares itself. It is a poor set-off against this anti-German bitterness to have the concurrent policy of Anglo-Russian goodwill furthered only by "a forgotten chapter in Anglo-Russian relations"—the visit of Emperor Nicholas I. to England in 1844. It was a personal triumph, but a diplomatic "semi-failure." The article is written by Serge Tatistcheff, financial agent to the Russian Government. Once, not long ago, how our Jingoos would have sniffed and barked at a Russian financial agent contributing Anglo-Russian papers to an English review!

THE PEOPLE v. THE TRUSTS.

This, says Mr. Maurice Low, will be the issue in the November elections for the American Congress. The people are said to be getting tired and afraid of the Trusts. President Roosevelt has set himself to attack the Trusts, and has consequently become an "unsafe" man. The capitalists of the Trusts supply the campaign funds, and already they are swearing that Roosevelt shall not have a chance in the next presidential campaign. The other side suggest that in the tariff the President has a means of bringing the Trusts to their knees.

OCTROIS OR CUSTOMS?

Sir Vincent Caillard replies to Sir Robert Giffen's *Nineteenth Century* argument against "the dream of a British Zollverein." He explains that what he asks for is, first, Free Trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country, leaving Free Trade among themselves as an after-consideration. He would distinguish duties on goods coming from other parts of the Empire as *octroi* duties from the customs imposed on foreign goods. The editor rests his hope of the coming Conference with Colonial Ministers resulting in a preferential system on Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Chamberlain alone. He even urges Mr. Chamberlain to leave the Government and set up a new standard rather than allow the Colonies to think that Great Britain values her shibboleths more than her children.

LADY SERVANTS.

Mrs. Francis Darwin writes on "Lady Servants" as the one way left of establishing domestic service on a reasonable and dignified basis. She mentions "The Guild of Dames of the Household," established in 1900. She insists that the arrangement by which servants sleep out of the house, possibly in boarding houses set apart for the purpose, is essential to a right basis of domestic service.

M. J. Cornély, late editor of the *Figaro*, writes on the meaning of the French elections. They demonstrated the devotion of France to the Republic and to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's form of Republicanism.

The editor applauds the *Times* history of the war, with its damning disclosures of British incapacity, but is courageous enough to adopt Mr. Seddon's views of the peace negotiations that nothing short of unconditional surrender will be acceptable to the Empire. So the *National* ushers in the month which sees peace established, but certainly not a peace based on the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for May is an average number. It opens with a paper on "The Polish Problem in Prussia," noticed elsewhere. I have also quoted briefly in the Leading Articles from Professor Hamlin's "Our Public Untidiness," and Mr. C. F. Thwing's article on "Collegiate Conditions in the United States."

THE SECRETS OF PURE MILK.

Dr. Chapin, writing on "The Problem of a Pure Milk Supply," says that most of the bacteria found in milk get into it during the process of milking and not before. If milk is kept at body temperature bacteria multiply with great rapidity; in six hours every germ may produce 3,800 more. Cooled below 45 degrees Fahrenheit bacteria hardly grow at all, but the best milk will have enormous numbers of bacteria if left in a warm place. Within the last few years, says Dr. Chapin, fifty epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to milk. But the danger of contracting tuberculosis from cow's milk has been greatly over-estimated.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. Schoenhof writes an appreciative paper on this subject. Paris is ahead of the world in training men and women in industrial art; and it is a great mistake to think that the Germans can compare with the French. The Third Republic has gone back to the Middle Ages, when the artist and the workman were united in one person. Mr. Schoenhof says that such artistic industries as America boasts of are kept up altogether by foreign immigrants.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

Mr. Henry Gannett, in a few pages of statistics, puts America's industrial position in the world. The United States are fourth in population, they have a greater area under cultivation than any other country, they raise 21 per cent. of the world's wheat, or more than any other nation, they supply three-fourths of the textile fibres of the world, they have one-fourth of the horses in the world, produce one-fourth of the dairy products, and altogether are responsible for 23 per cent. of the agricultural products of the world. In manufactures the United States are quite as strong. Of the cotton cloth of the world they make one-fifth, being excelled only by Great Britain. They produce more wool than any other country, 46 per cent. of the paper, a third of the glass, 34 per cent. of the iron ore, and 37 per cent. of the steel.

THE FINANCES OF ITALY.

Mr. Wolcott Calkins, writing on "Taxation and Business in Italy," remarks upon the exceeding cheapness of the Italian Civil Service. A Cabinet Minister or diplomatist get less than £1,000 a year, and an expert under-secretary or clerk can be got for £100. The great fiscal evils of Italy are taxes and monopolies like the salt monopoly. This tax on health brings in the Government an enormous profit, the people of Italy paying £3,000,000 a year for salt which costs the Government little over £200,000. The health of the people is being undermined by this impost, and poor children, if allowed the run of a kitchen, prefer salt to sugar. The people are even forbidden to boil their vegetables in sea-water. Another abuse is the Lottery, which brings into the Treasury a net profit of 6½ million dollars a year, and takes from the people 15 millions. Mr. Calkins estimates that of the entire revenue of Italy labour pays 54 per cent., business 34 per cent., and rents 12 per cent.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE June number enforces the duty of national amendment with sermonic earnestness. Mr. W. D. MacGregor continues his review of the cause of the South African War, and refers to the annexation of the Kimberley diamond fields as a national disgrace. Mr. Alfred Marks neatly turns the tables on British critics of the Boer by showing how we invented the expansive bullet and hailed the invention with delight, "how we rejected with lofty scorn all remonstrances against its use, how the invention has been turned against us, first by the Afridis, later by the Boers, till at last we have come to denounce as a criminal worthy of instant execution, without trial, an enemy using the weapon which we ourselves invented."

"Tory Finance Exposed" is a vigorous attack on our "patriotic" Government. The writer contrasts the new taxes on "the workers," with the doles, old and new, to "the shirkers," and finds that during the last three years the "balance against workers and in favour of shirkers" reached the figure of £82,000,000. The favourite specific of levying the land tax of four shillings in the pound on present values is insisted on; and with the £43,000,000 which would be the result a democratic Chancellor of the Exchequer might pay members and election expenses (one million), abolish breakfast-table duties (five millions), give an old age pension of seven shillings a week to every person over 65 (twenty-five millions), and repeal "Black Michael's" twopence on income tax, halfpenny a pound on sugar and the shilling a ton on exported coal. The writer waxes jubilant over the statement that 750,000 persons affiliated to the Labour Representation League are paying 3d. a quarter, making an annual total of £37,500.

"Mugwump" strenuously pleads the cause of Federation *versus* Imperialism; and another article, on Liberalism and Empire, urges on nations as on individuals the principle of "the liberty of each limited only by the equal liberties of all."

Mr. Lydston S. M. Newman contributes an eloquent plea for justice to Ireland. Mr. P. Barry argues for the development of South Africa, apart from the gold mines, by means of liberal outlay of credit. Mr. H. H. Smith would encourage the hard-working small proprietor, who has been the backbone of the West Indies, as opposed to the insatiable large landlord.

The training of the secondary teacher is the concern of Mr. J. S. Lawson, who thinks the system adopted by the College of Preceptors as nearest the ideal. He also commends, along with professors of pedagogy, an experiment adopted in Jena of a practising school attached to the University.

A very salutary lesson in critical humility is taught by J. M. Attenborough, in a paper on the first Edinburgh school of literary critics. The judgments passed by Hume and Blair on Shakespeare are screamingly funny.

Harper's Magazine.

Harper's Magazine opens with a charming paper upon Walter Scott's land, by William Sharp, which is illustrated by tint reproductions of paintings by Charles K. Wood. Another pictorial feature of the magazine is the second instalment of the pictures of Mr. Abbey, illustrating Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Mr. Ralph Bergen contributes a scientific paper entitled "The Autobiography of the Stars," which is based upon material supplied by Professor Pickering, of Harvard University, and illustrated by photographs of the spectra of the stars and of lightning flashes.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for June is largely devoted to economic problems. The papers on the Shipping Combine and the Zollverein problem are dealt with elsewhere.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The most important of the other papers is Mr. Sidney Webb's on London University. It is a long and elaborate article :—

What London University wants is a British "Charlottenburg"—an extensive and fully equipped institute of technology, with special departments for such branches as mining and metallurgy, naval architecture and marine engineering, railway engineering and hydraulics, electric traction and power-transmission, electro-chemistry, optics, the various branches of chemical technology, and all possible applications of biology. Such an institution, which could be begun on any scale on the land lying vacant at South Kensington, should admit only graduate students, or others adequately qualified, and should lay itself out from the first to be a place of research in which there would be no teaching, in the ordinary sense, but only opportunities for learning—for every sort of investigation, carried out by professors and advanced students, individually and in co-operation.

Such an institute would cost £500,000 to build. Mr. Webb adds that £250,000 more would be needed for building and equipping a school of preliminary medical science; £250,000 more for the extension and re-equipment of University College, and £30,000 or £40,000 a year for a great school of languages.

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

Mr. Archibald Little has an interesting article on the drama in China. The stage in China, he says, is almost exactly identical with the English stage in Shakespeare's times. There is a total absence of scenery. A motto adorns the rear of almost every stage in China with the words "We hold the mirror up to Nature." Actors are apprenticed as children, and many learn their parts without books. A mark of attention to a distinguished visitor is to hand him the repertoire and ask him to choose a play out of some hundred in the list; and Mr. Little says that he has often selected an unpopular and seldom-performed play and never found the test too much for them. Rough indications of scenery are given in a primitive way. Cavalry are indicated by a whip held in the hand, and when dismounting or attempting to ride off they go through the action of bestriding a horse. Women are forbidden on the stage; and actors, with barbers, are the only degraded caste in China, their children being inadmissible to the official examinations. The Chinese theatre is always educative and moral; the *dénouement* is always the triumph of virtue.

ENGLAND AND THE LITTLE STATES.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger writes on this subject. He gives an account of the proposed union of Holland with Great Britain, which nearly came off owing to Dutch fear of Prussian designs. Bismarck had been making speeches about Prussia's need of ports; and it was said that he had prepared an ultimatum calling on Holland to come into the North German Confederation. Holland, having failed to propitiate France by the sale of Luxembourg, turned to England as Champion against Prussia. King William of Holland had then no likely heir, he had no thought of marrying a second time, and his sons were dead or dying. The negotiations for the union were carried on by secret channels; and Mr. Boulger says that one of the points discussed was Dutch representation in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Boulger has no information as to why these secret negotiations broke down.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Captain L. Oppenheim describes the fight with the Boers at Roival. Mr. W. L. Clowes deals with the career of Admiral Edward Vernon, who was dismissed from the Navy in the eighteenth century for insubordination. Sir Joshua Fitch deals with the Education Bill. Mr. Herbert Paul has a paper on George Eliot, written in his usual charming and penetrating way. Mr. Paul does not agree with Mr. Leslie Stephen that George Eliot could not portray male character. In the end of his article he compares George Eliot with Tolstoy. "Resurrection," in its breadth and humanity, in the depth of its feeling, in the vividness of its satire, and in the width of its charity, reminds Mr. Paul of George Eliot at her best, the George Eliot of "Middelmarch."

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

I MUST congratulate the editor of the *Empire Review* upon the improvement which he continues to make in his magazine. The June number is very brightly written, up to date and full of variety, both in prose and verse. The editor, in a short article on the state of Cape Colony, sounds a note of alarm. His paper is a plea for the suspension of the Cape Constitution. Every penny spent by the Cape Government during the last six months has been spent illegally. There has been no registration for nearly two years, and by the provisions of the Constitution registration must take place once in every two years. By the Constitution Parliament should meet within twelve months of the last sitting, and it is now eighteen months since the Cape Parliament sat. Therefore Mr. Kinloch Cooke would legalise the illegal suspension of the Constitution, believing that thereby he would secure the immediate abandonment of martial law, and hasten federation. As it is, the Treasury must be absolutely bankrupt before the end of the year. Public business in Cape Town, municipal and otherwise, is at a standstill. "The proclamation of peace will only make confusion worse confounded, unless the Imperial Government is prepared to place the Colony under the direct administration of the Crown."

Mr. Villari, writing on Italy's Foreign Policy and British Interests, says that the way has been paved for the birth of the Triple Alliance, which he has now discovered to be compatible with separate arrangements on the part of Austria and Italy with Russia and France. Germany, however, has the strongest interest in the collapse of Austria, which is surely a very short-sighted view of the situation. No objection, however, can be taken to his confession that everything should be done to promote good relations between England and Italy.

Mr. Dutton, chairman of the Board of the Colonial College, pleads in favour of giving youths who are to settle in South Africa training at home rather than in Africa.

There are brightly written articles concerning "Life in Canada" and in Australia, and also papers about India. Lord Strathcona's paper and Mr. Seddon's character-sketch are noticed elsewhere.

Macmillan's Magazine for June publishes two articles of a very melancholy nature. One is entitled "Our Unhappy Language," which raises a lamentation over the extent to which the Americans are destroying the English language, both in spelling and in grammar; and the other is upon the True Decadence that is shown by the general and mournful deficiency in the artistic spirit, when readers are callously contented with the slovenly and the garish.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING, in the *Century Magazine* for June, gossips concerning the Royal Family of England. Mr. H. L. Nelson describes how laws are made at Washington. Mr. E. H. Pickering illustrates canals which are supposed to exist in the moon by pictures from drawings and photographs. Mr. R. S. Baker gives a vivid account of the desert land of the great South-West of America; but the two most interesting papers are the copiously illustrated article entitled "Triumphs of American Bridge-building," by Mr. F. W. Skinner, and "The Great Civic Awakening."

AMERICAN BRIDGE-BUILDING.

Mr. Skinner's article is one which we might expect to find more in the *World's Work* than in the *Century*, but the illustrations alone produce a wonderful effect upon the way bridges are built into the air. The bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec will be the longest bridge in the world, being 100 feet longer than the span of the Forth Bridge. The trusses will rise 300 feet high above the tops of the main piers. The bridge will carry two railroad tracks, two electric-car tracks and two carriage-ways, and will cost about £200,000.

THE PRESERVATION OF BEAUTY IN PUBLIC PLACES.

The other article of importance is on what Mr. Sylvester Baxter calls "A Great Civic Awakening in America," or the organised instruments for the creation and preservation of beauty in public places. The movement was begun by the local Improvements Societies, and was carried on by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The trustees of public reservations in Massachusetts and city park associations, and architectural organisations have all co-operated in endeavouring to make the United States beautiful to dwell in. The American Park and Outdoor Arts Association has formed a women's auxiliary for the express purpose of civic improvement. The League for Social Service of New York takes in hand the improvement of villages, and has collections of lantern slides, photographs, model plans, charts and maps, as well as a lecture-bureau service, at the disposal of those persons who wish to make improvements in village life.

Another very interesting article is that describing the use of bloodhounds in America for tracking down fugitives.

Sandow's.

Sandow's Magazine for May continues its admirable vocation of supplying information and of stimulating ambition about physical culture. The first paper is by Sandow himself and deals with Artistic Anatomy. It is illustrated with plates which give simple instruction on the place of the muscles most considered by the trainer. The writer laments the too exclusive attention usually paid to biceps and triceps and lays great stress on the need for developing the abdominal muscles. He insists again that "will-power is the first essential in muscular development. It is mind that makes muscle." Mr. Edgcumbe Staley supplies an interesting study on Florentine sculptors and artists of the sixteenth century and physical culture, with illustrations from Michael Angelo and others. There are other stimulating papers on athletics in New Zealand and in Scotland, with studies on wrestling and cycling. Such a number as this is sure to stir the healthy passion of every man and woman who reads it for a vigorous, lithe and fully-developed frame.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's Magazine for June opens with one of those interesting articles the effect of which is almost to fill us with despair. It is entitled "The New Agriculture," and it gives an account of the fifty-six experiment stations established by the United States Government at a cost of £200,000 a year for the purpose of ascertaining what improvements can be made in agriculture. A thousand trained, scientifically practical men are in command of these stations. They spend their lives, with their staffs, in making endless experiments for the purpose of discovering how to improve agriculture. It is no use trying to summarise all that they have done; but the net result is that the progress in agriculture in the last generation has been greater than in all the generations that have preceded it. "They stand," says the writer, "among the colossal factors that made for the progress of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and their day has but just dawned." What have we in England to compare with this concentration of scientific energy?

Blackwood.

THE June number recognises the grave import of the Times history of the War for our national reputation. The writer of "Musings without Method" girds at Mr. Carnegie's depreciation of University education, and observes sardonically that his gift to the Scottish Universities must have been intended to injure the business aptitudes of a whole nation. The writer laments that "presently the American ideal of life will be our own. 'All round people are ringing bells,' once wrote a witty critic of New York, 'telephoning, telegraphing, stenographing, polygraphing, and generally communicating their ideas about money to their fellow creatures by any means rather than the voice which God put in the larynx for the purpose of quiet conversation.' Before long London will tell the same tale; and though we are confident that reaction will follow some day, it is not an agreeable interlude that lies before us." The villain of the whole South African drama, the writer later avers, is Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Froude next in turpitude.

Le Correspondant.

Le Correspondant for May again devotes considerable space to minute discussions of the authenticity of the famous Holy Shroud of Turin. None of the critics who write in its columns are at all favourable to the authenticity hypothesis; but in the May 25th number M. Paul Vignon, author of the much-discussed book on the Shroud, is allowed to reply to his critics. It cannot but be felt that the critics make out the better case.

In an interesting article on the wine crisis, and the increasing difficulty France finds in disposing of her wines, the writer says the only real remedy is for France no longer to tolerate the spectacle of England supplying British brandy to French colonies, but to supply them herself.

Le Correspondant is often unconsciously amusing in its hatred of M. Loubet and all his works. In his chronique of the month M. Joubert says:—

Still, we have one hope left. M. Loubet has just solemnly opened in St. Petersburg a night-shelter . . . which will bear the name of our President. When the Humbert dynasty has done robbing us, and when the insatiable Caillaux . . . has quite reduced us to beggary, we shall at least have one resource left. We can go and beg a place to lay our head in the Loubet shelter at St. Petersburg—if the alliance still lasts.

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* for June is a fairly good number but contains nothing striking. I have dealt elsewhere with the articles on the Coronation and on the shipping question.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Brayley Hodgetts has a short article under this heading. Mr. Hodgetts does not believe in the enrichment of Russia by industrial development. He points out (quite justly) that the money which the peasants earn by working in the factories has come out of their pockets owing to the industries being dependent upon State protection. Mr. Hodgetts thinks that on the whole the Russian lower classes have not improved in morals or manners. He says that the factory hands, and in some places the peasants, have grown insolent, vicious, prone to violence, and addicted to the worst forms of debauchery.

HOW TO ENRICH OUR ART GALLERIES.

Mr. H. D. Lowry makes a novel suggestion. He points out that the National Gallery has only £750 a year for new purchases of pictures, and proposes to remedy this by putting a tax on works of art exported from this country. A list would be drawn up of eminent dead painters whose works would be thus taxed. The owners would not suffer, as the inclusion of their picture in the list would enhance its value. The money realised by the tax would be used for purchasing new works for the nation.

A LAMENT OVER THE CANALS.

Mr. G. Cawley deals with the decay of our Canal System. The prosperity of the canals before the railway era was so great that the Birmingham Canal actually paid cent per cent. At present some of the canals are under the control of the railway companies, and others have fallen into disuse. Mr. Cawley points out how valuable the canals might be for reducing exorbitant railway rates, and demands Parliamentary action.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

I HAVE noticed among the leading articles Mr. F. E. Garrett's article on "The Character of Cecil Rhodes," Mr. W. F. Ford's "Limits of the American Invasion," Prince Ukhomsky's "Genius of China," and Mr. Volkhovsky's "Russian Awakening." These articles comprise nearly all that is interesting in the June *Contemporary*.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE.

Two papers deal with questions of importance concerning agriculture. Mrs. Bertram Tanqueray gives a lamentable account of the manners and morals of "gangs" of female agricultural labourers. She says that the tone of female field workers is exceedingly low, their ideas of morality are small, and their speech full of expletives and obscenities. The Agricultural Gangs Act of 1898 does not operate against this state of things, as there is no appointed inspector. The character of the gang-mistress is not always satisfactory, and Mrs. Tanqueray argues that an inspector should be empowered to see to this. Work in the fields is apparently not good even for the health of girls, as Mrs. Tanqueray says that the majority of the girls are physically weak and seldom healthy-looking. Colonel Pedder, in another paper, deals with the disintegration of country life, and foreshadows the time when farming will be carried on by great syndicates.

THE GROWTH OF FRAUD.

This is the title of one of Mr. Holt Schooling's statistical articles. It appears that while all other crimes have

fallen in number within recent years, the various offences which come under the general title of "fraud" have largely increased. In 1885-1889 there were in England and Wales 85,024 crimes reported to the police, and in 1895-99 the number of crimes had fallen to 76,860; but whereas the number of frauds reported in the first period was only 1,879, in the second it had risen to 2,599. While crime decreased nearly 10 per cent. frauds increased 38 per cent. Per million inhabitants the number of frauds had increased from 67 to 84. Mr. Schooling regards this as a very undesirable phenomenon, for whereas crimes generally usually inflict injury upon only one person, frauds very often injure or ruin thousands. Another serious phenomenon is that while the number of frauds increased the percentage of persons tried for frauds diminished. In 1885-89 54 persons were brought to trial for every 100 frauds committed, while in 1895-99 only 38 persons were brought to trial for every 100 frauds.

THE OXFORD POINT OF VIEW.

I AM glad to welcome the first number of a new University magazine, written and edited entirely by undergraduates. The *Oxford Point of View* appears twice a term, at one shilling net. There is a breezy, youthful freshness about its contents which is very welcome.

Mr. Hugh de Selincourt analyses Rossetti's "House of Life." Mr. R. H. Stephen writes with a slightly superior note of the Rhodes bequest. "Cecil Rhodes," he says, "was a great man, but he lived an ugly life. He was too thoroughly the incarnation of modernity to allow of him working like a great artist." The writer thinks that he was pre-eminently one of those who appreciated the political value of money, perhaps to the neglect of the political value of anything else. This young man deplores the inclusion of the American students. He thinks the foundation of the American scholarships may be a mistake:—

American ideals are not the ideals of Englishmen, and they are in certain respects opposed to English ideals. The present writer has always been of the opinion that there is far too much made of the friendship of our cousins across the ocean, at least on the part of cousins on this side of it.

But when Mr. Stephen acquires a little more experience of the world, and the men that dwell therein, he will find that those who would have friends must show themselves friendly. Our cousins beyond the sea would have very little reason to make friends with us if we were all superior persons like Mr. R. H. Stephen.

The verse in the magazine is distinctly good, and full of promise. There is an article praising the new cathedral at Westminster. Other writers deplore the decay of the art of acting in England, and the non-musical character of the English people. Mr. Lindsay, President of the Union, writes on the Liberal outlook. He takes a rather more hopeful view of the future than many of his elders.

THE *Girl's Realm* is really an excellent magazine for its purpose. The June number has a paper on Miss Fortescue Brickdale, the only woman ever admitted to the Society of Painters in Oils. Miss Brickdale was born in London in 1872. The article is fully illustrated by reproductions of the works—slightly Dante Gabriel Rossetti-ish—which have made her so well known. There is also a good article on "Animal Photography," and the whole magazine is particularly well illustrated.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* is hardly as good as usual. I have noticed elsewhere the paper on Japan's Financial System, the Duchess of Sutherland's "Woman and Her Sphere," and Mr. Sydney Brooks' article on "The Situation in Spain."

MARK TWAIN ON FUNSTON.

Mark Twain has a scathing paper entitled "A Defence of General Funston." What Mark Twain cannot stand is Funston's treachery in taking food from Aguinaldo:—

By his own showing, he ran but one danger—that of starving. He and his party were well disguised, in dishonoured uniforms, American and Insurgent; they greatly outnumbered Aguinaldo's guard; by his forgeries and falsehoods he had lulled suspicion to sleep; his coming was expected, his way was prepared; his course was through a solitude, unfriendly interruption was unlikely; his party were well armed; they would catch their prey with welcoming smiles in their faces, and with hospitable hands extended for the friendly shake—nothing would be necessary but to shoot these people down. That is what they did. It was hospitality repaid in a brand-new, up-to-date, Modern Civilisation fashion, and would be admired by many.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Senator Morgan makes a strong attack upon the selection of the Panama route for the Isthmian Canal. He argues that the Panama route is bad on the ground of health, and that the local conditions and population along the route are less favourable than in the case of Nicaragua. But the worst feature is that no sailing ships will use it:—

If we adopt the Panama route no sailing ships will use it, for the simple reason that nature refuses to supply winds in the calm belt, which reaches from five to eight hundred miles westward and nearly three hundred miles northward in the Pacific Ocean, off the Bay of Panama. The proof is conclusive as to this fact, and is as certain and undeniable as that the Gulf Stream runs between Cuba and Florida.

Mr. Morgan says it is a great mistake to think that sailing ships are passing out of existence. The percentage of increase in sailing ships is growing in America, and in Norway and France it is greater than that of steamships in tonnage and numbers.

MR. CARNEGIE ON EXPANSION.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in a paper on "The Opportunity of the United States," condemns severely the policy adopted towards the Philippines, and urges that the country should be treated as Cuba has been treated:—

I submit that we make a grave mistake in not following, in the Philippines, the policy which has triumphed in Cuba. President McKinley said to the Cubans that he would "aid them to establish a stable, free and independent government, and thus realise the highest aspirations of the people." This kept the peace; not one Cuban was shot. It would have kept the peace in the Philippines. Let us hope the American nation is to repeat this sublime act of self-abnegation with the Philippines, and establish, under her protection, the first republic of the Orient. This accomplished, what a position for the future is ours—the greatest of Republics, the Mother of other Republics. Here lies true glory, which no other nation can attain.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE FOR CHINA.

Under the title of "The Significance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver contributes a not too exact *résumé* of the partition of China by the foreign Powers, and declares the necessity for the maintenance of the integrity of China at all costs. The writer has a strong prejudice against Russia, and contrasts that Power's action in Manchuria very unfavourably with America's upright and unselfish dealings with China. Mr. Dolliver regards Secretary Hay's observation upon the Russian-French memorandum of March 3,

that the Government of the United States "reserves for itself entire liberty of action should circumstances arise whereby the policy and interests of the United States in China and Korea might be disturbed or impaired," to be a warning to all the world that America, not content with the original Monroe doctrine, has now extended it to cover China and Korea—a process which seems easy to the worthy Senator. In this new branch of the Monroe doctrine, England and Japan are included, but "there can be no disparagement of the historic friendship between the Government of Russia and the people of the United States"—which last statement does not fit into the rest of the Senator's article.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for June opens with an editorial article upon "Profit and Loss on the Atlantic Deal," which I have dealt with elsewhere. I have also quoted elsewhere from Mr. Kershaw's paper on "The Promotion of Trade within the Empire."

THE POSITION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, R.N., has a paper on "The Navy and the Engineers," in which he criticises unfavourably the contentions of naval engineers. The engineer performs mechanical duties in which ordinary professional ability qualifies for promotion by seniority, while the combatant officers, having the entire direction of the ships and a power of choice involving judgment, initiative, and courage to an abnormal extent, have to be carefully selected for employment and promotion. The Navy must be based on the requirements of naval efficiency, and the directive power of a fleet cannot be undermined merely because the heart of the ship is mechanism:—

Greater responsibility for the safety of the ship must carry with it enlarged powers, and in all seriousness it must be asked, Is this the time to introduce into our ships a Royal Navy Corps of Engineers with the titles and none of the essential functions of executive officers? Such a division of the part from the whole is known in politics as an *imperium in imperio*, and in a navy we know it well as the dry rot of a fighting force.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SPION KOP.

Mr. Basil Worsfold contributes a defence of General Warren under the title of "The True Story of Spion Kop." His article is illustrated with a very good map. His contention is that the two allegations against Warren, that he failed to carry out Buller's instructions for the turning movement, and that he failed to make adequate arrangements for providing the force on Spion Kop with reinforcements and supplies, are both unfounded. Mr. Worsfold's argument is too elaborate to be summarised here, but he undoubtedly makes out a good case for Sir Charles Warren.

OTHER ARTICLES.

I have quoted elsewhere a story from "A British Official's Station Studies." The article deals with the customs of the Bechuanas in a charming manner, and it is a pleasure to find some one who can write sympathetically of the South African natives, and who does not regard them merely as potential mine-labour. There are two poems, one by Mr. Newbolt, the other a very short one by Mr. Thomas Hardy. The illustrated article this month deals with musical instruments in Italian art. It is written by Mrs. Kemp-Welch. Mr. M. A. Gerthwohl deals with Maeterlinck's new play, "Monna Vanna." Mr. Horace Round writes on the history and functions of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE June number opens with an appreciation of Lord Kelvin, by Professor F. B. Crocker.

REMARKABLE INHERITED ABILITY.

Professor Crocker has had many opportunities of observing the methods of the great physicist, and has a boundless admiration for him. He says :—

In his case we have an excellent example of inherited ability ; his father was professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow, where the son subsequently rendered fifty years of most distinguished service. His brother, James Thomson, was professor of engineering and mechanics in the same seat of learning—a remarkable case of three members of one family occupying professorial chairs in the same University and following closely similar lines of work. . . . The part played by Lord Kelvin in connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable is undoubtedly his strongest claim to high rank in the history of science and engineering. No other feat accomplished by human powers appeals more forcibly to the layman as well as to the specialist. Not only were mathematical knowledge and ability of the highest order required to solve the problems involved in this great undertaking ; co-ordinated with these faculties the greatest possible degree of common-sense and practical faculties were equally necessary. It is ordinarily supposed that these two phases of mind are opposed to each other, the development of one having a tendency to dwarf or diminish the other. In Lord Kelvin's case the two are combined and each is of the very highest order.

MODERN LAUNCH PROPULSION.

Mr. E. W. Roberts contributes an interesting article upon the employment of vapour, gasoline, kerosene and electricity as a means of launch propulsion. Any of these is preferable to the old steam methods. Mr. Roberts gives an amusing account of the troubles of the owner of a small steam launch, for which position he says a suit of overalls is the most appropriate uniform. The writer describes in full the different systems used and illustrates his article with some very good photographs of launches, amongst others being the electrically driven submarine *Holland*.

COAL IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

An exceedingly interesting article is that contributed by A. S. E. Ackermann, comparing coal resources and coal-getting. He points out the enormous difference in the total area of the coalfields of America and Great Britain, viz., 222,500 and 9,000 square miles respectively. This, by the way, should afford comfort to those who imagine that the world's supply of coal is getting exhausted. Compared to Great Britain, America has hardly worked her coalfields. Other comparisons are interesting. In Great Britain faults are frequent and great, and the coal is found in various parts at almost all conceivable angles ; the seams often dip from 12 to 33 per cent. In America faults are practically unknown, and the greatest dip is about 5 per cent. In America a shaft of 200 feet is considered deep, whilst in England some workings are close on 4,000 feet deep ! This, of course, gives every advantage to America in the matter of cheap haulage. Fire-damp is a frequent source of danger in English mines, but does not occur in America. Partly because of this electricity can be used much more freely in the States. Great Britain is, however, very far behind in the use of machines in mining. In 1900 only 311 were used, whilst in America 3,907 were required. Owing to all these advantages, both natural and mechanical, the American coal-miner turns out 526 tons per annum, compared to the 300 tons of the British. Another cause why American coal is so much cheaper is

because the coal companies usually own the land above the coal-beds, and subsidence does not matter, whereas in England it has to be guarded against. Freight in England per ton is just six times as much per mile as in America ! This is partly owing to the fact that British coal trucks hold only six to ten tons each, whereas in America the standard is fifty tons.

Deutsche Monatschrift.

THE *Deutsche Monatschrift* contains a very interesting article by Alfred Kirchhoff upon the German settlers in Southern Brazil. It is astonishing how little is known in England about this large immigration of Germans, and it comes as a surprise, to most Englishmen visiting Germany to find what great importance is attached thereto by Germans. There is little doubt that as other channels have been blocked to colonial expansion longing eyes are turned towards the flourishing colony in South Brazil. The Monroe Doctrine stands in the way of annexation, but not of insurrection and the forming of another state. The writer points out that although the German colonist has penetrated everywhere, it is only in the three southern provinces of Brazil that he retains his nationality and looks to Germany as his Fatherland. Much information is given about the climate and the country. One of the most beautiful in the world, is Mr. Kirchhoff's comment. The Colonists increase there at a much more rapid rate than in Germany, the birth-rate being between 40 and 50 per thousand and the death-rate 10 per thousand, as compared with a birth-rate of 37 and a death-rate of 21 in Germany. There are probably 300,000 Germans in South Brazil. In Porto Alegre, which is the capital of the Rio Grande do Sul province, there are 25,000 Germans in a total of 100,000 inhabitants ! Immigration began in 1824.

The World's Work.

THE *World's Work* is as usual admirably illustrated, but its articles are perhaps not quite as good as usual. I have dealt elsewhere with the remarks upon Mr. Rhodes and his will. There is an article on "Old Cairo," and two papers devoted to the triumph of Americanism. The first shows the gradual transfer of the world's financial centre from London to New York, and the second deals with "America as a Peacemaker," the writer, Mr. Frederick Emory, giving statistics to show America's industrial ascendancy, which he regards as a pledge of peace. There is an article dealing with the state of education in the Southern States, from which it appears that adult white illiteracy is as great as it was before the Civil War, and that the total public school expenditure of ten States works out at only 24d. a day per pupil for only eighty-seven days in the year. Mr. W. J. Boies, writing on "The New Banking Methods," describes the "financial department store" as an instance of competitive banking methods. I order to attract out-of-town customers one has appointed a "specialist in the art of making friends who formed an information bureau for the accommodation of visitors, studied the general needs of the bank's customers, and made it his business to talk to each on his own subject. The bank then organised a "financial department store," arranging to purchase for its customer anything they required in New York without expense beyond the actual outlay. This bank sent to the country anything required, from servant girls to wedding gifts and complimentary bouquets.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for June is a good and varied number. The revival of interest in South African matters, which has resulted from the peace negotiations, is indicated by three articles dealing with South African affairs. I have dealt with these elsewhere. The first six pages are allotted to a not very remarkable Coronation Ode by Mr. James Rhoades, and the number ends with Mr. W. L. Courtney's "Undine." Mr. Carl Snyder's paper on "Dr. Loeb's Researches and Discoveries" I have quoted from elsewhere.

AMERICAN WIVES AND ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPING.

There is a brightly written paper under this title by Mrs. John Lane. Mrs. Lane is severe on the subject of English houses and housekeeping, and she finds the belief that it is cheaper to live in England than in America a delusion. The English coinage by its divisions and sub-divisions conduces to waste; English houses, considering their inferiority, are dear, and in England the expense of service is greater, more servants being required to do the same amount of work. Mrs. Lane declares that English furniture is dearer and in worse taste than American, and that most articles of food are dearer in England:—

How I wish I could clap a big, stolid, conservative, frost-bitten English matron into a snug American house, with a furnace, and heaps of closet (cupboard) room, and all sorts of bells and lifts and telephones, and then force her to tell me the absolute, unvarnished truth! What would she say? I know!

LIFE IN SPAIN.

"D" has a paper on Social Life in Spain, a very interesting paper dealing largely with the position of women in the Peninsula. His verdict is a mixture of condemnation and approval. The subjection of women exists everywhere in Spain, but it is accompanied by many advantages:—

No other country in Europe can offer such a striking example of the solidarity of relationship, and in none other is the love of hearth and home so marked. The devotion in all classes between father and son, husband and wife, brother and sister, are among the finest traits of the popular character, and recall a time when, prior to the disintegrating process of civilisation, blood was, in the best sense of the word, thicker than water.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Marconi's article upon the practicability of wireless telegraphy is a simple narrative of what has been done since the first message by ætheric wave in wireless telegraphy was sent by Lord Kelvin in 1898 down to November 15th, 1899. The paper, therefore, does not touch in any way upon recent controversies as to the alleged telegraphy without wires across the Atlantic.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Symons writes on the sculptor Rodin; Mr. J. P. Hartog contrasts the English methods of teaching composition and style with the French methods, much to the disparagement of the English method; Mr. Joseph Morris writes on the dramatist Webster.

THE *Lady's Realm* for June is better than usual, especially the illustrations. Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald describes and illustrates "Church Decorations at Fashionable Weddings." Some rectors, it seems, object to their churches being turned into temporary conservatories, and looking like Covent Garden at 8 a.m. There is a very readable paper on "The Coming of Age of the King of Spain," also one on Lord Rosebery. Another paper is on racing women, and there is a not very brilliant discussion on the management of husbands.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Dastre's article on Life and Death. In addition to this paper the most important contribution to the first number of the *Revue* deals with German ambitions in the East. The anonymous writer regards the incessant movements of Germanism, its ebb and flow, and the transformations of the German power as forming in reality the history of Continental Europe. Towards the West the rehabilitation of France, which has followed the war of 1870, is rightly regarded as forming a counterpoise to German expansion in that direction. But towards the East the domestic difficulties of Austria, the decay of the Ottoman Empire, and the feuds of the Danubian and Balkan nationalities have smoothed the path of German activities. In fact, Germanism tends more and more to concentrate on the East the whole force of its national action, and to regard the Slav race as its most serious adversary.

THE BEGINNINGS OF TAINE.

Some early letters of Taine, the great historian, are noteworthy as revealing the state of mind of those struggling men of letters who flourished in the late 'forties and early 'fifties—that is, on the eve of the Second Empire. That period of French history is beginning to prove very fascinating to the modern writer; and this is further shown in the second number of the *Revue*, containing several very good articles, of which profoundly interesting to the student of modern history is M. Ollivier's account of Napoleon III.'s half-brother, the brilliant and unscrupulous Duc de Morny, who may be said to have engineered the *coup d'état*, and who, had he lived, would certainly have prevented the Franco-Prussian War. It is often said that the existence of no human being is really indispensable to his friends and his country; that of Morny seems to have been of practically indispensable value to his sovereign and to France. Louis Napoleon never alluded to their common origin; to have done so would have been to throw a slur on his much-loved mother's memory, but he was well aware that in his half-brother he had had a devoted friend and helper, and that his premature death struck a blow at the Second Empire from which it never recovered. M. Ollivier gives a striking account of Morny's last interview with the Emperor and with the Empress, but the same scene has been described with incomparable art by Alphonse Daudet, who made Morny the hero of one of his novels under the transparent pseudonym of "Duc de Mora."

IN FAR UKRAINE.

Everything Russian is still the fashion in France, and Mme. Bentzon will find many readers for her vivid account of a journey through that portion of the great Northern Empire known as Little Russia. She considers that the peasantry of Ukraine have remained mediæval in many of their personal habits, in their ardent patriotism, and notably in their love of religious observances. While not caring for the Greek Orthodox rites, she was touched and charmed to find that in the Greek Church little children communicate, brought to the altar by their mothers in response to our Lord's words, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

"THE oldest Anglo-Jewish congregation" is, according to Mr. A. M. Hyamson in the *Sunday at Home*, that which was established under the Commonwealth in a synagogue in King Street, Aldgate (rebuilt in 1702).

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE editors of the *Revue de Paris* are devoting more and more space to fiction. Of the sixteen contributions published in the two May numbers, seven consist of works of the imagination, the place of honour being given to a translation of D'Annunzio's "Gioconda" and Maeterlinck's drama "Monna Vanna."

BELGIUM'S AFRICAN EMPIRE.

M. Wilmotte contributes an interesting paper on the Congo, and incidentally he gives a striking account of Leopold II., the astute Sovereign of Belgium to whom one of the smallest of European States owes what may develop into one of the most important of African territories. A little over twenty-five years ago Leopold II. convened in Brussels a meeting of explorers, of famous travellers, and of scientists. From this Conference sprang the International African Association, and in the five years which followed six Belgian African expeditions, admirably organised, and in each case commanded by Belgian military officers, had started for Central Africa with the full approval of the King. And so little by little Belgium acquired more and more territory, until in 1885 King Leopold was proclaimed Sovereign of the Independent Congo State. Leopold II. is apparently a believer in chartered companies, and at the present moment there are twenty-five such associations in the Congo State.

FROM GREECE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

M. Bérard is represented by two very different articles. The one, entitled "Greek Origins," deals with the topography of old Greece. Under the somewhat ominous title of "The South African Affair" the same writer gives a most careful and intelligent analysis of Mr. Conan Doyle's now famous pamphlet, written avowedly with a view of presenting the British Imperialist case to the world at large. M. Bérard treats his adversary—for adversary he considers the author of "The Great Boer War" to be—with admirable courtesy and fairness; indeed, he goes further, and when telling the story of the concentration camps he admits frankly that far more was done to remedy the state of things than would have been done by any other country in a state of war. As he rightly says, the famous English novelist's contribution to the war literature is a piece of very clever special pleading. Of course M. Bérard entirely denies that the British Empire has any special mission to fulfil to the world at large. In a striking passage he sums up the character and aspirations of Cecil Rhodes. Those who styled him the Napoleon of the Cape, he writes, were wrong; the title which would have best fitted him was the Alexander of Africa. Like Alexander the Great, his outlook was nobler and greater than that of Bonaparte. He bases his view of Rhodes's character on two articles which have appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS—that of November, 1899, and that published this last April. He tells the story of the negotiations which led to the outbreak of the war, and of the Press agitation in favour of the Uitlanders; but he is willing to admit that the outbreak of hostilities would probably not have taken place when it did had it not been for the action of "that strange knight-errant, who, with his all-powerful name, William II., signed the famous telegram on the morrow of the Jameson Raid." How far, he asks significantly, is the German Emperor responsible for the awful carnage which has taken place during the last three years?

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE May numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are not as interesting as is sometimes the case with this publication. We have noticed elsewhere a curious account of what is known as the Virgin Mary's house at Ephesus, and of the causes which led to its being identified, and a critical account of the French Remount Department.

THE ALGERIAN PROBLEM.

Algiers has always been supposed to be the one prosperous French Colony. M. de Pouvoirville, who has made a special study of France's Colonial Empire, views the whole state of things there with profound pessimism. He points out that the French population of the Colony does not increase, and indeed shows a tendency to grow less; while the native races, notably the Arabs, become more powerful, and are practically untouched by French civilisation. The Jew element is taking larger and larger proportions, and includes many Jews who, while nominally of French nationality, are really by birth Levantines, Greeks, Egyptians and Italians. So important a part do the Jews now play in Algerian commerce and society that there has arisen a powerful anti-Semite party, composed in a great measure of members of the old Colonial families, who were very indignant at a law passed in 1870, and which admitted every Jew showing a very short residence in Algiers to the full privileges of French nationality.

THE ROMANCE OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

Positivists will read with mixed feelings M. Pascal's very frank account of the curious love episode which so powerfully influenced Auguste Comte during the whole of the last part of his life. Unhappily married to a woman who from first to last proved utterly unworthy of him, and yet whom he had rescued from a degraded and wretched life, he came across, when forty-six years of age, the now famous Clotilde De Vaux, who, some sixteen years younger than himself, lived a life of austere grass widowhood, also the victim of a wretched marriage. Till this lady's death Comte cherished for her what must be called for want of a better name a platonic passion which powerfully influenced his whole views of life, and which seemed to increase in feeling after her somewhat premature death. To this episode, and to the influence it exercised over his mind, M. Pascal attributes the curious character of the rules drawn up by Comte concerning the marriage of Positivists.

A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN?

Is Spain drifting towards a Republic? Yes, says M. de Ricard, and to prove his belief he analyses the various forces which are now contending against one another under the feeble rule of the newly crowned King. Unlike most foreign critics, he is no believer in the Queen Mother, and indeed goes so far as to say that at no time during the last ten years has she known how to find a solution to any of the difficulties which confront the responsible ruler of Spain; on the contrary, she has gone on—and so probably will her son, who is wholly under her influence—much as did Napoleon III. during the later years of the Second Empire. If this view of the situation is correct, the world will probably soon see Alphonso XIII. join the already large group of Princes and Princesses who are fated to live in exile, and of whom the *doyenne* is his own grandmother, Queen Isabella.

Other articles deal with the joy of mountaineering; with Raphael's sojourn in Rome; and with the career of the Chinese Emperor, Chi Hoang Ti.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

PROFESSOR ZANICHELLI, of Siena, writing in the *Nuova Antologia* (May 16th) on parties and groups in the Italian Chamber, takes a very gloomy view of parliamentary government in Italy, which, according to him, is passing through a grave crisis. The absence of clearly defined political parties within the Chamber and the lack of good administrative traditions throughout the country, which means that administrative action is frequently subordinated to politico-parliamentary interests, are the chief causes he enumerates for the unsatisfactory legislative position. The senator, P. Blaserna, writes to denounce spiritistic experiments, and declares that all the experiences he has enjoyed for the last half-century, from planchette and table-rapping to the more elaborate performances of Ensapio Palladino, have been founded on fraud. He, however, draws a distinction between spiritualism and spiritism, the one being a high philosophic conception, the other only "a miserable caricature" of the former. Paola Lombroso, the daughter of the great scientist, writes somewhat rapturously concerning the love of flowers as one of the permanent characteristics of the human race, and there is a discriminating criticism of d'Annunzio's "Francesca" by S. Sighele, but for the rest the May numbers of the *Antologia* are scarcely up to their usual level of excellence.

Emporium continues to be among the very best of the illustrated magazines. Besides a biographical notice with two portraits of Mr. Arthur Symons, and an account of the Borghese Villa, with excellent reproductions of all the most celebrated pictures in its galleries, the May number contains a very fully illustrated article on the Italian sculptor David Callandra, who is also the subject of an article in the *Nuova Antologia*. The reason of this is that after ten years of arduous labour Callandra has just completed a large and elaborate monument to Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, which has been erected at Turin. Callandra is still comparatively a young man, and his reputation has scarcely crossed the Alps; but in his own country he is regarded as one who, like Rodin, has been able to free himself from the trammels of conventional sculpture and create for himself new methods and fresh inspiration. His latest work has been acclaimed with enthusiasm.

Professor Toniolo, in the *Rivista Internazionale*, expounds the social meaning of the most recent pontifical utterance of Leo XIII., and Professor Cantono sums up with admirable clearness the need for special legislation to regulate the work of women and children, such regulations until a recent Act of Parliament being practically non-existent in Italy.

The recently-founded *Nuova Parola*, whose aim seems to be to seek for and to give utterance to new ideals in life and literature, publishes some excellent literary articles in its May number, one on Maeterlinck, and another on contemporary Spanish literature.

Madame Matilde Serao has entered the ranks of editors by founding a little weekly magazine at Naples, *La Settimana*, which is intended to bring good literature within the reach of people of limited means. The names of her contributors, P. Molmenti, Hélène Vacaresco, Paul Bourget and others, together with her own frequent contributions, promise to give vitality to her venture.

"FEASTS OF FLOWERS" is the title of a well-illustrated paper in the *Royal Magazine* for June, descriptive of Californian flower revels—like most American things, on a gigantic scale.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift usually gives us a fairly good supply of art subjects, and this month we have two articles dealing with artists, one on a modern artist and the other on the Dutch masters in the Ermitage in St. Petersburg. There are reproductions of the works of Franz Melchers, the modern subject, which attract attention, while the article on the old paintings at St. Petersburg also contains a reproduction. On the whole, it seems rather unfair to have two sets of reproductions in the same issue; for although one may admire those of the modern, he has to take second place when compared with the ancient—one is a master and the other may yet be. Comparisons are not always just, yet one cannot help comparing when the two are placed before one's eyes. There is a good article, fully illustrated, on Mycenae, which forms interesting reading; there are pictures of quaint drinking cups, a golden altar, "The Lion's Gate" and other curiosities, which render the text more enjoyable. The continuation of the description of a stay among the natives of Surinam, a story, poetry and editorial gossip complete the number.

Woord en Beeld opens with a curious Chinese legend, followed by a sketch of Professor Lorentz, with portrait. The Professor is one of those who do great things for the public weal without so much as being known, even by name, to many who are benefited by his scientific discoveries and improvements in the world of industry and trade; he has devoted himself to many subjects, and it was not until his fellow scientists celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his "doctorship" that his name became generally known. The perusal of such a sketch as this serves to remind us that in other countries besides Great Britain, America and Germany, scientists are working with an eye to commercial progress. A chat about some old Gelderland towns is an indication that there are many quiet, quaint spots to be visited during the holidays by those who desire rest rather than rushing about.

Passing over the story with which *De Gids* opens the issue under review, we come to an essay on "India and Democracy," by C. Th. van Deventer, whose name is a guarantee of something worth reading; the idea that Holland should give up its colonies, as advocated by some democratic politicians, gives him a theme. The sources from which Wagner drew the stories of his musical works is a continuation of a subject which, though not entirely novel, has something entirely new in it. "The Amazons" afford Dr. Vurtheim a subject for a dip into bygone days, and he succeeds in his task of interesting and imparting knowledge at the same time. After reading an issue of this monthly one lays it aside with the feeling that the contributors have gone so thoroughly into their subjects that anything which has not been said by them on those subjects is not worth saying. There is nothing superficial about the essays.

Three articles are the complement of the contents of *Vragen des Tijds*, with its eighty pages. Electoral Law Statistics offer a grand field for a display of figures, and the reader gets as many as he wants. Of more universal interest is the article on lead poisoning, wherein Mr. de Vooy deals exhaustively with this important matter. "State Dispensaries" is another excellent article on an equally important topic; Dr. Bruinsma, the author, advocated their establishment sixteen years ago.

THE *Sunday at Home* for June is beautified with a frontispiece in colours reproduced from Sir John Millais's famous picture, "The Highlander's Release."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the *New England Magazine* for May there are only two articles of general interest.

STEEL SHIPBUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Writing on this subject, Mr. Ralph Bergengren describes the sudden revival of shipbuilding at Quincy, Massachusetts, which in barely a year and a half has arrived at a total (in construction) of 44,500 tons, including the first seven-masted schooner ever built. Already the works at Quincy can only be compared with Cramp's, and the three other leading American firms. It has introduced many novelties, its plant is almost entirely worked by electricity, and its working force will eventually probably number 3,000. Of profit-sharing there is no mention, but the company has bought an old estate to be sold in lots to the workmen, who may buy the stock in what is meant to be a kind of loan and building association. Already the company does government work, and experts have reported that first-class battleships could be built certainly as well and probably more cheaply at Quincy than anywhere else.

ILSENBURG AND BEDALE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Daniel S. Sanford contributes a highly interesting paper on "Two Foreign Schools and their Suggestions." The first foreign school is at Ilsenburg, Hartz, and struck Mr. Sanford most favourably as showing far more flexibility, and being more likely to develop resourceful men with ideas than the general run of German schools, too superbly organised, too clockwork-like. At both schools the pupils were found being trained out of doors, gardening, putting up fences, dairying, surveying, botanising, milking, bringing in hay. One boy was even clearing out a drain as his contribution to the school community at Ilsenburg. In the yard (also at Ilsenburg) an arithmetic class was estimating the cost of painting the house by reckoning its superficial area. The charge generally made against German boys—lack of initiative—could never be made here.

Modern languages are taught by native teachers, contrary to the usual German practice; French and English schools are corresponded with, and England and France are visited in the holidays. There are frequent school excursions, walking and bicycling, lasting from two days to a fortnight. Reading aloud is another art much cultivated.

Bedale is conducted on the same broad principles, there being one great difference, that the headmaster believes in girls and boys being educated together. He says:—

I am convinced that ideal conditions can exist only when boys and girls are educated together. It is natural and right that they should be so educated. Life in our little community is less abnormal since the girls came. They save our boys from undue rudeness and the girls are themselves the gainers for the freer life they are leading. The best of good comradeship exists between them. Our experiment is only a year old, but thus far it has been a splendid success.

Books are at first little used. Latin is not begun before twelve, Greek never before fifteen, and at sixteen a pupil is advised to begin to specialise. The system certainly involves great strain on the masters. "What are your hours?" one was asked. "From seven in the morning until nine at night," was the answer. "What time do you have to yourself?" "None whatever, except after nine p.m."

LA REVUE.

La Revue for May contains, as usual, a number of excellent literary articles, among which are some notes on Ibsen contributed by Mme. Rémusat, and a long article weighing the *pros* and *cons* as to whether Petrarch's house at Vaucluse still exists, and if so which it is. An article which is really fact, though it reads like fiction, is on Langallerie, a seventeenth century adventurer, in the toils of Mme. de Maintenon.

M. de Croze discusses the ravages of alcoholism in Lower Brittany. Out of 6,385 young Bretons who came up for examination last year, 1,657 were referred to a second examination, and 702 exempted altogether—and this largely because of the perpetual habit of drinking, especially among the women.

A curious article, suggested by the recent Holy Shroud discussions, is contributed by Dr. Cabanès on "The Death of Jesus in the Light of Contemporary Science." Dr. Cabanès' impartiality sums up the views of all the different scientists on the subject of how the crucifixion actually took place; to what death was actually due—whether to exhaustion, to strain on the heart, or what; where the piercing with the spear took place, and the possibility of burial alive. Dr. Cabanès, after setting out an infinity of different theories, concludes that no definite theory is possible.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for June is far the best of the Coronation numbers, both in reading matter and illustrations. No article on "the Coronation" will be read with more interest than the terse opening paper by Lord Esher, which all who cannot be in the Abbey might well read on Coronation Day. For a vivid forecast of the scene there has been nothing to approach it.

Mrs. A. Murray Smith writes of "the Coronation Service"; the Duke of Argyll discusses "the Crown as a Symbol"; Mrs. E. T. Cook writes some hints for Coronation visitors as to interesting old City nooks to visit; Mr. Alfred Kinnear has a very interesting paper on "Some Historic Coronations"; and Miss Howarth's description of "Their Majesties' Courts," with elaborate illustrations of tempestuous Court petticoats, is very timely.

Mr. William Archer has again been conversing, this time to Mr. George Alexander. Mr. Edmund Robertson discusses "The King in Politics." Another paper is on Domesday Book, at the Record Office, Chancery Lane; while Mr. Ian Malcolm describes a visit to Jaipur, whose highly intelligent Maharajah will be one of the most interesting Coronation guests.

The Cosmopolitan.

IN the *Cosmopolitan* for May the sketches of "Captains of Industry" have been separately noticed. The Americanisation of the London Stage is discussed by Mr. H. G. Rhodes, from which it is alarming to learn how many of the best known actresses, at the best theatres, are Americans. Lavinia Hart, writing on "Women as College Presidents," sets out the high qualifications required by any one holding that office, and notes with satisfaction that it is now amply proved that women may possess such qualifications. There are now many examples of women in the States who make admirable college presidents. The first instalment of Mr. J. Brishen Walker's paper on "Cecil Rhodes" is noticed separately.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

WE have to welcome another earnest worker to the ranks of those who wish to promote an exchange of homes for the holidays only, or for a longer term. Our readers know well our efforts, the difficulties and the occasional successes which give encouragement to renewed efforts, and here I take the opportunity of asking all interested, whether in exchange of homes or in the simpler exchange of letters, whether between scholars or adults, to write me about their own experience. I remember a country vicar, an earnest man, who instituted a post-box, just inside the church doors, in which he requested his parishioners to put their communications, telling him their especial needs, which he took for granted would often be common needs, criticising his sermons and supplying texts for them also. Names were not needed; all he wanted was to be in touch with his people, that he might help them to the mental and spiritual food they hungered for. Needless to say that the sermons were never tedious and were informed with a spirit of vitality. Well! Our work is to *help*, and to do this effectually we must know where we have made mistakes, while it is an encouragement to know when our aims have been reached. For example, I have arranged, with a great expenditure of time—which means health and money—that two young people should pay visits each to the home of the other. The visits have been a boon to both; yet neither they nor their parents thought even to write and thank me, and it was only by chance I even heard that my arrangements were a success. Of course, it was pure thoughtlessness. Neither side imagined the promoter to be anything but an editorial machine, working for so much money and impersonally, whereas, of course, the reality is quite different. Machines can make chairs, but a living interest is imperative when one is dealing with the needs of our correspondents; oddly enough, though, we *do* get scolded when we are not successful in our efforts.

But this is a digression. I set out to say that to *Concordia*, with its editor, M. Lombard, and Herr Verlag, of Berlin, we may now add M. Chambonnaud, the editor of *Quatre-Langues*. I quote here from the number of April 20th:—

Our ambition is to see organised in France and other countries, on a large scale, a system of exchange of children. It is a logical result of the exchange of letters. What is more natural, after having written to some person for years, during which we have learnt to know and like him, that we should also desire to see him, talk to him, visit with him all the places he has described—see the originals of the photographs he has sent, and make the acquaintance of his family—his sisters, his brothers, and the school friends whose names and concerns we know so much about. And the fine fun one promises oneself—the unfamiliar games, the excursions planned in advance! “But,” say the parents, “the distance—the journey into the unknown—the cost!” Well, an ordinary holiday means money for the ticket; and to your boy the people he is going to visit are not strangers, and they will have a strong interest in treating him well, for are they not going to confide their own child to you in turn?

M. Chambonnaud writes to me that possibly on both sides of the Channel the railway companies would help by permitting half fares. In France such concessions are easily obtained. Let us hope on our own side the idea may find some favour.

SCRAPS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

German is more suitable than French for earlier teaching. There is greater kinship between an English and German than between an English and French child. The pronunciation of German is more simple, and the common objects and occurrences of daily life are expressed mainly by words of Teutonic origin. Excellent mental training is afforded by the grammar.

No two words are complete equivalents, not only no two words in English and French, or in French and German, but even no two words in English.

The crying need at the present time is for trained teachers of modern languages.

Every lesson falls naturally into three parts: Oral work, reading and writing.

It takes time to get a British schoolboy to grasp the fact that the first commandment of the New Method is that it is his chief duty to inform the master whenever he does not understand a word.

A well-known ironmaster said: “We have been obliged to refuse a score of first-rate public schoolboys, boys whom I should have been only too glad to help on, simply because they could talk no French or German. The great German principle is, “First teach the spoken word and then the written one.”

(From speeches of famous teachers in the April *Modern Language Quarterly*.)

A German professor writes: “Correspondents should consult both halves of the dictionary, *i.e.*, after he has obtained the German equivalent for an English word he should look in the German section to see whether the English equivalent given answers his thought. The boy who wrote that ‘the saucpan-steamer would reach the island in four hours’ had looked out in the English portion of the dictionary for ‘steamer’ and had found ‘Dampfkochtopf,’ but not turning up the word on the German half, had not realised that his voyage would have to be made in a cooki g-pot, instead of in a steamboat.” However, pronunciation and not the dictionary search was in fault when the lady, meaning to speak of heart-sickness, said, “J’ai le mort dans la cour.”

NOTICES.

Many students in India seek correspondents amongst their fellow-subjects in England.

Dutch and Italian students ask their friends across the Channel to correspond with them. Will those answering send a stamped addressed envelope for reply?

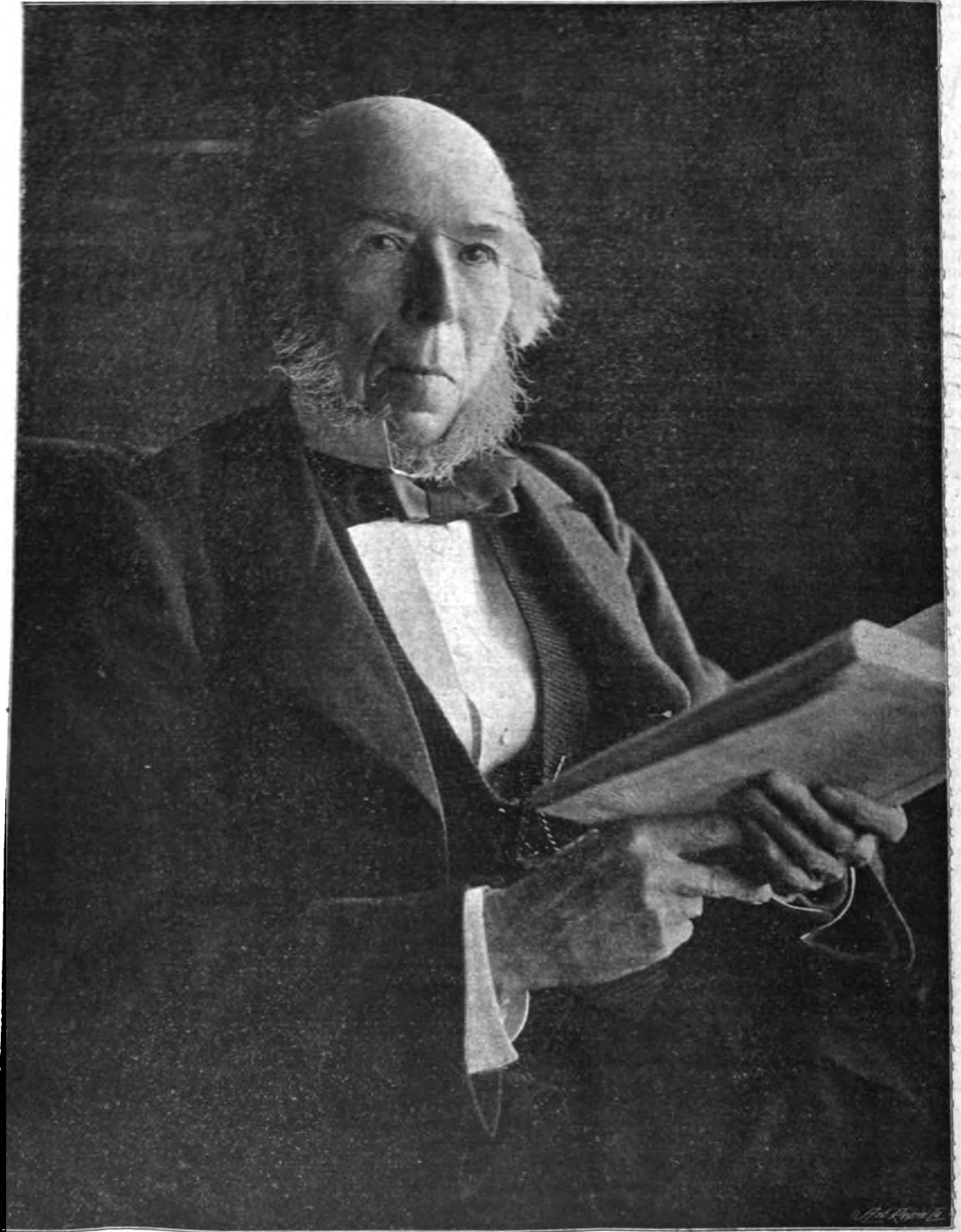
Applicants for correspondents, if adult, should send age, occupation (if any), and one shilling towards the cost.

Scholars’ names should be sent by parents or teachers; there is no fee needed, except when German is in question, when 2½d. should be sent with each.

A family in Spain would be glad to receive an English girl, who would be a companion to the mother and daughter. She would receive in return board, lodging and teaching in Spanish.

A country doctor in centre of France would receive an English boy of seventeen during the summer holidays in exchange for his son. For particulars write to Mlle. Cutxan, à Malrevers, Haute Loire.

Madame Mieille, 59, Rue des Pyrénées, Tarbes, strongly recommends a French lady, who has been some years in Spain and speaks Spanish fluently. She would take a holiday or a permanent engagement.



Photograph by E. H. Muls.

[1921]

MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

(His latest portrait.)

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE SWAN SONG OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER.*

A MELANCHOLY and pathetic interest attaches to the volume which Mr. Herbert Spencer has just published. The preface, which is dated Brighton, March, 1902, concludes with the following sentence:—"The volume herewith issued I can say with certainty will be my last."

Mr. Herbert Spencer is now eighty-two years old. He is the last survivor of the giants of the Victorian era, the only philosopher with a world-wide reputation now existing in the English-speaking world. In this volume of "Facts and Comments" we have the last ripe fruit from an old tree, which for two generations has been a tree of knowledge from which mankind has gathered many of those words of wisdom that Solomon described as apples of gold set in pictures of silver.

It is sad to think that instead of setting like a victorious summer sun, surrounded by radiant clouds illumined by the splendour of the departing luminary, Mr. Spencer should be taking leave of the world in the midst of a depressing gloom. Mankind, instead of profiting by his words of warning and counsel, seems to him to be rapidly retrograding through barbarism to slavery. The old man eloquent raises a bitter cry: "We have laboured in vain, and spent our strength for nought." And in this collection of miscellaneous essays we have the last soliloquies from the full heart of a teacher whose disciples have forgotten his instructions and are more inclined to slay the prophet than to give heed to his teachings.

Instead of noticing each of these essays in due order, I think it would be more interesting to the reader to make extracts from them, throwing them into the form of soliloquies, so that we can, as it were, hear Mr. Spencer discoursing to us of the world and the things that are therein, from the standpoint of an octogenarian who sees before him the grave into which he must ere long descend. In making this abstract, however, the sequence of ideas has necessarily in many cases been greatly obscured.

A MEDITATION ON APPROACHING DEATH.

"For years past, when watching the unfolding buds in the spring, there has arisen the thought—'Shall I ever again see the buds unfold? Shall I ever again be awakened at dawn by the song of the thrush?' It seems a strange and repugnant conclusion that with the cessation of consciousness at death, there ceases to be any knowledge of having existed. With his last breath it becomes to each the same thing as though he had never

lived. . . . What becomes of consciousness when it ends? We can only infer that it is a specialised and individualised form of that Infinite and Eternal Energy which transcends both our knowledge and our imagination; and that at death its elements lapse into the Infinite and Eternal Energy whence they were derived.

THE RECREATIONS OF AN INVALID.

"Tethered by ill-health to the south of England, I have, since 1889, spent the greater part of the summer of each year in a country house—mostly that of some gentleman-farmer whose family and surroundings fulfilled the needful conditions, one being the presence of young people. Taking in my daily drives two ladies as companions, and being generally unable to bear continuous conversation, I put a check on this by asking one or other question not to be answered without thought. The practice thus originated became established, and it has since been my habit to set problems, partly by way of gauging the knowledge of young people, and partly by way of exercising their reasoning powers. . . . In attempted answers to these questions the noteworthy fact has been the undeveloped idea of causation implied. Not so much that the answers were wrong, but that they betrayed no conception of a relevant cause, was the startling revelation. . . . Evidently minds left in the implied states are seed-beds for superstitions. . . . The most absurd dogmas readily find lodgment where no knowledge has been acquired of the order of Nature."

THE ILLOGIC OF THE NOSE.

"Among those now living few remember how, in the early fifties, there was widely disseminated the idea, naturally arising and readily accepted, that fevers of one or other kind are produced by noisome odours—stinks and stench. . . . After the usual style of reasoning, which proceeds by the method of agreement unchecked by the method of difference, it was concluded that as these two things habitually went together, the one was the cause of the other. . . . The verdicts of the nostrils were willingly assumed to be verified by statistics. And yet the counter-evidence was overwhelming. . . . Places which, according to current sanitary doctrines, ought to be centres of disease, prove to be quite healthful—so healthful, indeed, that invalids frequently take lodgings in farm-houses where they are exposed to these products of decaying excreta. . . . How is it that beliefs so conspicuously fallacious have been established, and are maintained by central and local authorities and their *employés*? There has developed a bureaucracy which has an interest in keeping up

* "Facts and Comments," by Herbert Spencer. London: Williams and Norgate, 1902. 205 pp. Price 6s.

"these delusions; and the members of which, individually, have interests in insisting upon these needless expenditures. . . . The multiplication of sanitary requirements often arrests the building of small houses. As a sequence of this law-made deficiency of house accommodation, there has been growing louder a complaint about the 'houseless poor.'"

THE SEQUENCES OF VACCINATION.

"'When once you interfere with the order of Nature there is no knowing where the results will end.' Vaccination is an interference with the order of Nature which has various sequences other than that counted upon. . . . The mortality caused by eight specified diseases, either directly communicable, or exacerbated by the effects of vaccination, increased more than double. It is clear that far more were killed by these other diseases than were saved from small-pox. There are evidences of a general relative debility. Measles is a severer disease than it used to be, and deaths from it are very numerous. Influenza yields proof. Sixty years ago, when at long intervals an epidemic occurred, it seized but few, was not severe, and left no serious sequelæ; now it is permanently established, affects multitudes in extreme forms, and often leaves damaged constitutions. The disease is the same, but there is less ability to withstand it. There are other significant facts. It is a familiar biological truth that the organs of sense and the teeth arise out of the dermal layer of the embryo. . . . Syphilis in its earlier stages is a skin disease. When it is inherited the effects are malformation of teeth. May it not be thus with another skin disease—that which vaccination gives? If so, we have an explanation of the frightful degeneracy of teeth among young people in recent times."

THE FALLACY OF GYMNASTICS.

"Belief in the virtues of gymnastics, widespread and indeed almost universal, embodies several grave errors. . . . Muscularity, and the putting out of great mechanical force, are no measures of strength in that sense of the word which chiefly concerns men. Such power of limb as results from the daily activities of boyhood—say the ability, even in early youth, to walk more than forty miles in a day (I speak from personal experience)—is quite enough in preparation for the contingencies of ordinary life, and of life deviating a good deal from the ordinary. . . . As certain as it is that a country walk through fine scenery is more invigorating than an equal number of steps up and down a hall; so certain is it that the muscular activity of a game, accompanied by the ordinary exhilaration, invigorates more than the same amount of muscular activity in the shape of gymnastics. . . . Alike among early civilised races and among barbarians, war originated gymnastics; and the theory and practice of gymnastics have all along remained congruous with the militant

"type of society. But with the advance towards a peaceful state of society, coercive and ascetic culture loses its fitness."

MUSIC TEACHERS THE CORRUPTERS OF MUSIC.

"Music is now regarded as an intellectual exercise. The avowed theory of Wagner was that the purpose of music is to teach. Thus are perverted beliefs having their roots in the prevailing enormous error respecting the constitution of mind. In proportion as the listener, instead of being a passive recipient, becomes an active interpreter, in that proportion does he lose the kind of consciousness which it is the purpose of the art to produce. The primary purpose of music is neither instruction nor culture, but pleasure, and this is an all-sufficient purpose. Music performers and teachers of music are corrupters of music. The performers desire less to render faithfully the meanings of the pieces they play than to exhibit their powers of execution, vitiate the music and the tastes of their hearers. This vitiation is one of the indirect results of the aim on the part of professionals not to render most perfectly the ideas of the composer, but so to play as to increase their own earnings."

ATHANASIUS CONTRA MUNDUM.

"Early in life it became a usual experience with me to stand in a minority—often a small minority, approaching sometimes to a minority of one. At a time when State education was discussed more as a matter of speculative interest than as a matter of so-called practical politics, I found myself opposed to nearly everyone in expressing disapproval—a disapproval which has continued until now. As interference with the supply and demand of commodities is mischievous, so is interference with the supply and demand of cultured faculty. . . . Education, artificially pressed forward, raising in the labouring and artizan classes ambitions to enter upon higher careers led, through frequent disappointments, to bad courses, and sometimes to crime. . . . Society is not benefited, but injured, by artificially increasing intelligence, without regard to character."

THE PRESS AS THE NEMESIS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

"To measure the influence for good or evil which a forced intellectual culture produces on a nation, there is no better way than to contemplate the teachings of the daily Press, and to observe the effects wrought. . . . The slumbering instincts of the barbarian have been awakened by a demoralised Press, which would have done comparatively little had not the artificial spread of intellectual culture brought the masses under its influence. . . . In the present war we have indisputable proof that the nation has been habitually deluded by garbled reports. . . . For the war-fever which has broken out, and is working immense mischiefs not abroad only, but in our social state, has resulted from daily breathing an atmosphere of untruth. Immense evils may result

"if intellectualisation is pushed in advance of moralisation. . . .

IN PRAISE OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE.

"The notion is widely held that we must either aid or prevent. There is no recognition of that passive policy which does neither the one nor the other, but leaves things to take their natural course. What has been said above does not imply that the working-classes shall be kept in ignorance, but merely that enlightenment shall spread among them after the same manner that it has spread among the upper and middle classes : being privately aided so far as philanthropic feelings prompt, for such feelings and their results are parts of the normal educational agency, operative alike on giver and receiver. . . . If supply and demand are allowed free play in the intellectual sphere as in the economic sphere, and no hindrance is put in the way of the naturally superior, education must have an effect widely different from that described—there will be a multiplication of the fittest instead of a multiplication of the unfittest."

THE OVERVALUATION OF INTELLIGENCE.

"When it is said that the brain is the organ of the mind, it is assumed that the brain is chiefly if not wholly the organ of the intellect. The error is an enormous one. The chief component of mind is feeling. Mind, properly interpreted, is co-extensive with consciousness. All parts of consciousness are parts of mind. The emotions are the masters ; the intellect is the servant. The overvaluation of intelligence necessarily has for its concomitant the under-valuation of the emotional nature. Considered in respect of their fitness for life, individual and social, those in whom the altruistic sentiments predominate are far superior to those who, with powers of perception and reasoning of the highest kind, join anti-social feelings, unscrupulous egoism, and disregard of fellow-men. . . .

WHY ADMIRE "TRANSCENDENT CRIMINALS" ?

"A society wicked in the extreme may be formed of men who in keenness of intellect rank with Mephistopheles ; and, conversely, though its members are stupid and unprogressive, a society may be full of happiness if its members are scrupulously regardful of one another's claims, and actively sympathetic. This proposition, though almost a truism, is little regarded. Full recognition of its truth would make men honour, much more than they do, the unobtrusively good, and think less of those whose merit is intellectual ability. There would, for example, be none of the unceasing admiration for that transcendent criminal, Napoleon. An over-valuation of teaching is necessarily a concomitant of this erroneous interpretation of mind. Everywhere the cry is—educate, educate, educate ! But improving the servant, the intellect, does but give the masters, the emotions, more power of achieving their ends."

SOCIAL PROGRESS FALSELY SO-CALLED.

"I detest that conception of social progress which presents as its aim increase of population, growth of wealth, spread of commerce. Instead of an immense amount of life of low type, I would far sooner see half the amount of life of a high type. Increase in the swarms of people whose existence is subordinated to material development, is rather to be lamented than to be rejoiced over. A state in which our advance is measured by spread of manufactures and a concomitant production of such regions as the Black Country, is a state to be emerged from as quickly as may be. It is a state which in sundry respects compares ill with the past, and is far from that which we may hope will be attained in the future. This overrunning of the old by the new strikes me afresh with every summer sojourn in the country, and deepens my regret. Often, when among the Scotch mountains, I have pleased myself with the thought that their sides can never be brought under the plough. Here, at least, Nature must ever remain unsubdued. In such places one may forget for a while the prosaic aspects of civilisation. An American lady, after staying for some time in England, expressed to me an opinion that a country without ruined castles and abbeys is not worth living in. I fully understood her feeling, and to a considerable extent sympathised with her. Though intensely modern, and having but small respect for ancient ideas and institutions, I have great pleasure in contemplating the remains bequeathed by the times that are gone."

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

"As in numerous parts of the earth appropriated by us the native races are being improved out of existence, so at home the progress of improvement is yearly leaving less and less of the things which made the country attractive. Under the western end of the South Downs, where I have taken up my abode this season, daily drives show me beauties future generations will not see. The vast hedges overrun with clematis and bryony and wild hop, are not tolerated by the advanced agriculturist. All of them seem fated to go, and to leave only post and rail or wire fences, or dwarf closely-cropped hedges. Cottage roofs of thatch are being everywhere replaced by slate or tiled roofs, and there is a gradual disappearance of half-wooden houses. Nowadays it is a rare thing to find gleaners, and in many parts of the country the gathering of mushrooms is forbidden. No longer, on passing a barn on a winter's day, may one hear the alternating thuds of the flails, and no longer may one be awakened on a bright morning in June by the sharpening of scythes—a sound so disagreeable in itself, but made so delightful by its associations. This disappearance of remnants and traces of earlier forms of life, intrinsically picturesque as well as picturesque by association, will deprive posterity of much of the poetry which now

"relieves the prose of life. The romance of the past is being extinguished by the dull realities of the present."

THE FALSE GOD APPEARANCE.

"While the art of living is recognised as a subject which concerns everyone, there is no deliberate study of it, haphazard thoughts occupying the place of rational conclusions. The result is that all lives are more or less distorted, usually very much distorted. There is one pursuit which nearly all suppose may be carried on without limit—the pursuit of beauty, or rather the pursuit of prettiness. From the American lady whose idea seems to be—Men must work that women may dress, down to the British kitchen-maid, whose pleasure during the week is in the thought of vying with her mistress on Sunday, the ambition which goes before all others is to satisfy the æsthetic want; or rather, to obtain the admiration which is a concomitant, or expected concomitant. . . . Thus appearance will tend ever to become a primary end, and use a secondary end; as with the savage who struts about in a mantle in fine weather, but takes it off when it rains. This making of appearance an end supreme over other ends affects the house at large and the course of domestic affairs.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE ESSENTIALS.

"For instance, note the numerous pretty things, or things supposed to be pretty, which burden the tables, the minor pieces of furniture, the brackets, and so on. The pleasure derived from them, whether by owner or guest, is practically nominal. They are, in their multitude, constant sources of vexation. . . . Beauty is not attained by filling a room with beautiful things. . . . You may have an artistic interior or you may have a museum, but you cannot have both. . . . This absorbing pursuit of æsthetic ends betrays a moral attitude of an inferior kind. Over-ornamented rooms are even more numerous than over-dressed women. In cooking, palatableness and digestibility are sacrificed to a trivial and transitory achievement of good appearance. In every department the lack of due proportioning of the various ends of life is exemplified in the fact that the æsthetic ends occupy far too large an area of consciousness. Life is distorted by the distracting of attention from essentials."

ALWAYS DISCOUNT OPINIONS.

"Speaking broadly, we may say that the world is always wrong, more or less, in its judgments of men—errs by excess or defect. Hence a way of discounting opinions is desirable. . . . All movement is rhythmical, that of opinion included. After going to one extreme, a reaction in course of time carries it to the other extreme, and then comes eventually a re-reaction. We ought constantly to contemplate the rhythm, and try to see whereabouts in it we are, feeling sure that the opinion which

"prevails is never quite right, and that only after numerous actions and reactions may it settle into the rational mean."

The difficulty of appreciating exactly where we are in the rhythm, and the impossibility of arriving at a scientific estimate of the precise action or reaction of which we are the victims, may be inferred from what Mr. Spencer has to say on the subject of party Government:—

HOW LOCAL OPTION BROUGHT ON THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Tremendous results frequently follow small and apparently irrelevant causes. . . . The action of Sir William Harcourt in making Local Option a plank in the Liberal platform at the last General Election (but one) resulted in an overwhelming defeat. The mass of electors did not care a straw about Home Rule, but they cared greatly about the threatened interference with the sale of beer. Of the multitudinous sequences of all kinds since witnessed, let me first indicate the most conspicuous set. An ambitious man of despotic temper, who in the Birmingham municipal government had learned the art of subordinating others, and had by ability and audacity forced himself to the front in the central Government, became Colonial Secretary. That his determination to have his own way was the cause of the still-progressing war in South Africa no one now doubts. The results. . . . ramify everywhere into unimaginable complications, infinite in number, world-wide in reach; . . . all of them were initiated by a small and utterly irrelevant shibboleth."

Another result was the adoption of the system of doles by which those in office benefited their friends to the amount of over £3,000,000 a year indirectly taken from the pockets of the nation at large.

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.

"Were every member of Parliament true to his convictions, these overridings of the national will by a few gentlemen in Downing Street would be impossible. . . . A ministry would become that which its name implies, a servant, instead of being, what it is now, a master—a servant, not, as originally, of the monarch, but a servant of the house and the nation. . . . Political vices have their roots in the nature of the people. The ability to find candidates who will bind themselves to party programmes, and the wish to find such candidates, are alike indicative of an average character not fitted for truly free institutions. . . . For the present there is no probability of anything better, but a probability of something worse; for the retrograde movement now going on towards the militant social type, is inevitably accompanied not by relaxation of authority but by enforcement of it."

HOW IMPERIALISM ENSLAVES THE CONQUEROR.

"Imperialism leads to slavery, the exercise of mastery inevitably entails on the master himself some form of slavery more or less pronounced. A conqueror who makes a captive a slave must I

"himself tied to the captive while the captive is tied to him. Instrumentalities by which the subordination of others is effected, themselves subordinate the victor, the master, or the ruler. . . . A society which enslaves other societies enslaves itself. The society of the Roman Empire was formed of fighting serfs, working serfs, cultivating serfs, official serfs. The emperor was the first slave of the ceremonies he imposed. In France at the present time ninety days annually of the average citizen's labour is given to the State under compulsion. In England the present permanent expenditure on the British army and navy, plus the interest on the debt recently contracted, amounts to about £76,000,000. It results that thirteen and a half days' labour per annum is thus imposed on the average citizen as *corvée*. . . . As fast as our growing Imperialism augments the amount of such compulsory service, the citizen is to that extent more and more a serf of the State. It will presently come to an actual or potential service as a soldier, which often inflicts under the guise of fine names a slavery harder than that which the negro bears, with the added risk of death. So long as the passion for mastery overrides all others the slavery that goes along with Imperialism will be tolerated."

THE DRIFT TOWARDS DESPOTISM.

"The cardinal trait of fighting peoples is the subordination of man to man and of group to group. Graduated subordination, which is the method of army organisation, and the emergence from those barbaric types of society evolved by chronic militancy, brings with it a decrease of this graduated subordination, and an increase of freedom. But the process of re-barbarisation is accompanied by the re-growth of graduated subordination. In England the cause has in a large measure deprived the individual of what electoral freedom he had during the generation following the Reform Bill. In the House of Commons this retrogressive movement is shown in further ways. Ecclesiastical movements show a kindred change. There is a return towards that subjection to a priesthood characteristic of barbaric types of society. The volunteer movement, well justified under the circumstances, led to a revived interest in war, and the partially dormant instincts of the savage, readily aroused, have been exercising themselves if not on actual foes then on foes conceived to be invading us."

MODERN SOCIETY THE HABITAT OF THE HOOLIGAN.

"The diffusion of military ideas, military sentiments, military organisation, military discipline has been going on everywhere, notably in the Salvation Army and the Church Army. The temper thus generated is shown in the violent attacks upon pro-Boers, and the applause given by leading newspapers to the police for having judiciously refrained from interfering with the mob in

"its ill-treatment of Stop-the-War speakers. Surely a society thus characterised and thus governed is a fit habitat for Hooligans. Literature, journalism and art have all been aiding in this process of re-barbarisation. As indicating most clearly the state of national feeling, we have the immense popularity of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in whose writings one-tenth of nominal Christianity is joined with nine-tenths of real paganism. The literature of the periodicals reeks with violence, and our pictorial newspapers abound with such stimuli to brutality that for years past I have deliberately avoided looking at the illustrated weekly journals. In all places and in all ways there has been going on during the past fifty years a recrudescence of barbaric ambitions, ideas and sentiments, and an unceasing culture of blood-thirst. If there needs a striking illustration of the result, we have it in the dictum of the people's Laureate that the 'lordliest life on earth' is one spent in seeking to 'bag' certain of our fellow-men!"

REGIMENTATION AND RE-BARBARISATION.

"Regimentation is a concomitant of re-barbarisation. Great strides have been taken towards a regimental organisation for moulding children after an approved fashion. Having been prepared for life by Government, citizens must have their activities controlled by law. In place of private combinations of men, investing their savings and looking for interest—as men at large do—we now have municipal organisations which are usurping these businesses one after another and entering upon more."

Birmingham has a standing army of 7,800 officials; the Glasgow municipality has 13,413 officials, and the School Board and parochial authorities add 4,000 to this number.

"In France, beyond the fighting army, the army of civil servants (ever increasing) has reached nearly 900,000, and when all our businesses have been municipalised a larger number will have been reached here. . . . The same process is going on among artisans and others united into trade unions. . . . The men who trample on other men's freedom surrender their own freedom while doing it. . . . Already these men have made themselves semi-slaves to their trade combinations; and with the further progress of imperialism, re-barbarisation, and regimentation their semi-slavery will end in complete slavery—a state which they will fully deserve."

DISSENT AS THE SAVING SALT OF THE STATE.

The same spirit finds expression in the dislike of Dissenters, and the irritation expressed by men like Matthew Arnold about those who refuse to conform to the established pattern of religion. Matthew Arnold said that a generation or two outside the Establishment and Puritanism produces men of national mark no more. To this Mr. Spencer replies:—

"All the steps in Liberalisation, towards noble institutions, have not proceeded from those brought

"up under Church discipline, but have proceeded either directly or through outside influences from men of Nonconformist origin. . . . It would seem that Mr. Arnold knows nothing of those great revolutions in thought which, in the course of the last century, were produced by Priestley, Dalton, Young and Faraday. These men were not only men of national mark, but men of world-wide mark, men whose discoveries affected the mental careers of the scientific culture everywhere, while changing the industrial activities of mankind at large. During less than a century these four English Dissenters did more towards revolutionising the world's physical conceptions and, by consequence, its activities than any other four men who can be named."

PSEUDO-PATRIOTISM GENUINE DIABOLISM.

"To me the cry 'Our country, right or wrong!' seems detestable. England in the past has often exhibited noble traits which excited affection, but there are traits, unhappily of late more frequently displayed, which do the reverse. If, because my love of country does not survive this and many other adverse experiences, I am called unpatriotic, well—I am content to be so-called. The implication of the cry 'Our country, right or wrong!' is that the right is on the side of those who oppose us, the wrong is on our side. Evidently the words must stand—'Down with the right, up with the wrong!' In other relations this combination of aims implies the acme of wickedness. In the minds of past men there existed, and there still exists in many minds, a belief in a personalised principle of evil—a being going up and down in the world everywhere fighting against the good and helping the bad to triumph. Can there be more briefly expressed the aim of that Being than in the words—'Up with the wrong and down with the right'? . . . When men hire themselves out to shoot other men to order, asking nothing about the justice of their cause, I don't care if they are shot themselves. . . . If each soldier used his judgment about the purpose for which a battle is waged, the only war for which an army would be available would be a war of national defence. Only aggressive war would be negated, not defensive war. But with those whose cry is 'Our country, right or wrong!' no folly seems greater than that of practising on Monday the principles they profess on Sunday." . . .

"After two thousand years of Christian exhortations uttered by 100,000 priests throughout Europe, pagan ideas and sentiments remain rampant from Emperors down to tramps. In international affairs the sacred duty of revenge, supreme with the savage, is supreme also with the so-called civilised."

THE CONSOLATIONS OF OLD AGE.

"Thirty or forty years ago, at times when my nights, always bad, had become unusually bad, I sometimes took a dose of morphia, the effect of

"which lasts two days, to re-establish, so far as might be, the habit of going to sleep. My sensibility to tones then became more acute, and there was an increased power of appreciating their relations and the complexes formed by them. This suggests that between the feelings of early life and those of late life there is a contrast similar to that between the feelings when exalted by a nervous stimulant and the feelings in their ordinary intensity. In the latter part of life there arises an inability to receive sensations and emotions equally vivid with those of youth and early manhood. At the last all the mental powers simultaneously ebb as do the bodily powers, and with them goes the capacity for emotion in general. It is, indeed, possible that in its last stage consciousness is occupied by a not displeasurable sense of rest. Sensations and emotions all gradually decrease in intensity before they finally cease. Thus the dread of dying, which most people feel, is unwarranted."

THE GOODNESS OF THE UNKNOWN GOD.

"Yet in old age the flagging vitality brings more or less mental depression; this depression often takes the shape of fears concerning endless punishment to be presently borne. To all such the man who has rejected this dreadful creed may fitly give reasons for doing the like, pointing out the blasphemy of supposing that the Power manifested in 50,000,000 suns with their attendant worlds has a nature which in a human being we should shrink from with horror. Those on whom fears of eternal punishment weigh heavily may fitly be shown that, merciless as is the cosmic process worked out by an unknown Power, yet vengeance is nowhere to be found in it."

IN AWE OF INFINITE SPACE.

Mr. Spencer's last words on the ultimate question relate to the phenomena of space:—

"This of late years has more frequently impressed me. Concerning the multitudes of remarkable relations among lines and among spaces, very few ever ask why are they so. Perhaps the question may in later years be raised, as it has been in myself, by some of the more conspicuously marvellous truths now grouped under the title of 'The Geometry of Position.' Many of these are so astounding that, but for the presence of ocular proof, they would be incredible, and by their marvellousness as well as by their beauty they serve, in some minds, at least, to raise the unanswerable question, How come there to exist among the parts of this seemingly structureless vacancy which we call Space, these strange relations? Theist and Agnostic must agree in recognising the properties of Space as inherent, eternal, uncreated—as anteceding all creation, if creation has taken place, and all evolution, if evolution has taken place. Hence, could we penetrate the mysteries of existence, there would remain still more transcendent

"mysteries. . . . It is impossible to imagine how there came to exist the marvellous space-relations referred to above. We are obliged to recognise these as having belonged to Space from all eternity. . . . The thought of a Space, compared with which our immeasurable sidereal system dwindles to a point, is a thought too overwhelming to be dwelt upon. Of late years the consciousness that without origin or cause infinite Space has ever existed, and must ever exist, produces in me a feeling from which I shrink."

So speaks the old philosopher, who thus takes his literary farewell of the world. He is the last prophet of *laissez-faire* left amongst us, and in "Facts and Comments" we have a long wailing threnody over the perverseness of a world which, despite all his warnings, persists in endeavouring to regulate by law that which he would leave absolutely to individual liberty. How is it that the generation to which he has piped would not dance to his piping?

WHY LAISSEZ-FAIRE HAS LOST FAVOUR.

We may find an answer to this in a bulky volume issued last month by John Murray.* It is entitled "Dangerous Trades; the Historical, Social, and Legal Aspects of Industrial Occupations as Affecting Health. By a number of Experts. Edited by Thomas Oliver, M.D."

Skin for skin, all that a man has will he give for his life, is a sentiment which the Ancient who wrote the book of Job puts into the mouth of the Devil. It is a profound truth, however, and it explains very largely the reason of Mr. Spencer's failure. However bad and miserable may be the conditions of human existence, nothing seems to overcome the unconquerable determination of mankind to cling to life, to give anything to save life, and to prolong it. It is because, despite all his logic, Mr. Herbert Spencer has never been able to convince his contemporaries that it was impossible to postpone death by State enactments, that his warnings have fallen upon such deaf ears. This stout volume of nearly 900 pages is a monumental record of the motives which led the most liberty-loving people in the world to pursue with almost undeviating persistency the experiment of placing legal restraint upon the freedom of the individual. It is difficult to turn over its pages without feeling that Mr. Herbert Spencer himself would find it very difficult to resist the appeal for legislation when it was abundantly proved that, so far as the lives of the present generation were concerned, nothing but legislation could avert what in many cases was little better than systematised murder. In this book an enormous amount of information, which has hitherto been unrecorded or inaccessible, has been brought into focus and made available for reference. It is not a book to be read at a sitting, or at many sittings. It

may be regarded in some respects as a brief against Mr. Spencer and the Spencerian theory of unrestricted liberty. Dr. Oliver maintains that it can be demonstrated that legislation has not paralysed but has improved trade as well as the conditions of labour.

Of the practical benefits which have resulted to the workers from the paternal—or grandmotherly, if Mr. Spencer prefers—adoption of measures of precaution, there is unanimity of opinion among those who are most directly concerned. "The ventilation of British coal-pits," says Dr. Oliver, "has practically abolished pulmonary consumption in our miners. Experience shows that there is scarcely a dangerous trade from which, with extreme care and attention to regulation, the dangerous influences cannot be largely removed." We are still very far from having achieved the limits of the possible, for the number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, in industrial processes is enormous. In the year 1900 the Chief Inspector of Factories reports that there were no fewer than 1,045 workmen killed outright, and 26,659 wounded. In other words, the butcher's bill of British industry is considerably higher than the returns of killed and wounded that are issued after a hard-fought battle. Modern factory legislation, so far as industrial hygiene is concerned, is only an extension of the ordinary laws of health to those workers who in many instances cannot frame rules of guidance for themselves. In Sir John Simon's memorable phrase, "The canker of industrial disease gnaws at the very root of our national strength."

In Miss Anderson's historical sketch of the development of legislation for injurious and dangerous industries in England, it is very clearly brought out that the movement which finds expression to-day in a demand for improved and more stringent factory legislation has been the result of a long series of experiments which, whatever Mr. Spencer may say, appear, in the opinion of the workers themselves, to have been justified by the results. Nor is it only the workers who recognise the necessity for such legislation. The Lord Londonderry of to-day would recoil in horror from repeating the denunciations which the Lord Londonderry of 1848 launched against the "hypocritical humanity" which sought by protective legislation to save the lives and limbs of the miners of Great Britain. Statistics make it abundantly clear that there is much sickness and mortality engendered by industrial occupation, and that a large proportion of this is preventable. Other nations, which lagged behind us at first, have passed us in many respects in the precautions which they take to secure the health and prevent the destruction of the lives of their workers. Unrestricted *laissez-faire* led to the wholesale destruction of child-life, a stunting and dwarfing of the human body in the days when children of five and six years of age were worked long hours in the factory; and to-day the lack of adequate legislative restriction is responsible for the excessive mortality of new-born children in districts where mothers take

* "Dangerous Trades," edited by Thomas Oliver, M.D. Illustrated. 891 pp. London, 1902. John Murray. Price 25s. net.

their places at the loom within a month and less of the birth of their offspring.

There are sixty chapters in this book, in each of which a special subject is handled by an expert. Among the more important chapters are those dealing with dust-producing occupations; with railways; with the safeguarding of machinery; with lead and its compounds; with phosphorus and lucifer matches; with mining, quarrying, chemical trades, laundry workers, iron and steel industries, eye-diseases; but it is difficult to name a single phase of the sufferings borne by the workers which is not touched upon here.

It would be interesting to ask what Mr. Spencer would say if he read this book. Would he repeal all the Factory Acts and Mine Regulation Acts, and allow greed to coin the lives of men, women and children into gold for shareholders? The authors of this book all appear to be in favour of increasing rather than diminishing the severity of the precautions taken for the prevention of disease and death in industrial occupations. Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., Chairman of the late Dangerous Trades Committee, writing on Principles of Prospective Legislation for Dangerous Trades, says:—"Let thoroughness be the watchword of those whose prerogative it is to frame protective measures. Let loopholes for escape from the provisions of the rules be closed up. Let

the channels for contracting out of just obligations be carefully dammed." Miss Anderson is not less emphatic, but she wisely insists upon the immense importance of the comparative study of labour legislation. "It would be well," she says, "if we had continually accessible in convenient form, current documents which would enable us to estimate more exactly what we have to learn from other countries, and what are the ideas applied there which are capable of application here."

Dr. Oliver, suggesting how industrial hygiene might be promoted, says:—

The formation of a consultative body or of an Industrial Council composed of the Home Secretary and members of the Factory Staff, employers, a few educated workmen, chemists, medical men and electricians, for the purpose of discussing with the Home Secretary terms of special rules and prospective legislation, might be helpful. Industrial hygiene, so far as dangerous trades are concerned, could be promoted by small International committees meeting to improve the sanitation of labour rather than to discuss economic problems of production. The Factory Department ought to form a separate and distinct branch of the Home Office, to be directed by a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State.

The men and women who have written this book may be altogether mistaken from the point of view of Mr. Herbert Spencer, but no one can doubt the sincerity of their conviction or their ability to give reasons for the faith that is within them.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE "ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA."*

THE second volume of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was issued on May 30th. It begins with Austria-Hungary, and ends with Chicacole, which is a town in British India. It contains admirable reproductions of pictures by Ford Madox-Brown, Marie Bashkirtseff, and Burne-Jones. Miss Flora Shaw describes the British Empire; Sir Harry Johnston discusses on the Bantu language, and on British Central Africa; Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on Thomas Carlyle; and Mr. Frederick Greenwood on Beaconsfield. The article on Bismarck is done by J. W. Headlam, who also writes on Count Beust. Mr. Mijatovitch describes Belgrade; Dr. Rhys Davies writes on Buddhism; the article on cancer is hardly worthy the importance of the subject. That on caricature gives samples of English and American caricatures, but contains no specimens of French or German. It is a pity that Dr. Hillier, who was selected to write on Cape Colony and Bechuana-land, should have ventured into controversial matter. It is, for example, a gross misstatement to say that Mr. Abraham Fischer, while affecting to be a peace-maker, practically encouraged the Boer Executive to take extreme measures. As the British authorities have seized all Mr. Fischer's private papers, and hold them now in their possession, this statement can easily be proved to be false. Mr. Fischer laboured earnestly

for peace. The article upon Mr. Chamberlain is not signed. The writer judiciously touches the question of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the Jameson Conspiracy by saying that it is too early to estimate precisely the part played by Mr. Chamberlain in the affairs which at last led to war with the Transvaal. Mr. C. S. Loch, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, contributes a lengthy article on charities. Mr. W. B. Duffield writes on chartered companies, and Professor H. Marshall Ward and Dr. Robert Muir write on bacteriology. The volume is prefaced by an essay by Mr. Edward Dicey, entitled "A General Survey of Recent Political Progress."

SCOTT-LAND.

THE Borderland of Scotland is pre-eminently the land of Sir Walter Scott. He made its villages, its battlefields, its legends, romances and characters famous all the world over. Seldom, too, has an author's life been so intimately connected with the country he has chosen for the landscape of his romances. The Borderland teems with memories and memorials of Scott. Mr. W. S. Crockett, like a modern Old Mortality, has wandered from place to place collecting and recording them, with pen in place of chisel, in a profusely illustrated volume on the Scott country (Adam and Charles Black, 6s.). He follows Sir Walter about the Border from his third year (when he went to his grandfather's farm in Roxburghshire) to his burial in Dryburgh Abbey. The volume will be an invaluable companion to all pilgrims to the land of the Wizard of the North.

* "The Second Volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica." London, 1902: A. and C. Black and the Times Office.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.*

THE second volume of "The *Times* History of the War" was published last month. It is edited by Mr. Amory, who—after making the necessary allowances for the partisan who starts with the assumption that the war was both just and necessary—has done his work with commendable courage and frankness. He brings the book down to the battle of Colenso, leaving the rest of the war to be told in the three volumes which are to follow. Before noticing what he has to say, let it be remembered who he is and by whom this book is brought out. Mr. Amory was selected by the *Times* newspaper in order to give the world an authentic and authoritative description of the struggle into which we were precipitated by the *Times* and other newspapers, who made themselves the willing instruments of Lord Milner.

It is difficult to conceive a more damning condemnation of the whole of the headlong diplomacy which plunged us into war than Mr. Amory's account of the utter lack of any foresight or preparation on the part of the Government and the Army officials. Here we have the plain, brutal fact, set down in clear and unmistakable English, that instead of carefully preparing to have a force adequate for the task into which they were bent upon plunging the Empire, nothing was done to provide for the contingency which immediately arose. Mr. Amory says :—

Nowhere was there any definite preparation for war, nowhere any clear conception that war was the one end and object for which armies exist. The British Army was without a responsible thinking department entrusted with the duty of working out scientifically the whole problem presented by war with the Boers, and with the power of acting on its own conclusions.

The net effect of Mr. Amory's opening chapters, in which he contrasts the state of the British Army and the preparations made by the Boers, is to convince every reader that the Boers knew their business and that we did not ; that the Boers, with miserably small resources, made adequate preparations to meet every contingency ; while we, with illimitable resources, were weighed in the balance and found wanting in every particular. War, we are often told, is the supreme test of nations. Judged by this test, Mr. Amory himself being judge, the Boers have beaten the Britons hand over hand. The Boers behaved like intelligent beings ; we behaved like reckless fools ; and as the result we have had a war lasting for nearly three years, costing us 220 millions sterling, and necessitating the employment of 300,000 British troops to overcome the resistance of 70,000 farmers. A more humiliating record has never disgraced the history of our country. Each victory, if so it may be called, has cost us more dearly than many a defeat. We emerge from this war bankrupt in reputation, disgraced and humiliated before the world.

Leaving the general, and coming to the particular, we find Mr. Amory even more damning in his verdict than the most unrelenting of pro-Boer critics. The most venomous of pro-Boers have never ventured to hold to public contempt the British generals, or to decry before the world British officers and British soldiers for lack of courage. It is this which makes Mr. Amory's book painful reading.

Take, for instance, what he says about General Buller. He blames General Buller for abandoning the guns at Colenso, which he declares was without justification, and then he proceeds to say :—

Just as in the hour of battle General Buller had failed the men whom he led, so now in the hour of trial he was to fail his country. He utterly lost heart. Not only did he despair of doing anything himself, but he despaired for others.

After his failure at Colenso he sent a heliogram to Sir George White, of which the following version is given by Mr. Amory :—

As it appears certain that I cannot relieve Ladysmith for another month, and even then only by means of protracted siege operations . . . you will burn your ciphers, destroy your guns, fire away your ammunition, and make the best terms possible with the general of the besieging forces, after giving me time to fortify myself on the Tugela.

General Buller reported to the Government at home that Ladysmith could not be relieved ; and, says Mr. Amory, "the War Office, overwhelmed by the successive tidings of disaster, seemed almost inclined to acquiesce in his conclusions." Mr. Balfour, however, and Lord Lansdowne ordered him to persevere, or, if unwilling to do so, to hand over the Natal command to one of his subordinates and to return home.

As it was with the chiefs, so it was with many of their subordinates. Three years ago, immediately after the declaration of war, the British public was stuffed with lies as to our glorious victory at Talana—a victory which was almost immediately followed, it will be remembered, by the precipitous retreat of the British army, which abandoned its tents and its supplies to the "defeated enemy." Mr. Amory tells us that after this notable victory we were completely surprised, and that at the critical moment the Colonel in command of the artillery seems to have lost his nerve. He refused to fire on the retreating Boers, in spite of the entreaties of his subordinates. Instead, he sent messengers galloping off to find General Yule, and asked him what to do. If Colonel Pickwood lost his nerve at Talana, Colonel Grimwood, who commanded the infantry brigade at Lombard's Kop, never seems to have had any nerve to lose. Mr. Amory says :—

Colonel Grimwood proved quite unfit to grapple with the extremely difficult situation. Completely unnerved, incapable of issuing orders, too confused to remember the position of his men, or to try and recover his missing battalions, he simply bolted.

It seems to have been a case in which infantry and cavalry ran like hares from the Boers. Mr. Amory thus phrases it :—

The retirement soon lost all semblance of order. The two rifle battalions were specially bad, the bulk of Grimwood's brigade just dribbled in, a straggling crowd, through the extended files of the Manchesters and Liverpools, who held their ground firmly.

One of the few disasters which were admitted to be disasters in the early days of the war was the surrender of our troops at Nicholson's Nek. We, however, endeavoured to console ourselves by the belief that it stood alone. But Mr. Amory will not tolerate any such refuge of lies. He says that the surrender at Nicholson's Nek was not more humiliating than many surrenders that occurred in it, and he adds :—"There have been many instances where the struggle has been abandoned when there was much better hope of escape or relief."

* "The *Times* History of the War." Vol. II. Sampson Low and Co. Illustrated.

JAMES CHALMERS OF NEW GUINEA.*

JAMES CHALMERS was one of the great missionaries of the nineteenth century. His name stands beside those of Livingstone, Moffat, and Gilmour of Mongolia. He was the explorer of unknown lands. He delighted in danger, and no fear of death ever prevented him from obeying what he felt to be the call of duty. He was fearless, restless, energetic, unconventional and absolutely devoted to his work. The life of such a man makes inspiring biography, and Mr. Lovett's life of Tamate (to give him his New Guinea name) is filled with the spirit of the missionary pioneer. He has allowed Chalmers to tell his own story in his own picturesque fashion. The thrilling narrative of his life and labours in the Pacific Islands has been woven out of fragments of autobiography written late in life, letters to friends, and reports to directors.

WORK IN RARATONGA.

Chalmers' name will always be associated with the island of New Guinea. He spent, however, the first ten years of his career as a missionary in Raratonga—an island which, when he set foot on it in 1869, had already been semi-civilised. Though his eager spirit chafed at this comparatively peaceful sphere of labour, he threw himself heart and soul into the work of combating the evils of drink—the great curse of the island. His methods, like the man himself, were unconventional, and gave offence to the orthodox. He turned policeman and broke up the native assemblies for drinking strong spirits; he encouraged them to drill, for he found that it was possible in this manner to obtain a strong hold upon them, and induce them to attend church and school; and he started a newspaper of four pages filled with short articles and news and small pieces of Scripture. His graver brethren shook their heads over such novel methods of administering religious ordinances. But the result was satisfactory. The natives became devoted to Tamate; his influence was immense, drinking greatly diminished, and the large assemblies entirely ceased.

A PIONEER AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

The instinct of the pioneer was strong in Chalmers. He longed earnestly to be allowed to spread the Gospel among the fierce and barbarous heathen. He turned wistful eyes in the direction of New Guinea, at that time an unknown land full of terrors, savagery and human degradation. These things, that would have made the island repulsive to an ordinary man, only heightened its attractions to him. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers settled at Suan, on the coast of New Guinea. They received pressing invitations to cannibal feasts. One of the chiefs as a kindly attention made them a present of a portion of a man's breast ready cooked. Even converted natives smacked their lips at the recollection of the savoury morsels of human flesh on which they had feasted in their unregenerate days.

IN PERILS OFT.

Human life had no value, and from the first Chalmers and his little band of native teachers were continually in danger of being massacred. His letters are filled with accounts of the most exciting adventures with armed and angry natives bent on murdering him. Only his magnificent courage and prompt resource saved him and his wife on many an occasion from imminent death. An

incident that happened on their first landing is typical of dozens of subsequent hairbreadth escapes:—

I had not been long asleep when Mrs. Chalmers called out: "Quick! they have taken the house." I sprang from my bed, and rushed to one of the doors, which was simply made of a piece of cloth. I threw the piece of cloth aside, and there was a large armed party standing in front of us and others at the end of the house. I could see in the dimness of the morning that they were led by the old chief of the mainland. Standing before him I said, "What do you want?" "Give us compensation," said he, "or we will kill you and burn the house now." "Kill you may," I said, "but no more compensation do I give. Remember, if we die we shall die fighting, and there is an end of it." The old man got frightened. Then, for the first time, we took down the mucket, and showed it to the old man. Some powder was put in and some small shot. The people had seen us shoot birds before. I said to the old man, "Go! tell them that we are going to fight, and there must be an end to this. The first man that crosses where that fence stood" (for it had been thrown down) "is a dead man! Go!" They retired, leaving us alone with Him who ever cares for His children.

HIS FEARLESS COURAGE.

For twenty-three years, with only two brief visits home, Chalmers worked in this savage land with indomitable courage and boundless hope. Both his wives, who heroically assisted him in his labours, were killed by the cruel climate, native teachers were murdered and perished of fever, he himself was in constant danger both by land and sea as he wandered up and down the coast founding and visiting mission stations. He seems to have been absolutely insensible to fear and to have rejoiced like a Viking of old in the presence of danger. On one occasion he determined to make peace between two tribes who had been mutually preying on each other. The danger was so great that he could get no one to accompany him:—

In the evening I was sitting at the front door with my wife, when a number of natives came before us, some of them carrying skulls. The skulls were placed in a row, and then our old friend Kiriken said, "Friend, are you going over there to-morrow?" and I replied, "Yes, I intend going." "Do you see these skulls? They belonged to people we killed over there, and on these rocks we cut the bodies up, cooked and ate them. They have not been paid for, and your head would be considered good payment, as you are our great friend." Looking at me he went on, "Will you go now?" "Yes, I go to-morrow morning, and God will take care of us."

REAPING HIS REWARD.

His labour was not in vain. Even four years after commencing his first mission station he was able to report a great change. "There are no cannibal ovens," he wrote, "no feasts, no human flesh, no desire for skulls. Tribes that could not formerly meet except to fight now meet as friends, and sit side by side in the same house, worshipping the true God. Men and women who, on the arrival of the mission, sought the missionaries' lives are only anxious now to do what they can to assist them—even to the washing of their feet." Chalmers died as he had lived—in the mission field. In 1901 he was massacred, with his little band of teachers, at Dopima. His body was cut up, mixed with sago, cooked and eaten by his murderers. In many respects, both in temperament and disposition, and also in the manner of his death, Chalmers resembled General Gordon, and it is interesting to find that Rolart Louis Stevenson, who met Chalmers in the Pacific, felt for him a kind of hero-worship and a greater admiration than he had for any man of modern times except Chinese Gordon.

* "James Chalmers: His Autobiography and Letters." By Richard Lovett. Crown 8vo., 511 pp. R.T.S. 7s. 6d. net. Illustrated.

LORD MILNER IN SOUTH AFRICA.*

THERE is a story in Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scotch Life and Character" which chronicles the remark of a half-witted natural, who, after attending a burial service and hearing the corpse committed to the grave in sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life, saw the grave covered in with a huge stone. He burst out with the remark: "If ye ettle him to rise again, ye're no his freend to pit so big a stane atop of him." That poor idiot's remark may be commended to Mr. Iwan-Müller. If he really wishes Lord Milner's reputation to rise from the sepulchre in which it is at present entombed, he was certainly not his friend to put so huge and dull a volume as this on the top of him. Like most readers, I suppose, I turned to the book in eager expectation to find a living picture of Lord Milner. Instead of this, three-fourths of the book is made up of a ponderous disquisition upon the history of South Africa. The real man nowhere appears; and even when the author deals with Lord Milner's policy in South Africa we have a great deal of chopped-up Blue Book, but singularly little of anything that could be described as a picture of Milner himself. As a piece of special pleading it is poor, although not lacking in audacity in parts.

THE CLOSED DOOR.†

THIS is a true and faithful account of an experiment, *in propria persona*, of the treatment accorded to pauper emigrants in New York harbour by the officials of the American democracy. Mr. Sherard undertook on behalf of the *Daily Express* to subject himself to the miseries of the steerage in a French emigrant steamer sailing for New York. He not only went steerage, but he professed to be penniless when he arrived at New York, in order to see what treatment was meted out to undesirable emigrants who were refused admittance into the great Republic. As the result Mr. Sherard nearly lost his life, and was prostrated for several months with neurasthenia, which threatened a general paralysis, from which he has now happily recovered, although he is still suffering somewhat from the consequences of his excursion.

In this book Mr. Sherard has recorded his experience. It is painful reading for those who love their fellow-men. Mr. Sherard wields a graphic pen, and his picture of the way in which the men, and, still worse, the women, are treated by the stewards on board a French emigrant ship is revolting in the extreme. Its main purpose, however, was to discover the way in which undesirable emigrants were treated when they arrived at New York. It is difficult to believe that the state of things which he described could be allowed to exist at the portals of a great and wealthy Republic. We know, however, too well what men dressed in a little brief authority are capable of doing to their fellow-men; but I feel sure that Mr. Sherard's exposure of the horrors of Ellis Island will be followed by a speedy reform. The food was insufficient, and that for the children appears to have been as bad as anything to be found in the Concentration Camps in South Africa.

No doubt these undesirables were not wanted in America, and Mr. Sherard makes no complaint about their exclusion from the Great Republic; but with hardly

any exception they were innocent of any intent to disobey the emigration laws. They had spent the last penny of their savings in purchasing a passage, only to find the door of hope slammed in their faces, and they were sent back to their native country in abject despair. Mr. Sherard rightly suggests that swindling emigrant agents who sell tickets to undesirable or penniless emigrants should be compelled to refund the passage-money. That is a matter which might very well be made the subject of international action, for the evil is confined to one country. What is of much more urgency is the unani- misation of the arrangements made at New York for the reception and accommodation of the emigrants who are not deemed worthy of an entrance into the United States.

Mr. Sherard, at the risk of his health and at the sacrifice of his comfort, has performed a service to humanity which should be gratefully recognised. It will be a foul and burning shame if, now that the facts have been brought to light, prompt reform does not follow.

THE EMPIRE OF BUSINESS.*

BY ITS EMPEROR.

THE collected essays of Andrew Carnegie have been published by Harper Brothers in a handsome volume illustrated with a portrait of the author. The essays were contributed by Mr. Carnegie from time to time to the American and English periodicals, to which have been added some addresses. Most of these were noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS when they appeared. There are some chapters, however, which have never before been published in this country.

The book opens, for instance, with a talk to young men on "The Road to Business Success." This was an address which Mr. Carnegie made to the students of the Curry Commercial College, Pittsburg, as far back as 1885. Mr. Carnegie is the very genius of incarnate common sense, and there is hardly a page in this book which does not bear the hall-mark of his cheery optimism. He is a famous gossipier, is Mr. Carnegie, whose writings are full of the charm of personal experience. He is of the same opinion as Mr. Rhodes as to the curse of inherited wealth. In his first chapter occurs the famous sentence: "I would almost as soon leave a young man a curse as burden him with the almighty dollar." "The vast majority of the sons of rich men are unable to resist the temptations to which wealth subjects them, and sink to unworthy lives." It is the poor young men whom he congratulates, who are born to that ancient and honourable degree which renders it necessary that they should devote themselves to hard work.

The chapters dealing with the Conduct of Life are those on "Thrift as a Duty," and "How to win Fortune," in which he maintains that it is the poor boys who are the successful men of to-day, and that college education is not necessary to business success. The chapter on business was a lecture delivered to Cornell University in 1896. The other chapters deal more particularly with the leading subjects which agitate the commercial and business world to-day. There is an admirable paper on "The A.B.C. of Money"; another upon what he calls "The Bugaboo of Trusts"; while the last chapters deal with such questions as the Tariff, the Manchester School, Anglo-American Trade Relations,

* "Lord Milner in South Africa." By E. B. Iwan-Müller. London, 1900: Heinemann. Price 15s. net.

† "The Closed Door." By Robert Sherard. London: Digby, Long and Co. Price 3s. 6d.

* "The Empire of Business." By Andrew Carnegie. London and New York, 1900: Harper and Brothers. 345 pp. Price 10s. 6d.

Iron and Steel at Home and Abroad, and the Cost of Living in Britain.

There is no better book to present to a young man entering life, and it is not surprising that it should have attained an immediate and widespread popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Out of this book there might be constructed a four-page leaflet of Common-sense Maxims by the Benjamin Franklin of to-day. Mr. Carnegie is of a more merry mood than was Franklin, and is a great believer in the old saying that a merry heart doeth good like a medicine. He says :—

It took me some time to learn, but I did learn, that the supremely great managers never do any work themselves worth speaking about. Their point is to make others work, while they think. I applied this lesson in after-life, so that business with me has never been a care. My young partners did the work, and I did the laughing; and I commend to all the thought that there is very little success where there is little laughter.



A Cartoon from the "Chicago Record-Herald."

MR. CARNEGIE: "Ah! here's room for twenty-two more libraries."

It is very curious that Mr. Carnegie, this inveterate optimist and laughing philosopher, should admire no one so much as Herbert Spencer as guide, philosopher and friend. But while the prophet is full of pessimism, his disciple, despite all his millions, is as merry-hearted as a schoolboy just turned loose in the playground.

SOME NEW BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

THE third annual volume, covering the year 1899, of the "Répertoire Bibliographique des Principales Revues Françaises," edited by M. D. Jordell, has now been published. It is divided into two parts—a subject-index and an author-index, and is published at the Librairie Nilsson, 7, Rue de Lille, Paris. Price 20fr.

We have also received Vols. VI. and VII. of the "Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur," each volume covering a half-year in 1900. Like the French index, this work is divided into two parts—subject-

index and author-index. The editor is Herr F. Dietrich, and the index is published at 11, Glockenstr., Leipzig. Price 18 mks. per volume.

Two additional indexes to sets of periodicals may be noted here—a general index to the contents of the *American Catholic Quarterly*, Vols. I.-XXV., 1876-1900; and a general index to the contents of the *Economic Journal*, Vols. I.-X., 1891-1900.

In the way of bibliographies devoted to special subjects, the three most important published during the year are devoted to Municipal Government, Geography and Psychology. The "Bibliography of Municipal Problems and City Conditions," compiled by Mr. Robert C. Brooks, is published under the auspices of the Reform Club Committee on City Affairs, 52, William Street, New York, and purports to be a complete bibliography of the subject down to the end of 1900.

The Bibliography of Geography for 1900, edited by M. Louis Raveneau, is issued in connection with the *Annales de Géographie*, and the present volume makes the tenth in the series of annual bibliographies of geography. It may be had at the Librairie Armand Colin, 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. Price 10fr.

An annual Bibliography of Psychology, compiled by Mr. Howard C. Warren and others, is issued as a supplement to the *Psychological Review*, the seventh and most recent volume covering the year 1900. It is published at 75 cents by The Macmillan Company, New York.

HANSARD FOR 1901.

FEW, if any, of the volumes issued from the press in the course of the year represent such a monument of patient, accurate, well-applied industry as the Hansard Index. The one hundredth volume, which is published by Messrs. Wyman and Sons from the indexing office of Miss Nancy Bailey, is a marvel of painstaking industry (16s. 1½d.). There are 782 pages of double-columned index, covering the whole

of the debates of the session. Without such an index, the eleven volumes which are filled with the oratory or loquacity of the Lords and Commons would be a mighty maze without a plan, a wilderness of verbosity, in which the student or politician would look in vain for the subjects or the speeches of which he was in quest. The general index is preceded by 241 pages, which contain the session returns, in which much matter of interest is to be found. For instance, last session only 40 general Acts were passed, but fewer than 281 local and private Acts. The House s 118 days, the average length of each sitting being 9 hot 5 minutes and 26 56-59ths seconds. Averaging t whole year round, the House sat about three-quarters an hour after midnight. 9,878 petitions were presente of which 159 were printed. The total number of s natures appended to these petitions was 1,616,669. L session there were 482 divisions, a greater number th those taken in any year since 1888.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Alexander, John. *The Conquest of the Air: the Romance of Aerial Navigation.* With a Preface by Sir Hiram S. Maxim. Illus. (Partridge) 1/6
 Cornish, C. J. *The Naturalist on the Thames.* Illus. (Sesley) 7/6
 Gurnersall, Mrs. J. T. *Cameos from Nature.* Illus. (Partridge) 5/0
 Hutton, Frederick Wollaston, F.R.S. *The Lesson of Evolution.* Duckworth net 2/0
 Laurie, H. *Scottish Philosophy in its National Development.* (MacLehose) net 6/0
 Leibfeldt, Dr. R.A. *A Text-book of Physics: with Sections on the Application of Physics to Physiology and Medicine.* (Arnold) 6/0
 Montgomery, Dr. George R. (Translated by). *Leibnitz: Discourse on Metaphysics, Correspondence with Arnauld, and Monadology.* (Kegan Paul) net 3/6
 Poore, Dr. G. V. *The Earth in Relation to the Preservation and Destruction of Contagion.* (Longmans) net 5/0
 Sidgwick, the late Henry. *Philosophy: its Scope and Relations.* (Macmillan) net 6/6

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- Amery, L. S. (Edited by). *The "Times" History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902.* Vol. II. (Sampson Low) 1/6
 Bateman, Charles T. *John Clifford, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., D.D. (New Century Leaders).* (Partridge) net 1/6
 Boulger, Demetrius C. *The History of Belgium. Part I.—César to Waterloo.* (Published by the author at 11, Edwards Square, Kensington.) Illus. 18/0
 Carmichael, Montgomery (Edited by). *The Life of John William Walpole, F.S.A.* (John Murray) net 6/0
 Chaplin, V. Knight. *Francis E. Clark: Founder of the Y.P.S.C.E.* (Melrose) net 1/0
 Dutt, Romesh, C.I.E. *The Economic History of British India . . . from the Rise of the British Power in 1757 to the Ascension of Queen Victoria in 1837.* (Kegan Paul) 2/6
 Greenwood, T. *Edward Edwards: Pioneer of Municipal Public Libraries.* (Scott, Greenwood) net 3/6
 Griffiths, Major Arthur. *Life of Napoleon.* Illus. (Treherne) net 10/6
 How, Frederick Douglas. *A Hero of Donegal: Dr. William Smith.* Illus. (Isbister) net 15/0
 Iwan-Müller, E. B. *Lord Milner and South Africa.* (Heinemann) net 12/0
 Kelly, Mrs. Tom. *From the Fleet in the Fifties: a History of the Crimean War.* Illus. (Hurst and Blackett) net 2/6
 Little, A. G., M.A., etc. *Medieval Wales, chiefly in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.* (Unwin) 7/6
 Lovett, Richard, M.A. *James Chalmers: His Autobiography and Letters.* Illus. (Religious Tract Society) net 3/6
 Manson, James A. *Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.* Illus. (Walter Scott) net 18/0
 Merriman, R. B. *Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell.* Two vols. (Frowde) net 10/0
 Muysden, Madame Van (Translated by). *A Foreign View of England in the Reigns of George I. and George II.: the Letters of Monsieur César de Saussure to his Family.* Illus. (John Murray) net 10/6
 Norman, F. M. (Commander R.N.). *"Martello Tower" in China and the Pacific in "H.M.S. Tribune," 1856-80.* Illus. (George Allen) net 21/0
 Norman, Gen. Sir Henry Wylie, and Mrs. Keith Young (Edited by). *Delhi—1857: the Siege, Assault and Capture, as given in the Diary and Correspondence of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B., Judge Advocate-General, Bengal.* Illus. (Chambers) net 2/6
 O'Brien, R. Barry. *A Hundred Years of Irish History.* (Introduction by John Redmond, M.P.) (Isbister) net 14/0
 Oman, C. *A History of the Peninsula War.* Vol. I. 1807-1809. (Frowde) net 7/6
 Prince and Princess of Wales, The. (Newnes) 2 vols. (Hutchinson) net 24/0
 Smythe, Lilian C. *The Guardian of Marie Antoinette.* Illus. (Partridge) net 1/6
 Street, M. Jennie. *F. B. Meyer: His Life and Work.* (New Century Leaders.) (Partridge) net 5/0
 Theal, G. M. *Progress of South Africa in the Century.* (Chambers) net 14/0
 Thomas, Calvin. *The Life and Works of Friedrich Schiller.* (George Bell) net 5/0
 Thomson, Mrs. Ada. *Memorials of Charles Dixon Kimber, Lieut. I.V.* (Nisbet) 7/6
 Traill, H. D., and Mann, J. S. (Edited by). *Social England: a Record of the Progress of the People . . . from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* Illus. Vol. II. (Cassell) net 14/0

- Watson, Thomas. *The Story of France from the Earliest Times to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte.* 2 vols. (Macmillan) net 21/0
 Wormeley, Katharine P. (Translated by). *The Life and Letters of Mme. Elizabeth de France.* (Heinemann) net 21/0

POETRY, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

- A Book of Romantic Ballads.* Illus. Caxton reprints net 3/0
 Adams, W. A. *Horæ Fugaces: Poems.* (George Newnes) net 3/6
 Aïdè, Hamilton. *We are Seven: Half-hours on the Stage, Grave and Gay.* (John Murray) net 4/0
 Askham, Richard. *Moods and Outdoor Verses.* (John Murray) net 3/6
 Author of "Collections and Recollections." *An Onlooker's Notebook.* (Smith, Elder) net 7/6
 Bevan, Edwyn Robert. *The Prometheus Bound of Æschylus, Rendered into English Verse.* (David Nutt) net 5/0
 Cushing, F. H. *Zuni Folk Tales.* (Putnam) net 15/0
 Guest, Lady Charlotte (Translated by). *The Mabington: Medieval Welsh Romances.* (David Nutt) net 2/6
 Henley, W. E. *Views and Reviews: Essays in Appreciation.* (David Nutt) net 5/0
 Hutchison, William G. (Selected and Translated by). *The Cynic's Breviary: Maxims and Anecdotes from Nicolas de Chamfort.* (Matthews) net 2/0
 Keary, C. F. *The Brothers: a Fairy Masque.* (Longmans) net 4/0
 Kircheisen, F. *Bibliography of Napoleon.* (Sampson Low) 5/6
 Mair, Charles. *Tecumseh: a Drama, and Canadian Poems.* (Sampson Low) net 6/6
 Oesterreicher, Baroness. *Fragments of Memory and Fancy, with Illustrations from Pen-and-Ink Sketches.* (Chapman and Hall) 6/0
 Phillimore, J. S. *Poems.* (Glasgow: MacLehose) net 4/6
 Reaney, late Rev. G. S. *Occasional Papers.* (S.P.C.K.) 2/0
 Spencer, Herbert. *Facts and Comments.* (Williams and Norgate) 6/0
 Webb, His Honour Judge. *The Mystery of William Shakespeare.* (Longmans) net 10/6

RELIGIOUS.

- An Apostolic Letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Catholic World: on the Evils of the Time and their Remedies.* (Burns and Oates) 2/6
 Brown, Rev. Archibald G. *"Thou Remainest," and Other Sermons.* (Stockwell) net 6/0
 Chase, Frederic Henry, D.D. *The Credibility of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1900-1901.* (Macmillan) 6/0
 Fairbairn, A.M., D.D. *The Philosophy of the Christian Religion.* (Hodder and Stoughton) 12/0
 Herford, Brooke, D.D. *The Small End of Great Problems.* (Longmans) net 6/0
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Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 12.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of June 10, 1902.

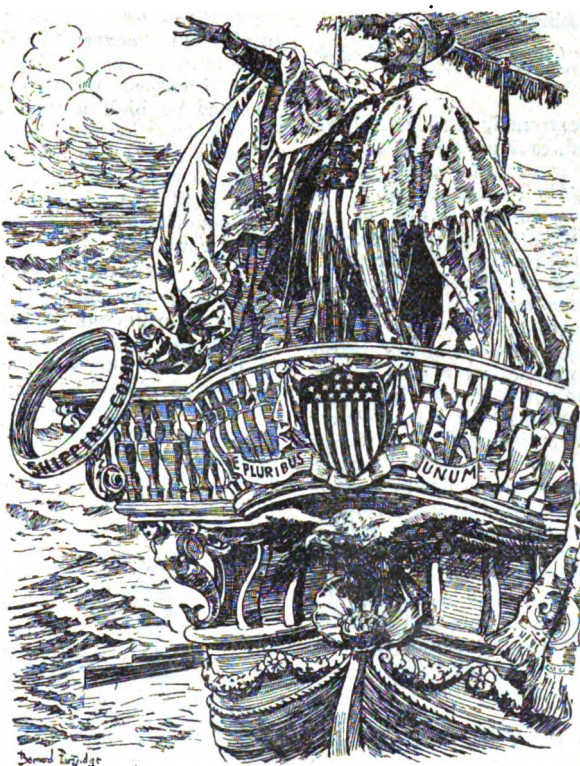
THE MORGANEERING OF THE ATLANTIC FERRY.

IT would really seem as if John Bull were beginning to wake up; but like most people when suddenly roused from a very profound slumber, his first ejaculations at the moment of waking are not particularly rational. Of this we have a striking instance in the commotion that has been raised about the purchase of the White Star and other Atlantic lines by the American combination represented by Mr. Pierpont Morgan. To read the excited comments of some newspapers, it would seem as if the purchase of these steamers were equivalent to the disappearance of the British flag from the seas. Questions have been asked in Parliament, Ministers have been adjured to take energetic measures against the Morganisation of our mercantile marine; and, in short, John Bull has uttered the same kind of incoherent ejaculations which we all indulge in when we are rudely roused from a sound sleep by an unexpected summons. There are, however, signs that the mood of indignant and irrational surprise is passing, and that the British public is beginning to realise somewhat of the absurdity of its momentary panic. For my part, I am utterly unable to perceive why the purchase of second-hand ships by American capitalists should be regarded as a deadly blow to British enterprise, when the very men who are making the hubbub would compass heaven and earth to secure for British shipyards American orders for building a grand new fleet.

Suppose that Mr. Pierpont Morgan, with ten millions sterling in his pocket, had announced that he was going to place orders for the building of first-class liners. We all know what would happen. German and British shipbuilders would compete eagerly for the privilege of executing his orders, and if he decided to place his orders

with the British builders, a pæan of praise and exultation would have gone up from all our newspapers. They would have declared that the placing of such gigantic orders with British shipbuilders was the most magnificent tribute to the pre-eminence of British industry. They would have crowed and strutted in all their newspapers over this conclusive tribute to our pre-eminence in this department, and everyone would have felt that we could breathe freely once more, as we were still at the top of the walk. But because Mr. Pierpont Morgan preferred to buy second-hand ships instead of ordering new ones, we quake in a panic. Why this should be is a mystery. The absurdity is so great that in another month we shall probably find that the panic is past, and it will not be surprising if by the end of the year we discover that Mr. Morgan has been one of our best friends.

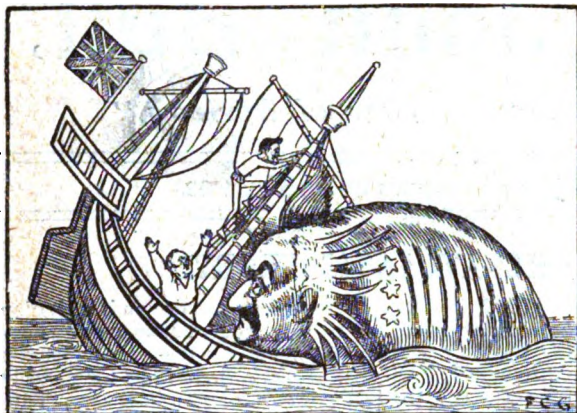
The *Times* Vienna correspondent has pointed out that the Germans, with their usual astuteness, have been prompt to seize this momentary fit of unreason on the part of the British public in order to excite ill-feeling between the English-speaking nations, and many foolish persons in this country have done their best to aid the Germans in the mischievous effort. As a matter of fact, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose from the Morganisation of the Atlantic Ferry. As the Americans supply much the most of the freight and by far the most of the passengers, it is reasonable and natural that they should wish to own the ships. If, instead of persisting in their protective policy, they had allowed the free registration of foreign built ships under the American flag, they would long since have had Atlantic liners of their own; and as we have been perpetually objurgating them because of their persistence



A Morganatic Marriage.

The Latest American Do(d)ge weds the Atlantic with a ring.

(Reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew from "Punch," April 30th.)



Westminster Gazette.]

Morganeering.Trustacean attacking a ship. (Facsimile from the work of Olans Morganus Magnus: *De Gentibus Steamshipol.nabus*, 1902.)

in this protective policy, it is extremely foolish to shriek with fear when, by a side wind, they have succeeded in acquiring control of Atlantic liners without placing them on the American register under the American flag.

The movement towards the Americanisation of the Atlantic Ferry compels even the most sluggish amongst us to recognise the fact that the process of Americanisation is going on steadily, and that nothing that we can do will prevent it. The wealth, the enterprise, the energy of the Americans are forces against which it is in vain for us to contend. We shall indeed be much better advised if, instead of regarding them as hostile forces, we make the best of the situation and enter into the closest possible partnership with the young and rising Power beyond the Atlantic. The Americanisation of Great Britain will follow in due time; the reunion of the English-speaking race will be brought about on business principles, and some time in the future Mr. Pierpont Morgan, or his successor, will have to negotiate a much greater combine than any which has yet startled the world. As the White Star shareholders and Messrs. Ogden and others have found it to their interest to be merged in the American combine, so the British Empire will discover that its solid interests point not to a hopeless effort to rival the United States, but to entering the combine.

PROFITS AND LOSS OF THE DEAL.

THE *Monthly Review*, in an article on "Profit and Loss on the Atlantic Deal," takes rather a serious view of the effect of the Americanisation of the Atlantic shipping. At the same time he points out that the fundamental facts which govern the situation were such as to render such a change inevitable sooner or later. Four-fifths of the freight, three-quarters of the first-class passenger fares, and more than one-half of the emigrant money which British shipowners have been earning has come out of American pockets, and the whole of this gigantic business was the product of American soil. It was gathered and transported cheaply to the coast by American enterprise, and yet for years Great Britain has been enjoying the whole of what was thus comfortably put into her pockets. It was inevitable that the moment would come when America would demand her share. The

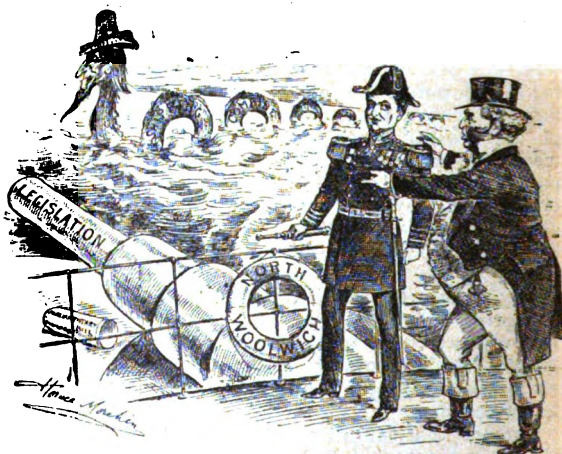
British shipowners had no option but to accept the terms which were offered, and so it is that the White Star and her sister enterprises have passed out of English control. They remain under the British flag, but only because under American Navigation Laws they cannot get an American register.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE DEAL.

At the same time the *Monthly Review* points out that against this drawback we gain enormously by surrendering the Atlantic food supply to America. By the sacrifice of what is really a very small portion of our maritime commerce we place our most vulnerable point under American protection. It is true that we are losing a small part of our offensive force, but by parting with it we are committing America to something like a defensive alliance. Is it after all a partnership that America is beginning to form, a partnership from which she will be unable or unwilling to escape? At the end of the eighteenth century, when America was still bitterly hostile to England and still warmly attached to France, war broke out between England and France. America continued to supply England with corn. A diplomatic quarrel ensued between America and France which reached so high a pitch that America was prevented from openly joining England in the war by France withdrawing her claims. To protect her great trade she was ready to fight her best friend by the side of her worst enemy. That trade was vital to her then, and under the new conditions it will be more than ever an essential part of her existence.

RE-ENACT THE NAVIGATION LAWS!

But while the economic conditions determine that the true equilibrium can only be obtained when the bulk of the trade is in American hands, over nearly all the rest of the world the same conditions determine that the equilibrium should be found in British predominance. If there is any intention on the part of the Americans to spread the dominion of the great syndicate over wider seas, it is necessary to our commercial position that we should take action on the first sign of such an intention. A simple re-enactment of the old Navigation Laws which prohibited the vessels of foreign countries carry-



Moonshine.]

[May 10.

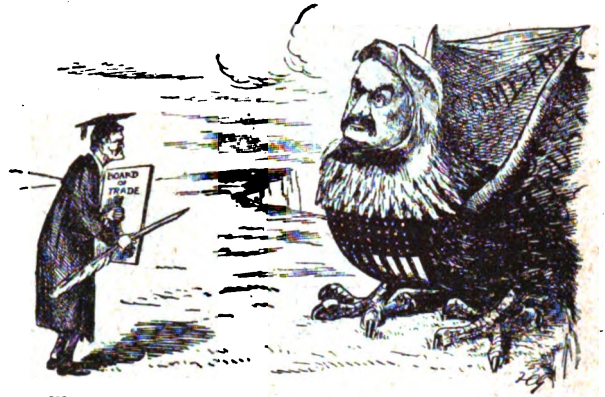
Better Killed than Scotched.

J. B. (to Lord C. B.): "I don't like the look of that serpent, Charlie; you might have a shot at him as well."

ing into British ports anything but their own national products must infallibly choke out foreign competition. Without the trade between British ports, no shipping enterprise could thrive anywhere but in the North Atlantic or North Pacific, and even there by means of Canada we hold the interior lines. By an Imperial Navigation Law we should have at our call a force which we could mobilise by a stroke of the pen. In return for the monopoly which the State ensured to the shipowners, the shipowners would have to take the State into partnership on the lines on which the guaranteed railways of India are in partnership with the Indian Government. The great lines would be subsidised, and in return for this would have to fulfil certain naval, military and postal duties, and to submit to the control of a Government director. Probably a mere preferential treatment of British ships in the matter of port duties would bring our pushing rivals to reason. The question is one which the editor thinks could profitably be discussed at the approaching assembly of Colonial statesmen.

THE ALARMIST VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

"CALCHAS" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article entitled "The Ocean Trust and National Policy," which takes a gloomy view of the situation. He maintains that the loss of one-fifteenth of our steam tonnage, and that the best of it, is a serious matter, so serious that it threatens our maritime predominance and the maintenance of our Empire. He does not think that the combination was inevitable. He thinks that it could have been resisted, and ought to have been resisted. The real origin of the whole strategical scheme was the Steel Trust, and the shipping lines and the Ocean Syndicate are only the tentacles of that great octopus. "Calchas" quotes Mr. Schwab's statement to an interviewer from the *Koelnische Zeitung* to prove that the Steel Trust intends to cut off the entire export of



[Westminster Gazette.]

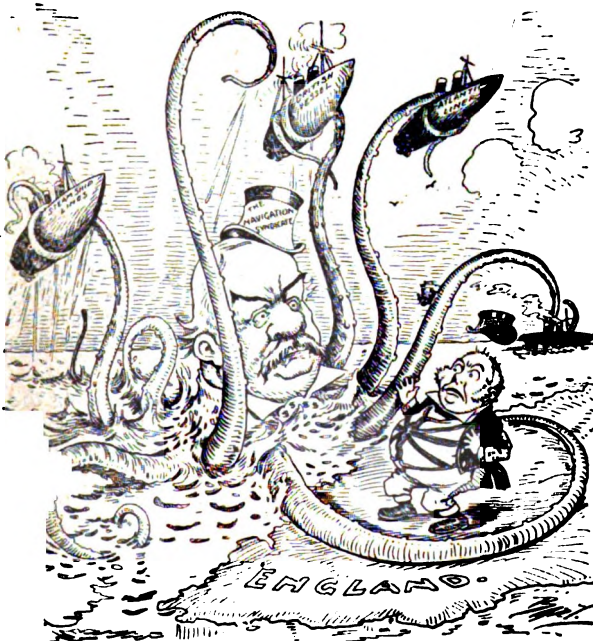
St. Gerald and the Dragon.

ST. GERALD (BALFOUR): "Go away, or I shall take strong measures; I might hurt you very much."

British and German iron industries in the lean years, when we shall realise what American competition means as we have never done before. The Syndicate is not meant to be confined to the North Atlantic. The Steel Trust looks to the Australian and South African markets. The acquisition of the White Star Line provides Mr. Morgan with an Australian and South African service. What we are discussing is not the insertion of the thin end of the wedge, but a blow driving up to the middle a wedge already inserted. If the nation remains passive, in ten years' time the finest passenger steamers and the largest freight fleets in the Atlantic will fly the American flag. The Belfast Building Agreement is simply meant to make as difficult as possible any effort on the part of English capitalists to fight the trusts. They must, however, be fought, and the hope of "Calchas" is that the Syndicate may break down from over-capitalisation. The German lines with a tonnage of over a million have only a capital of 14 millions sterling, while Mr. Morgan capitalises his Syndicate at 34 millions sterling for a tonnage of only 648,000 tons. To some it appears as if Mr. Morgan had bought at a price infinitely beyond its value a mass of tonnage which in ten years will be obsolete. But "Calchas" is not disposed to rely upon these councils of optimism. He thinks that Mr. Morgan is only at the beginning of his conquests.

HOW TO FIGHT THE TRUSTS.

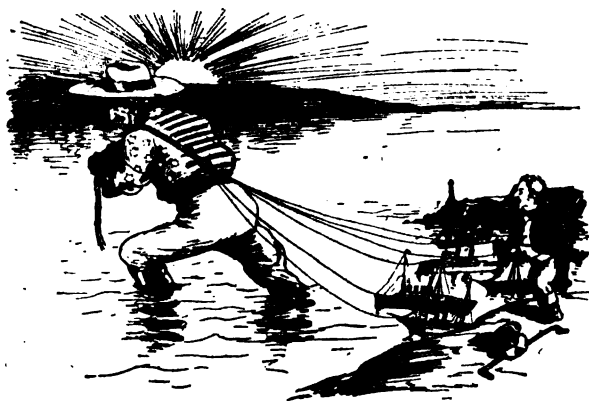
His advice is that we should fight the Trusts and that the British State should take the field against the American Trust. The German Emperor has shown us what may be done by way of prevention. "Calchas" suggests that something may well be done by way of cure. First, he would amend the law of merchant shipping so as to secure complete equality of competitive conditions between British and foreign vessels. The anomaly of the lighting dues should be abolished, and foreign vessels be compelled to submit to the same load-line regulations as those enforced on British vessels. Secondly, he would deepen our docks and harbours. Thirdly, he would grant subsidies to our shipowners, and begin by counterpoising the grant of £280,000 per annum, which has enabled German shipping to gain the ascendancy in the Far East. Fourthly, he would give an Imperial guarantee to a new Imperial steamship line running from Queenstown to Halifax in less than five days. As the nucleus of a



[nat.]

John Bull "Seein' Things."

[Minneapolis.]



[Bon Accord.]

The Modern Gulliver.

[Aberdeen.]

UNCLE SAM: "Good morning, John. I'll call for your tight little island to-morrow!"

counter-combine the Cunard and Allan lines are indispensable. If nothing but subsidies will keep them out of Mr. Morgan's hands we must subsidise at once. Fifthly, he would re-enact the Navigation Laws in a modified form as the only remedy which would be absolutely and instantly effective. If we levied discriminating duties upon all imports brought in foreign bottoms an attempt of the United States to retaliate would be commercial suicide.

"Calchas" reminds us that Adam Smith regarded the Navigation Laws as perhaps the wisest of all the commercial regulations of England. Their revival would smash the whole theory and process of Morganeering at a single blow. The Navigation Laws would make British ships what they would be in universal Free Trade conditions, the cheapest medium of exchange. There is no greater political ideal in the world than that of Anglo-American friendship, but we shall promote it far better by healthy proof of our own vigour and resources than by a spirit of maudlin resignation.

In the *New Liberal Review* the writer of the serial articles on "The Present State of our Navy" deals with the Shipping Trust. He is very severe on Mr. Pirrie for going with the Trust. His argument is that we must fight the Trust by founding a line of steamers which will be free from the influence of the American railways. Halifax should be the port on the American side of the Atlantic. It is 840 miles nearer to Liverpool than is New York, and in time of steaming this would save a day and a half. A 25-knot steamer would cover the distance in four days, and the great central city of the States, Minneapolis, could be reached at the end of six days. Such a line of steamers would have a good influence on Canada. Six steamers would be required, costing about six millions sterling. The writer proposes that the Admiralty should pay a subsidy of £70,000 a year to each steamer. Canada has already offered a subsidy of £100,000 for such a line.

Mr. Kenric Murray, writing in the *New Liberal Review* on the Combine, deprecates pessimism. If the Trust should raise freights too high, the tramp steamers will compete with them, and tramps are too numerous and too small to render a combination among themselves possible. Mr. Murray expresses himself as against heroic remedies. In the same section of the *New Liberal*

Review Mr. Robert Donald takes an optimistic view, arguing that all we need is to put on pressure and call out our reserves.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle discusses in the *National Review* "The Outlook for our Mercantile Marine." He pronounces our mercantile marine, despite its enormous extension, "an overgrown giant, unsound in every limb." The proportion of foreigners and Lascars to every 100 British persons employed has sprung from 9·3 in 1860 to 41·78 in 1900. In many cases the only British thing about a ship is the British ensign, and consequently transfer to another flag is easy. The Admiral then compares the Government subsidies given to Australian lines, which work out at 2s. 7d. per nautical rule to the P. and O., 6s. 8d. to the Nord-Deutscher-Lloyd, and 8s. 4d. to the Messageries. The Admiral believes in the policy of subsidies and the value of the subsidised vessels as cruisers in time of war. He feels very strongly the lack of patriotism shown by British shareholders in the recent "deal." He urges the political bias of the transaction by reporting that American financiers have made offers to some of the chief firms who build for our Navy. He proposes that a short Bill be passed prohibiting the transfer of subsidised liners to a foreign Power without Admiralty permission; that a fast line of heavily subsidised steamers be run between Britain and Canada to cover the sea voyage in four days, so as to compete with the New York lines; and that the Companies Act be made inapplicable to shipping and only British shareholders allowed to have voice in the management. The Admiral is a staunch advocate also of a preferential tariff for the Empire.

CAN BRITAIN KEEP THE SECOND PLACE?

It is a melancholy reflection on the condition to which we are reduced by our sluggishness in matters which concern the well-being of our own people and our reckless readiness to embark on foreign adventures, that it is no longer a question as to whether we can keep the first place. We are now discussing whether it is possible to keep the second. The writer signing himself "Calchas" in the *Fortnightly Review*, discussing the net result of our position in international competition for markets, makes the following melancholy observations:—

With regard to manufacturing productions and general export trade, therefore, it has been clear for some time that it will require a more strenuous spirit than we have yet shown, a better educational system than we have yet attempted to create, a more concentrated organisation of private enterprise and capital than we have yet possessed, and a more vigorous and definite action of the State than we have yet seen, to ensure for so long as twenty years *our retention of the second place in machine industry and export trade.*

The Germans, he says, by their success in building the best steamships for the Atlantic Ferry have gained enormously in prestige, and it is not only in the Atlantic that they are beating us:—

They have attracted a larger and larger proportion of the best class of Atlantic passenger traffic. Not only so. The German steamers have secured the same ascendancy in the preference of travellers between this country and the Far East and even between England and Australia. "The steamers of the North German Lloyd," remarked the British Consul-General at Yokohama in his report for 1900, "have undoubtedly become favourites with the travelling public, to the almost entire exclusion—one regrets to say—of the P. and O. service."

WAKING UP AND LOOKING ABOUT.

I.—MR. MOSELEY'S AMERICAN COMMISSION.

IN previous numbers of this Supplement we noted with satisfaction and delight that Mr. Alfred Moseley, C.M.G., had announced his determination to send out a Commission to the United States in order that representative men might make a rapid inspection of all that is best worth seeing in the United States of America. Mr. Moseley last month returned from the United States, where, in conjunction with President Butler, of Columbia University, he had arranged a provisional itinerary for the Commission which is to devote itself to the study of American methods of education in relation to commercial and industrial efficiency. The Commissioners will certainly have their work cut out for them. They will not stay more than three days in any place. The possibility that there may be an autumn session renders it doubtful when they will start, but as at present arranged it is hoped that they may be able to leave this country in September. According to the programme drawn up by President Butler, the Commissioners will spend the first three days after their arrival in New York in seeing the city and visiting various educational institutions :—

Among those suggested are the Columbia University, typical high schools and elementary schools, typical manual training classes and schools, the ethical culture schools, Auchmuty trade schools, the Educational Alliance, the University Settlement Society, and the Normal College. Not all of these, however, would be visited at once, but some would be left until the party return to New York on their way home. The next place to be seen is New Haven, Conn., where Yale University will be inspected, together with typical hardware manufacturing establishments, and the commission will then proceed to Boston. Here a day will be spent at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the High and Normal School for Girls, typical elementary schools, and, if possible, the private fitting school at Groton. The party will then leave by the Maryland steamer route for Philadelphia. Here visits will be paid to such places as the University, the Drexel Institute, the Manual Training Schools, the Commercial Museum, the Girls' Normal School, and the Baldwin locomotive works, together with other industrial establishments, including, if possible, the shipbuilding works. From Philadelphia the commission will go to Washington, stopping on the way at Baltimore, where the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital will be seen. At Washington various objects of interest will be visited, including, besides the White House and Capitol, the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; if time permits, excursions may also be made to Arlington and Mount Vernon. The party will next travel westwards by the Pennsylvania Railroad through the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg, where the Carnegie Museum and various huge industrial establishments are to be visited. Chicago is the next place on the list, and there many things are to be seen, such as the University, with the School of Education and Professor Dewey's University School, the Armour and Lewis Institutes, typical manual training schools, high and elementary schools, the stock yards, etc. The next train will be taken by the Michigan Central Railroad to Niagara Falls, the internal commerce of the Detroit River is noted on the way at Detroit. A day will be spent seeing falls and the gorge, and the party will then leave by the Erie Railroad for Ithaca, N.Y., where Cornell University will be visited. Passing a night at Syracuse, they will on by the New York Central Railroad to Schenectady, where the General Electric Company's works may be viewed, to Albany. The State Capitol at the latter place having been inspected, they will proceed by rail down the Hudson Valley to New York, and conclude by visiting institutions and establishments which had to be omitted on their first visit.

II.—MR. LOCKIE'S SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

MR. JOHN LOCKIE, the promoter of the National Industrial Association, has guaranteed the expenses of a deputation of three experts who are to be despatched to South Africa for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the openings and facilities for British trade in South Africa. Mr. Morgan, the editor of the *Engineering Times*, the honorary organiser of the South African Trade Committee, will be the expert for engineering trades. Mr. T. Nichol Jenkin, the secretary, will represent miscellaneous trades. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will select a representative who will pay special attention to the department of textiles and soft



North American.]

[Ph.adelphia.]

J. B. : "What's the bloomin' Hemptire comin' to?"

goods. Arrangements have been made with the Colonial Office to enable the deputation to pass through the military lines of Cape Colony, Natal, the Free State and the South African Republic without any delay. Chambers of Commerce and other bodies are desired to communicate to the secretary of the Committee, at 124, Palace Chambers, Westminster, as early as possible particulars of the kind of information they are in need of respecting the South African trade.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE BEEF TRUST.

IT has been lately the fashion among American economists to profess that the Trust is a great engine for cheapening production and at the same time for improving the quality of the goods supplied. It may be so in some instances, but the experience of the Americans this spring has afforded a very vivid object-lesson as to the possibility that it may be used in exactly the opposite way. The supply of beef in the United States is centralised in the hands of the Beef Trust, composed of great wholesale butchers, or, as they call them in America, packers, with their headquarters in Chicago. Half-a-dozen great firms practically control the supply of beef, pork, and mutton to the American people. As the *Times* correspondent at Washington says, they control the cattle and meat trade from the birth of the beast until he becomes beef steak. From the cattle ranch on the Californian coast to the richest or humblest dinner-table at New York, and over the three thousand miles that lie between, the rule of these Chicago packers is supreme. Ranch owners, cattle-breeders, cowboys, and shippers, commission agents, butchers, retail dealers, and, last of all, eaters of meat, are all dependent upon these few rich men—provided they combine.

Last April they did combine, and put up the prices of meat through the Union, with the result that there have been meat riots in New York, and widespread, deep dissatisfaction in all parts of the country. So strong was this feeling that President Roosevelt was moved to order the Attorney-General to investigate the Beef Trust, and to ascertain whether any legal remedy can be found to bring the lords of butchers' meat to their senses. It is possible that the resources of American law are not yet exhausted. The packers feed their stock very largely upon public lands, for which they pay nothing. Millions of acres are at the present moment fed over by the cattle of the Beef Trust without paying one cent to the public Treasury. It is, of course, an open question whether, if the public Treasury were to insist on rent for the right of pasturage, they would not raise the price of meat still further. But it is thought that the threat of imposing

such charge for pasturage might induce the Beef Trust to lower its prices. The American people maintain that, while the packers put up the price of meat for the American consumer, they continue to sell at much lower prices to Great Britain. The feeling of irritation is so widespread that there is even a demand for the repeal of the protective tariff which practically shuts out foreign cattle and meat from the American market. The ramifications of the Beef Trust are widespread. It is related, by sympathy if by no firmer ties, to all the other Trusts, and hence the struggle between the American people, headed by the President, and the great Combines, of which the Beef Trust is the typical champion, is being watched with intense interest far beyond the confines of the United States.

MR. YERKES ON THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

MR. YERKES, the American who is revolutionising the underground transit of London, has been interviewed by Mr. Raymond Blathwayt on the difference between British and American workmen. The interview was published in the *Daily Express* of May 12th. Mr. Yerkes stated, in popular phraseology, the conviction which finds very general expression from those who are in a position to contrast the methods of labour in the United Kingdom and the United States. The following passages will be read with interest. Said Mr. Yerkes:—

"I sympathise very much with the British working man, but still I can't help thinking he stands in his own light. I don't believe in his idea that all men must be placed on an even keel, and that no premium should be placed on brains, ingenuity, and industry, which your trade unions are deliberately trying to shut out; on the contrary, I believe there ought to be encouragement for every man to make a man of himself, and when I say that I mean an important man. In America we see so many cases where a man, starting from a very low degree, by his industry, perseverance, and the fact that he has a well-balanced brain has climbed to a very high estate.

"And look here, we have nothing of that beer-can business, even when he's through with his day's work; except in exceptional cases, the American working man has no use for the public-house. I don't want to crack my own country up too much. But there is a genius and an enthusiasm for work which I miss here. Perhaps it is our climate.

"But, then, your working men are not all to blame. Their homes are not so good as working men's homes in America, and they don't have the same facilities for rearing a family that ours have. They are confined to too small a space in London.

"A man is not content with merely getting through with it and drawing his wages. And if his firm can create something that no other firm can create the workmen are as much interested in it as the head of the firm himself.

"In a certain company here I found, on looking over the list of employees, that all through they had at least three men doing two men's work, and frequently two doing the work of one. Much better to increase the wages and cut down the number of clerks."

THE time of holidays is drawing near. We have just received the programme of the Co-operative Holiday Association, with its tempting offers of holidays in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Wye Valley, Isle of Man, many other quiet and picturesque holiday haunts. Association has opened another new guest-house Hayfield, in the Peak district, as well as a new one in Switzerland. With well organised excursions, delightful guest-houses, and enthusiastic naturalists as leaders, C.H.A. offers one of the brightest, cheapest holidays know. Full particulars can be had by sending stamped addressed envelope to the Secretary, Park Hall, Hay Stockport.



Journal.]

[New York.

UNCLE SAM (to Beef Trust): "Why can't you sell to me as cheaply as to this fellow here?"

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CONFLICT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In the *Young Man* for June Mr. Kenric B. Murray, Secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce, expounds his views on the Coming Commercial Conflict. He lays the whole stress on education:—

"Supremacy in the commercial world," said Mr. Murray, "is really a matter of education and training, and little else. The young Englishman can compare with the German or the American or anyone else in the matter of brains and capacity, but the proper training has been lamentably deficient. We are three or four generations behind Germany in our education, and two or three behind France. The schools at which our future business men receive their training have, almost in all cases, a set curriculum which is dictated by the Oxford and Cambridge examinations—necessary enough as a first preparation for a University career, but quite inadequate to fit a lad properly for business life. . . . Boys enter business early in life—I suppose it is the custom to begin at about fifteen or sixteen years of age—and their few years of schooling should emphasise more strongly than they do the subjects which are of service in a commercial career. They would begin the serious work of life more fitted to excel."

THE VALUE OF CONSCRIPTION.

"Then I consider that conscription has contributed in no small degree to Germany's commercial success. The physical training has improved the health and the staying powers of the young German, and the discipline learned in his military training has remained with him when he has returned to the factory and the office. These two things—an ability for hard and unflagging work, and a highly developed sense of discipline—are of great importance in the proper management of a large number of workers."

"Would you, then, favour the introduction of conscription into this country?" I asked.

"I am inclined to think that it will come some day," was Mr. Murray's reply. . . . "Conscription, I have no doubt, would fit our young men more adequately for their business life, for good health and discipline are necessities of a successful commercial career; and if, for considerations of national safety, conscription were found to be necessary, I can imagine that it would have more good than harmful effect on the life of the community."

THE RESULT OF PEACE.

But it is not America and not Germany which require us to amend our ways. It is the *Zeitgeist* in general:—

"What we require," Mr. Murray said, in reply to another question, "is a greater all-round efficiency in commercial life and an adaptiveness to changing conditions and demands. We have a wider competition to meet than that from Germany and America, for every day the field of production is becoming larger. The peaceful population in the world is greater than ever it was, and where peace reigns trade prospers. The newly civilised peoples are becoming industrial peoples; and whilst new markets are opened wherever civilisation goes, markets are closing in the countries where civilisation has long been at work. People there have learnt to produce for themselves the things with which we and other countries supplied them."

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE GIRL CLERK.

Mr. Murray is concerned about the City young man, who has little ambition beyond indulgence in a certain narrow round of pleasure. But he has high praise for the lady clerk:—

I see no reason at all why girls should not be employed in office work, and indeed their usefulness is being more and more recognised by employers. Newly-built suites of offices in the City now provide separate staircases and other accommodation for lady clerks, an indication that the woman worker in this field is accepted now as a permanency. The natural neatness, industry, and methodical habits of woman make her specially fitted for office work. She is found to be more punctual and

diligent than the man clerk; she is not given to running out for a quarter of an hour in the afternoon to get a paper, or going off ten minutes before closing time to wash her hands so as to leave the premises not a second after the striking of the hour. I certainly think that as a rule a girl clerk gives a better day's work than a man.

THE LIMITS OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Walter F. Ford maintains that there is no cause for alarm over the American invasion. The condition of the money market in New York affords strong evidence that the Americans, in attempting to acquire credit abroad, have already rather overspread the limits of their powers. That they have sought investments in this country is natural. The war has helped the American invasion in two ways. It has had a damaging effect upon our own industries, and has consequently diminished competition in international markets, thus rendering it easy for the Americans to increase their exports, and it has caused British taxpayers to be more ready to sell their investments than they would otherwise have been.

Contrary to almost universal expectation American exports for the nine months ending in March last show a decrease of no less than 27½ million pounds. Unless this state of things improves Americans will find themselves confronted by the necessity of selling their own securities in order to find the means of discharging their liabilities. But for the Americans to become sellers in the Stock Exchange instead of buyers would result in "an immediate fall." When, as at the present time, there are heavy floating liabilities outstanding against the United States, there is no doubt that Americans have been making greater purchases in Europe than their prosperity justifies. If the monetary difficulty in New York becomes so serious as to necessitate the export of large consignments of bullion the end of the American invasion will appear clearly on the financial horizon. Whenever the next step is reached, that of selling American securities freely on the London Stock Exchange, the present invasion will have become a thing of the past, nor will there be any danger of its being restarted until surplus exports from the United States once more render money cheap in New York.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE AMERICAN POSITION.

Every mitigation of the drain upon our resources, caused directly or indirectly by the war in South Africa, will strengthen the hands of British manufacturers and traders, and will render them not only better able to cope with foreign rivals at home, but also more effective competitors in other markets. Mr. Ford quotes some remarkable figures from "The American Free Trade Almanack," which would seem to prove that the Americans have, in 1901, sold goods to the foreigner at lower prices than were charged to the American consumer, after freight had been paid for their conveyance across the Atlantic. Steel rails, for instance, which averaged 29 dollars a ton in the United States, were sold in certain instances abroad at from 17 dollars to 18 dollars. Lead, which averaged 4·3 cents a pound in the United States, was sold abroad at 2½ cents to 3 cents. Leather was sold at from 5 to 10 per cent. less than in the United States, and copper, which averaged 16·4 cents per ton in the United States, was sold abroad at 15 cents. This fact is not duly taken into account in compiling the value of exports, for their value is based upon the American prices current in the United States, so there is therefore reason to suppose that the American exports are much less than is indicated in the returns.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

IN the last number of the REVIEW I referred briefly to the Agricultural Organisation Society. It may interest some of my readers in agricultural districts to know that the secretary of this Society is Mr. J. Newton Harris, and his address is Dacre Street, Westminster.

Mr. Harris states that all over the country there seems to be quite a revival among farmers. Everywhere they are calling out for co-operation, and at the present time the Society could employ twenty organisers in establishing co-operative societies of one kind and another. Mr. Harris is an Irishman, and an analytical chemist, who has had practical experience of manufacturing butter in Scandinavia, and was much impressed with the difficulties under which Scandinavian farmers are

the County Council. Mr. Harris is deeply impressed with the danger which threatens British agriculture. Canada alone, he says, in a few years will be able to supply most of our food requirements. Unless British farmers recognise the seriousness of their position it will go very badly with them in the future.

"BRITAIN'S NEXT CAMPAIGN!"

I AM delighted to know that there is every prospect of a vigorous and energetic propaganda being set on foot this autumn for the purpose of bringing together all those who desire to see an improvement in the condition of the masses of our people. Miss Sutter's book, "Cities and Citizens" (Horace Marshall and Son, 6s.) sounded the keynote of a movement which I hope will spread through the length and breadth of the land.

All the expenses of this movement have been guaranteed by friends who desire to remain anonymous. The object of this campaign will be to widen and deepen popular interest in the condition of life and labour among the working-classes. It is not intended so much to instruct those who are already engaged in facing the problems involved as to attract and enlist the support of those till now indifferent on behalf of remedial measures, both public and private.

The meetings which will be held and the lectures which will be delivered will be in the interest of no party, sectarian or private interest. In an early number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS I hope to give more details. Meantime, I ask any of my readers in sympathy with any and every effort to arouse public attention to the condition of the people question to communicate with me, and I will forward their letters to the organisers of this movement.

WRITING in *Harmsworth's Magazine* for May on Hunting Animals, Mr. T. C. Bridges says that one animal at least uses stones to kill its prey. The polar bear in summer will watch for a walrus incautiously basking on the ice, roll a stone to the edge of a cliff, and with unerring judgment of distance, drop it on the walrus's head. Marie A. Belloc, discussing whether we can dress without Paris, decides that we cannot, if we study economy and good taste. A limited dress allowance, she says, goes farther in Paris than in London, and our neighbours are more accommodating. Another article is devoted to Mr. E. J. Reed, of *Punch*, and his work.

THE *Leisure Hour* for June contains, besides several Coronation articles, a topographical article on Westminster, and another on the Lions of the arms of England used since Henry I.'s time. An active journalist's "Life on the London Press" is interesting, but hardly quotable. Dr. Oldfield's account of "An Indian Jail" and the method of treating the prisoners, who are only fed twice a day, with no meat, and yet improve greatly in condition, is perhaps the most interesting paper. The Archdeacon of London writes a flamboyant article on the Patriotism of Shakespeare (1) long quotations from the historical plays, in which (2) compares the "patriotic ardour" of the past two (3) to "the youth of England on fire" under Henry (4) the same monarch addressing his troops before Harf (5) gives the spirit of "the immortal marches to the (6) of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking; the descrip (7) of his return from France" is almost a prophecy (8) London's welcome to the C.I.V.'s, and so forth. (9) presume the Archdeacon has not read "The Times His (10) of the War," Vol. II.



Life. [New York.]
The Bean Stalk Story up to Date.

Now, this hen laid golden eggs; so when the giant and his wife were asleep, Sam seized the treasure and climbed down with it, saying, at the same time, "Another climb and I'll have the naval supremacy."

able to compete successfully with the much-better-placed British farmer. He mentions, among other things, that every autumn in this northern land all the potato stalks are collected and dried, and used as a reserve stock of food in the early spring. They also feed their stock upon dried birch leaves.

Twenty-five years ago the English farmer was the teacher of the world. To-day he has been outstripped by his rivals. At the present moment Denmark has over 3,000 Agricultural Co-operative Societies, Ireland 470, while England has only 39. The districts in England which show the most vitality in the co-operative movement are Worcester, Hereford, and Yorkshire. A party of Welsh agriculturists, under the auspices of the Cardigan County Council, are about to visit Ireland for the object of studying the co-operative movement there. The party will consist of six landowners and six farmers, and a sum of £60 has been voted for their expenses by

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine.—STREET AND SMITH, NEW YORK. 10 cts. May.
 Amalie Küssner Coudert, Miniaturist. Illus. F. S. Arnett.
 Are Americans Economical? H. Haggood.
 Elihu Root. Illus. L. A. Coolidge.
 The Busy Bee. H. Sutherland.

Anglo-American.—BIRKBECK BANK CHAMBERS. 25 cts. May.
 The Canadian Society of New York. Illus. H. C. Hunter.
 The Economic Aspect of Combines. Contd. E. E. Gallender.
 Some American Pilgrims at Shakespeare's Shrine. Illus. H. S. Ward.
 Matters Japanese: by C. Crowther; Interview: W. R. Bradshaw.
 Dalny; Russia's Metropolis in the Far East. Illus. E. Maxey.
 The Danish West Indies. With Maps. A. C. Farrell.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. June.
 The Fortunes of Cyrene. W. B. Wallace.
 Breadsall Manor-House. Illus. G. Bailey.
 The Legend of the Coronation Stone. Rev. R. Bruce.
 Minster Church, Kent. Illus. Concl'd. Dom H. Philibert Feasey.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.
 The Art of City-Making. Illus. M. Schuyler.
 Rich Men and Their Homes. H. Croly.
 House of Henry W. Poor; Illustrations.
 An "Art Nouveau" Edifice in Paris. Illus. F. Mazade.
 Modern Art (L'Art Nouveau) in Jewellery. Illus. J. Schnopfer.
 A Villa in Capri. Illus. C. de Kay.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET. 6d. June.
 Charterhouse. Contd. Illus. Basil Champneys.
 Fontevault. Illus. Cecil Hallett.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. May.
 The Anglo-Japanese Treaty. E. Maxey.
 Popular Election of U. S. Senators. C. H. Fox.
 Japanese Buddhism. Keihiro Nakamura and Rev. C. E. Rice.
 Education and Democracy. Rabbi C. Fleischer.
 The Place of Education in Reform. Dr. E. C. Moore.
 The Iconoclast as a Builder. S. G. Hillyer.
 Wives, Widows, and Wills. Miss M. E. Carter.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. June.
 The King's Collections of Works of Art. Illus. Lionel Cust.
 The King's Prints, Drawings, Miniatures and Gems at Windsor Castle.
 Illus. Richard R. Holmes.
 Unrecorded Armour and Arms in the European Armoury at Windsor Castle.
 Illus. Guy Francis Laking.
 Some Illustrations of Coronations. Illus. H. M. Cundall.
 Coronation Weaving. Illus. R. E. D. Skelchley.
 Westminster Abbey. Illus. A. Yockney.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. May.
 Second Thoughts on the Treatment of Anarchy. W. M. Salter.
 Athletics; the Modern Chivalry. J. Corbin.
 John Fiske; an Appreciation. T. S. Perry.
 A Hidden Weakness in American Democracy. Vida D. Scudder.
 Rhododendron Culture in America. F. Duncan.
 The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths in America. W. H. Page.
 Higher Commercial Education. J. L. Laughlin.
 Hamlet. W. B. Wright.
 Samuel Rawson Gardiner. J. F. Rhodes.
 The Variorum Twelfth Night. W. A. Neilson.

Badminton Magazine.—WM. HEINEMANN. 1s. June.
 Owning Racehorses. Earl of Ellesmere.
 Sportswomen and Their Attire. Illus. Mary Howarth.
 Cricket Twenty Years Ago, and Now. H. Gordon.
 Shooting in the River Plate. Illus. C. Ingram.
 A Moose Hunt on Snowshoes in Eastern Canada. A. P. Silver.
 The Etiquette of Cricket and Billiards. Illus. A. W. Cooper.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. June.
 The Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1901.
 The Inquiry into the Savings Banks.
 Proportion of Capital and Reserve to Deposits.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. June.
 Montaigne's Sketches.
 On the Heels of De West. Contd.
 Roman Reminiscences of nearly Half a Century Ago. C. H. R.
 Job Charnock.
 The Scottish Artillery.
 The Rossbodontal Avalanche. Regina'd Hughes.
 The Times History of the War.
 Musings without Method. Contd.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.

The Detective in Fiction. A. B. Maurice.
 Vitre and Madame de Sevigné. Illus. B. Gilman.
 George Eliot. Edith Wharton.
 Seven Novels of Some Importance.
 Artistic, Literary, and Bohemian London in the Seventies. Illus. Contd.
 J. Henry Hager.
 The Poets of Printing House Square. Illus. L. Hancock.
 Literary Forgers. C. Whibley.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. May.

Lord Rosebery Again in Politics. Illus. A. H. U. Colquhoun.
 Life in the Lumbering Camps. Illus. N. Patterson.
 Buffalo Hunting, Modern and Ancient. Illus. John Innes.
 The Nature Poetry of Byron and Shelley. P. Edgar.
 A Business Talk on the Yukon. F. C. Wade.
 The Boer Women and Children. J. A. Cooper.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. June.
 Peculiarities of Some County Cricket Cracks. Illus. C. B. Fry.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. June.
 A Gossip about Crowns and Coronations. Illus. P. Boyle.
 Some Famous Derbys and Derby Winners of the Past. Illustrated.
 P. Brooklyn.
 Hampton Court Palace. Illus. A. H. Ley.
 The Art of Public Rejoicing. Illus. L. Stuart.
 Representative Women Composers. Illus. Madeleine O'Connor.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET. 1s. June.
 Armour and Guns of Fighting Ships. Illus. Philip R. Alger.
 The Electric Plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company. Illus.
 J. B. O'Hara.
 Chemistry in Engineering. Wm. McMurtrie.
 The Use of Alcohol in Germany. Illus. Frank H. Mason.
 Ancient Metallurgy. Henry Leffmann.
 Handling Ore at a Blast Furnace. Illus. W. L. Cowles.
 A Relic of Traction Engine History. Illus. Frederick A. Scheffler.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. May 15.
 Impressions of the Philippines. E. B. Briggs.
 The Akropolis of Athens. Illus. Rev. D. Quinn.
 Concerning the Life of Christ. Rev. W. Elliott.
 Is the National Federation of Catholic Societies Desirable? Rev. W. P.
 Cantwell.
 The Present Religious Crisis in France. C. M. Barker.
 St. Genevieve, the Maid of Nanterre. Illus. Mary F. Nixon-Roulst.
 Church, State, and School in New York State. Rev. T. McMillan.

Caxton Magazine.—BLADES. 1s. May 15.
 British Magazine Production. Illus.
 Christopher Plantin. Illus.
 The Men of the Times. With Portraits.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. May.
 Making Laws at Washington. Illus. H. L. Nelson.
 The Canals in the Moon. Illus. W. H. Pickering.
 The Great South-West. Illus. Contd. R. S. Baker.
 Triumphs of American Bridge-Building. Illus. F. W. Skinner.
 The Royal Family of England. Illus. O. Browning.
 A Great Civic Awakening in America. Illus. S. Baxter.
 Bloodhounds in America. Illus. J. D. Howe and C. E. Duffie.
 The Recollections of a Player. Illus. J. H. Stoddart.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. June.
 Tabasco and Chiapas; Two Little-Known States of South Mexico. W. H.
 Rundall.
 About Aluminium. Prof. A. Jamieson.
 Life in a Convict Prison. An Inmate.
 The All-British Cable. John Munro.
 The Buying of Pictures. H. Quiter.
 Delhi—1857. Major-Gen. Tweedie.
 The Migration of Birds. H. F. Witherby.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 30 cts. May.
 The Diplomatic Service of the United States. Illus. L. E. Van Vorman.
 "Made in Germany." Illus. G. B. Waldron.
 Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. Contd. E. E. Sparks.
 Among the Alps. Illus. O. Kuhns.
 Goethe's "Faust." Contd. R. W. Dearing.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. June.
 The Popular Prejudice against the Employment of Indian Christian Servants. Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite.
 The Work That is left undone in India. Rev. G. T. Manley.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. June.
 The Character of Cecil Rhodes. F. Edmund Garrett.
 The Limits of the American Invasion. Walter F. Ford.
 The Genius of China. Prince Hesper Ukhtomski.
 Mr. Kidd on Western Civilisation. Prof. A. Seth Pringle-Patterson.
 The Russian Awakening. Felix Volkhovsky.
 The Inner Experience of Cicero. Prof. R. S. Conway.
 Agricultural Labourers; Without House or Home. Lieut.-Col. Pedder.
 Agricultural Gangs. Mrs. Bertram Tankeray.
 The Growth of Fraud. J. H. Schooling.
 Jean Arthur Rimbaud. Count S. C. de Soissons.
 The Reformed Church of France in the Nineteenth Century. T. Joye.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. June.
 The Plethora of Poets. Sidney Low.
 German Drama of To-day. Miss Elizabeth Lee.
 A Londoner's Log-Book. Concl.
 In the Editorial Chair.
 Alaric Watts and Wordsworth. Prof. H. C. Beeching.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. May.
 Staging a Fairy Play. Illus. G. Kobbé.
 The Wreck-Master's Work. Illus. W. C. Hollister.
 The American Invasion of the London Stage. Illus. H. G. Rhodes.
 Captains of Industry. With Portraits. Charles S. Gised and Others.
 Cecil Rhodes. Illus. Contd. J. B. Walker.
 Women as American College Presidents. With Portraits. Lavinia Hart.

Crampton's Magazine.—TRENERNE AND CO., AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. June.
 Richard Brinsley Sheridan; a King of Comedy. J. Forster.
 Quebec; a Canadian Reminiscence. Jessie Tremayne.
 A Japanese Exhibition in London by Arthur Diósy; Interview. Baroness de Bouchou.

Critic.—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.
 Browning's Treatment of Nature. Contd. Stopford Brooke.
 Has America outgrown Matthew Arnold? J. P. Mowbray.
 Mr. Menpes, Mr. Whistler, and Certain Etchings. Illus. C. Brinton.
 Paolo and Francesca in History and Literature. Illus. Gertrude Urban.
 A Century of Irish Humour. S. Gwynn.

Critical Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. 6d. May 15.
 The Revised Bible—American and English. Principal Salmond.
 Harnack's "Monasticism and the Confessions of St. Augustine." Dr. H. Hayman.

Orr's "Progress of Dogma." Rev. D. Purves.

Educational Review.—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK AGENCY. 1s. 8d. May.
 Some Social Aspects of Education. G. Stanley Hall.
 Educational Tendencies. A. S. Draper.
 Industrial Education as a Social Force. H. W. Stebbins.
 Educational Conditions in the Southern States. R. C. Ogden.
 Elective Studies. E. P. Seaver.
 Education North and South. C. W. Eliot.
 The Relation of Education to Industrial and Commercial Development. H. J. Rogers.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.
 Stepping Stones to Closer Union. Lord Strathcona.
 The Native Army of India. Major-Gen. Sir E. Collen.
 The Grave Situation in the Cape Colony. C. K. Cooke.
 Life in Canada under the Old Régime. G. Parker.
 Mr. Seddon; Character Sketch. Miss Constance A. Barnicoat.
 Land Settlement in South Africa. F. Dutton.
 St. Vincent and Its Surroundings. With Map. P. F. Warner.
 The House of Lords in the Eighties. W. H. Helm.
 Notes on Insurance. Thrift.
 Italy's Foreign Policy and British Interests. G. Villari.
 Thirty Years in Australia. Contd. Ada Cambridge.
 Sport at Home and Abroad.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. June.
 Lord Kelvin; His Work and Influence. With Portrait. F. B. Crocker.
 Motive Powers for the Modern Launch. Illus. E. W. Roberts.
 A Comparison of Coal Resources and Coal-Getting. A. S. E. Ackermann.
 The Vevey-Mont Pélérin Funicular Electrical Railway. Illus. E. Bignami.
 Features of Continental Locomotive Construction. Illus. C. R. King.
 The Factory Office as a Productive Department. K. Falconer.
 The Progress of Economy in Marine Engineering. Illus. W. M. McFarland.

Money-Making Management for Workshop and Factory. C. U. Carpenter.

English Illustrated Magazine.—T. FISHER UNWIN. 6d. June.
 The City and Coronations. Illus. C. Welch.
 Our Sentimental Journey through France and Italy. Illus. Mrs. Pennell.
 Dalmatia. Illus. L. Villari.
 Runaway Marriages. Illus. A. W. Jarvis.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. May.
 Liszt. Illus. Henry T. Fink and Others.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. June.
 Tertullian and Clement; a Puritan and a Broad Churchman in the Second Century. Rev. J. B. Mayor.
 Barnabas and His Genuine Epistles. Prof. V. Bartlett.
 St. Paul on Life and Immortality. Rev. C. F. D'Arcy.
 Psalms of the East and West. Rev. M. Kaufmann.

Expository Times.—SIMPSON, MARSHALL. 6d. June.
 The Jewish Passover in the Christian Church. Rev. G. Mackie.
 A Leaf stolen from the Siczi Palimpsest. Illus. Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis.
 The Four Empires of the Book of Daniel. Prof. A. van Hoonacker.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. June.
 The Practicability of Wireless Telegraphy. G. Marconi.
 The Ocean Trust and National Policy. Calchas.
 Rodin. Arthur Symonds.
 The Labour Problem in South Africa. Sir A. Miller.
 Fiscal Policy regarding the Transvaal Mines. W. Blösch.
 The Boer Prisoners at Bermuda. Katherine Elwes.
 American Wives and English Housekeeping. Mrs. John Lane.
 Dr. Loeb's Researches and Discoveries. Carl Snyder.
 The Business of Empire. Edward Salmon.
 Social Life in Spain. D.
 The Teaching of Style in Schools. P. J. Hartog.
 John Webster. Joseph Morris.
 Schools for Statesmen. T. H. S. Escott.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. May.
 The Polish Problem in Prussia. W. von Schirbrand.
 The Degradation of the Professorial Office. G. T. Ladd.
 Wage-Earning School Children in England. T. Burke.
 The Problem of a Pure Milk Supply. Dr. H. D. Chaplin.
 The Example of French Industrial Art Schools. J. Schoenhof.
 The Registration of Title to Real Property. W. C. Mains.
 Our Industrial Position in the World. H. Gannett.
 Our Public Untidiness. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin.
 Taxation and Business in Italy. W. Calkins.
 Comparative Pension Systems. F. Fenning.
 The Negro and Higher Learning. Prof. W. S. Scarborough.
 American Forestry; a New Career. J. R. Smith.
 Reclaiming the Arid Southwest. R. M. Barker.
 Collegiate Conditions in the United States. C. F. Thwing.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cts. May.

Sealing off the Banks of Newfoundland. Illus. P. L. McGrath.
 The Whippet. Illus. Lillian C. Moeran.
 Litanian Ponies; a Modern Voyage to Lilliput. Illus. D. Buffum.
 A Bit about Bass-Fishing. Illus. E. Sandys.
 Wild Bird Songs. Illus. F. Schuyler Matthews.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. June.
 The Royal Arms and Their Use by Tradesmen. Illus. Concl. E. A. Ebbelwhite.
 Some Account of the Family of Middlemore of Warwickshire and Worcester-shire.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. June.
 Napoleon; the Last Word. E. A. Reynolds-Ball.
 The Romance of Genealogy. D. Browne.
 Elhanan; the Rabbi's Son Who became Pope. W. Burnet.
 On the Education of the Upper Classes in France and England. P. C. Yelke.
 John Williams; a Forgotten Art Critic. A. C. Coxhead.
 Old Annuals. Kathleen Knox.
 Baria. C. Edwards.

Geographical Journal.—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. May 15.
 The Ancient Kingdom of Congo. Map and Illus. Rev. T. Lewis.
 The Artesian Water-Supply of Australia from a Geographical Standpoint. Map and Illus. W. Gibbons Cox.
 The Russian Tibet Expedition, 1899-1902. Map and Illus. Capt. P. R. Kozloff.
 A Voyage on Lake Tanganyika. Map. R. Codrington.
 Journey from Domira Bay, Lake Nyasa, to Fil, on the Tanganyika Plateau. C. McKinnon.
 Journey to the Kafue and Zumbo Districts. P. H. Selby.

Girl's Own Paper.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.
 The Larch. Illus. Mrs. E. Brightwen.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. June.
 The Art of Miss Fortescue Brickdale. Illus. Edith Young.
 Girls who faced Disaster and Death. With Portraits. C. W. M. Feist.
 Animal Photography. Illus. Maude C. Halkett.
 Wonder Stories about Plants. Illus. H. L. Adam.
 The Story of Some School and College Challenge Trophies. Illus. Kathleen Waldron.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. June.
 Coronation Vestments. Illus. Rev. J. H. T. Perkins.
 Animal Parasites. Illus. J. J. Ward.
 The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. F. D. How.
 The Way with Weeds. E. Ray Robinson.
 Cave Exploring in England. Illus. T. W. Wilkinson.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. June.
 Maurice Maeterlinck. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
 The Royal Academy; English Art of To-day. W. Roberts.
 Principal Thomas Charles Edwards. With Portrait. T. Rhys Jones.
 Sir John Soane's Museum; Interview with George Birch. Illus.
 G. F. Watts. With Portrait. Honora Twycross.
 Our Penal System; Interview with Sir R. Anderson. With Portrait. Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3d. May 15.
 Picture Photography. Illus. Bernard Owen.
 Creatures that hunt and are hunted. Illus. T. C. Bridges.
 The Silent Language of Crime. Illus. W. J. Wintle.
 Can We dress without Paris? Illus. Marie A. Belloc.
 Breathing for Health. Illus. T. F. Manning.
 E. T. Reed; Interview. Illus. Cyril Sinclair.
 Child-Life at Court. Illus. Mary Spencer Warren.
 Wars that Railways rage. Illus.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. June.

Walter Scott's Land. Illus. W. Sharp.
Vacation Schools and Playgrounds in America. Illus. H. S. Curtis.
Pelzer, S. Carolina; an Industrial Experiment. Illus. R. T. Ely.
Autobiography of the Stars. Illus. C. Hidden Page.
Insects and Civilisation. Dr. H. C. McCook.
New York Society a Generation Ago.
Cremona. W. L. Alden.
Creation Legends in Ancient Religions. Morris Jastrow, jun.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. May.

The Preacher's Relations to the Socialist: Features of the Day. Dr. J. Parker.
New England Preachers as tested by Time. Contd. Dr. J. Cook.
"Pillars" in the Old Testament. Prof. W. Beecher.
Problems of Old Testament Criticism. Prof. G. H. Schodde.

House.—FISHER UNWIN. 6d. June.

How to illuminate your House for Coronation Week. Illus.

Idler.—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. June.

J. Pierpont Morgan.
The Loud-Talking Telephone. Illus. E. P. Lyle, jun.
In and Around the Great Pyramid. Illus. C. Moffatt.

International Monthly.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 1s. May 15.

The Question of "Greatness in Literature." W. P. Trent.
Germany in International Commerce. P. Arndt.
The Riots in Athens. R. B. Richardson.
The Social Life of Ants. A. Forel.
Motives to Imperial Federation. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Some Aspects of Rome in the Middle Ages. M. Paléologue.
The Matter of the Play. Mrs. Fiske.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. June.

John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria; an American Poet Bishop. Rev. P. Dillon.
Easy Lessons in Verse-Making. M. R.

Journal of Geology.—28, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 50 cts. May.

Geologic Formation *versus* Lithologic Individuals. W. Cross.
Loess with Horizontal Shearing Planes. Illus. J. A. Udden.
Palaeontological Notes. Illus. E. C. Case.
The Sunbury Shale of Ohio. Illus. C. S. Prosser.
The Variations of Glaciers. Contd. H. F. Reid.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. May 15.

Colonial Administration. Sir H. E. H. Jerningham.
The Progress of Civil Administration in the Orange River Colony. H. A. Broome.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELINER. 2s. May 15.

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Compulsory Service for Home Defence. G. Shee.
Is a Second-Class or Smaller Battleship Desirable? Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins.
Training Recruits at Regimental Depôts. Major A. W. A. Pollock.

Lady's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. May 15.

Mrs. Ellen Frank; a Painter of Parrots. Illus. A. Hastings.
The Queen and the Coronation. Illus. Ignota.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. June.

Church Decorations at Fashionable Weddings. Illus. W. G. Fitzgerald.
The Coming of Age of the King of Spain. Illus.
Pillow Lace. Illus. Kate L. Edmonds.
The Earl of Rosebery. Illus.
Queens of the Turf. With Portraits.
The Management of Husbands; Symposium.

Law Magazine and Review.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 5s. May 15.

Law in the Emblem Writers. J. Williams.
The Judicial Committee and the Indian High Courts. An Ex-Judge.
The Doctrine of Consideration. R. Wilson.
Criminal Statistics, 1899.
Drunkenness and Crime. R. W. Lee.
Views on the Relations between England and America. B. Smith.
The Reform of the Licensing Laws. H. J. Randall, jun.

Leisure Hour.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.

The Coronation and Some of its Lessons. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.
The Lions of England in Heraldry. Illus. E. Hill.
The Patriotism of Shakespeare. Archdeacon Sinclair.
Reminiscences of Westminster. Illus. W. Sidebotham.
Coronations of Yesterday and the Day Before. Mary E. Palgrave.
An Indian Jail. Illus. Dr. J. Oldfield.
The Royal Irish Constabulary. G. Shepperton.
How Plants make Friends. G. Clarke Nuttall.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—LIPPINCOTT, PHILADELPHIA. 1s. May.

Over the Alps in a Diligence. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
Recollections of Stonewall Jackson. A. M. Alfriend.
Food for Fishes. F. A. Sweet.
The French Academy. O. G. Guerlac.
Edeu; Past and Present. Dr. C. C. Abbott.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. June.

Sports and Games of Ancient France. Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky.
Richard Baxter's Ghosts. Florence M. Parsons.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. May.

Six Months among Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone.
Prince Henry of Prussia's American Impressions. Illus. R. D. Evans.
English Statesmen and Rulers. Illus. Contd. G. W. Smalley.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.

Opera and Drama. W. P. James.
Bruni; a Dying Kingdom. Hugh Clifford.
Our Unhappy Language.
The True Decadence. St. John Lucas.
The Romance of Virginia.
Our Hold on South Africa after the War. Dr. Farrelly.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. June.

H. S. Tuke. Illus. C. Kains-Jackson.
Agustin Querol y Subirats; a Spanish Sculptor. Illus. F. Rudy.
Mme. Angèle Delasalle. Illus. B. Duferney.
The Royal Academy. Illus.
Robert W. Buss; Graphic Humourist. Illus. George S. Layard.
T. R. Spence, Metal-Worker. Illus. F. Hamilton Jackson.
Jules Dalou. Illus. Prof. E. Lanteri.

Metaphysical Magazine.—53, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 9d. May 15.

The Cambodians and Their Origin. C. Staniland Wake.
Delhi and the Palace of the Emperors. Illus. Marie B. Smith.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 25 cts. May.

The Maoris of New Zealand. Illus. W. Rawei.
The Resources of the Christian Church for the Evangelisation of the World. R. E. Speer.
Truth "Far West" of China. Rev. W. E. Manley.
The Struggle for Liberty in South America. With Map. Bishop H. W. Warren.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. June.

The English Coronation Ceremony. Illus. Rev. H. Thurston.
The Paris Apprentice in a New Light. Countess de Courson.
Constructive Theology from Oxford. Contd. Rev. J. Rickaby.
The Politics of the English Catholics during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
The Suppression of the Society of Jesus. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Monthly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. June.

Profit and Loss on the Atlantic Deal.
The Navy and the Engineer. C. Belairs.
The Lord Great Chamberlain. J. H. Round.
The Promotion of Trade within the Empire. J. B. C. Kershaw.
The True Story of Spion Kop. With Map. W. Basil Worsfold.
In Khama's Country. British Official.
"Monna Vanna," M. Masterlinck's New Play. M. A. Gerotzwohl.
Musical Instruments in Italian Art. Illus. Mrs. Kemp-Welch.
Some Mothing Memories. Hon. Emily Lawless.
Gordon Craig and the New Art on the Stage. A. Symons.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. June.

The Birth of Golf. Illus. D. Story.
The Playground of the World. Illus. E. Clavering.
Arctic Exploration; the Story of the Duff Casks. Illus. Adm. G. W. Melville.
American Schoolboy Soldiers. Illus. D. A. Willey.
Docking a Battleship. Illus. B. Reid.
The White Cockade. Illus. A. Stuart.
The Society Woman; a Defence. Pauline Pryor.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. June.

The Education Bill. Duke of Northumberland.
The Pan-Germanic Idea. With Map. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
The German Squadron in Irish Waters; Another "Gracious Concession." Ignota.
Emperor Nicholas I. in England; a Forgotten Chapter in Anglo-Russian Relations. Serge Tatistcheff.
The Outlook for Our Mercantile Marine. Adm. the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle.
The Dream of a British Zollverein; a Reply to Sir Robert Giffen. Sir Vincent Caillard.
Lady-Servants. Mrs. Francis Darwin.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Recollections of a Diplomatist. Sir Horace Rumbold.
Elementary Exercises at the Royal Academy. A. J. Finberg.
The Meaning of the French Elections. J. Cornidy.
Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. May.

Flower Folk in the Boston Reservations. Illus. Elsie Locke.
Steel Ship-Building in Massachusetts. R. Bergengren.
Ilseburg, Germany, and Badals, England. Illus. D. S. Sanford.
The National Pike, America. R. R. Wilson.
Washington-Greene Correspondence. Contd.
Cape Cod Notes. Returned Native.
The Lakes of Cape Cod. S. W. Abbott.
Roger Williams and the Plantations at Providence. E. J. Carpenter.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. June.

Rural Libraries in Ireland. John P. Boland.
Bacon's Esotericism. Rev. W. Sutton.
The Case against Vaccination. E. B. McCormick.
Blaise Pascal. Contd. Rev. G. O'Neill.
The Uprising of Poland. M. Procter.

New Liberal Review.—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. June.

King Edward the Seventh. Sir G. Arthur.
 Dimorphous Ceremonies. L. W. Vernon Harcourt.
 The Working Classes of Russia. E. A. B. Hodgkiss.
 The Under-Currents of Scottish Politics. Old Scottish Democrat.
 Our Canals. George Cawley.
 The Royal Academy. D. C. Calthrop.
 Success in Art. C. Dana Gibson.
 Pictures for the Nation. H. D. Lowry.
 The Present State of the Navy. Special Commissioner.
 The American Invasion. S. E. Moffatt.
 One Lesson of the War: a National Guard and Armouries. Sir H. Burdett.
 The New Chamber of Deputies. F. Lees.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. June.

The Shipping "Combine" and the British Flag. E. Robertson.
 The Navigation Laws. H. R. E. Childers.
 Preferential Tariffs within the Empire. H. Birchenough.
 Canada and the Imperial Conference. Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison.
 The Fight at "Roival 30." Captain L. Oppenheim.
 London University: a Policy and a Forecast. S. Webb.
 George Eliot. H. Paul.
 Another Aspect of Thackeray. Mrs. Leche.
 Some Possible Amendments to the Education Bill. Sir J. Fitch.
 The Question of the Modern Trained Nurses. Miss M. F. Johnston and Others.
 Edward Vernon; an Insubordinate Admiral. W. L. Clowes.
 Some Bygone Coronation Progresses. E. S. Hope.
 Letter from an Eye-witness of George the Fourth's Coronation.
 The Chinese Drama. A. Little.
 England and Little States. D. C. Boulger.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. May.

Financial System of Japan. Count M. Matsukata.
 Significance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. J. P. Dolliver.
 The Opportunity of the United States. A. Carnegie.
 A Defence of General Funston.
 The Proposed American Art College in Rome. J. McMillan.
 Woman and Her Sphere. Duchess of Sutherland.
 The Situation in Spain. S. Brooks.
 Will America profit by Her Recent Military Lessons? Col. W. H. Carter.
 The Choice of the Isthmian Canal Route. J. T. Morgan.
 British Purchases of War Supplies in the United States. W. L. Penfield.
 The Way of the Working Man. C. Warman.
 The Public Debt of Argentina. A. B. Martinez.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. May.

Heinrich Julius Holtzmann; a Representative of the New Testament
 Higher Criticism. Dr. Paul Carus.
 Babel and Bible. Illus. Concl. Prof. F. Delitzsch.
 Biblical Love-Duties. Dr. P. Haupt.
 The Dissemination of Mithraism in the Roman Empire. Illus. Prof. F. Cumont.

Outing.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. May.

The Great Two-year-olds of Last Year and Their Three-year-old Promise.
 Illus. A. F. Bowers.
 Recreative Life on the Mississippi River. Illus. L. Hubbard, jun.
 The Story of the Frappier. Illus. Contd. A. C. Laut.
 Cross-Country Running. Illus. E. H. Baynes.
 Some Truths about Trout. Illus. E. Sandys.
 Posing Wild Things for Their Photograph. Illus. Dr. R. W. Schufeldt.
 Trend of the Modern Racing Yacht. Illus. B. B. Crowninshield.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cts. May 15.

The True History of the Founding of the University of California. Illus. S. L. Lupton.
 The Preservation of Cliff Dwellings. Illus. Katherine Louise Smith.
 The Golden Poppy; California's State Flower. Illus. Grace H. Tower.
 The Humorous Side of the Patent Office. Illus. Joanna N. Kyle.
 California's Graveyard Literature. D. Atkins.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. June.

The Coronation. Illus. Lord Esher.
 The Coronation Service. Illus. Mrs. A. Murray Smith.
 The King in Politics. E. Robertson.
 The Crown as a Symbol. Illus. Duke of Argyll.
 The Stranger in London; Some Hints for the Coronation Visitor. Illus. Mrs. E. T. Cook.
 Domesday Book. Illus. Sir H. Maxwell Lyte.
 India and the Coronation. Illus. J. Malcolm.
 The King as a Leader of Society. Illus. Lieut.-Colonel Newnham-Davis.
 Some Historic Coronations. Illus. A. Kinnear.
 Mr. Rhodes, the Matoppos, and Inyanga. Illus. E. Cecil.
 Their Majesties' Courts. Illus. Mary Howarth.
 A Real Conversation with George Alexander. With Portrait. W. Archer.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. June.

The Art of the Age. Illus. Contd.
 A Derby Day in the Snow in Sweden. Illus. M. Woodward.
 A Visit to a Balloon Farm. Illus. C. M'Govern.
 A Day in a Bee-Hive. Illus. F. M. White.
 In the Heart of a Thunderstorm. Illus. Rev. J. M. Bacon.
 Prince Henry's American Impressions. Illus. Rear-Adm. R. D. Evans.
 Footprints of the Beasts. Illus. M. Tindal.

Philosophical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. May.

The Purpose of a Philosophical Association. Prof. J. E. Creighton.
 The Significance of the Creative Reason in Aristotle's Philosophy. Prof. W. A. Hammond.
 The Relation of the Individual to the Social Value-Series. Contd. Prof. W. M. Urban.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. June.

The Value of the Gravitation Constant. G. K. Burgess.
 The Velocity of the Ions from Hot Platinum. C. D. Child.
 Contributions to the Study of the Induction Coil. J. E. Ives.
 Surface Colour. R. W. Wood.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. June.

The Future. J. H. Bridges.
 Rhodes as Dreamer. E. S. Beesly.
 Science in the Nineteenth Century. H. Gordon Jones.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.

Kings and Crowns. Illus.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. May.

Interpretation of Savag: Mind. Prof. J. Dewey.
 The Atomic Self. G. S. Fullerton.
 Experimental Investigations concerning the Depth of Sleep. S. de Sanctis and U. Neyroz.
 Post-Hypnotic Suggestions and Determinism. H. H. Schroeder.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—MACMILLAN. 3 dollars per ann. May.

The Supposed Necessity of the Legal Tender Paper. Don C. Barrett.
 Proposed Modifications in Austrian Theory and Terminology. H. J. Davenport.
 Böhm-Bawerk on Rae. C. W. Mixer.
 Oriental Trade and the Rise of the Lombard Communes. L. Hutchinson.
 Wages in Municipal Employment. J. R. Commons.
 Earnings of Integrated Industries. G. C. Selden.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. June.

The Religious Aspect of the Coronation. Illus. Ignota.
 Bible History in Chinese Characters. H. G. Judd.
 A Twentieth Century Canterbury Pilgrimage. Illus. W. Dexter.
 What is Zionism? Illus. Rev. W. Preston.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. June.

St. Pancras Station. Illus. D. Timins.
 John Henry Burns, Traffic Manager, Wirral Railway. Illus.
 The World's Progress in Electric Traction. Illus. D. N. Dunlop.
 British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-
 Marten.
 London and North-Western Expresses during 1901. Illus. R. E. Charlewood.
 British, Belgian, and American Locomotives in Egypt. Contd. Illus.
 The Genesis of the Great Eastern Railway. Illus. Concl. H. Raka.
 How Big Railways advertise. Illus. G. A. Wade.
 Some Modern British Goods and Mineral Locomotives. Illus. E. C. Poultney.
 The Electric Lighting of Railway Carriages. Illus.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. May.

Cecil John Rhodes. Illus. W. T. Stead.
 America's New Navy. Illus. G. W. Melville.
 Georgia's Educational Centre. Illus. Leonora Beck Ellis.
 Kálmán Tisza, the Builder of Modern Hungary. With Portrait. E. Linedorfer.

A Forecast of Great Gatherings.
 The Fallacy of Exporting Wheat. C. C. Bovey.
 The Prohibition Movement in Canada. J. P. Gerrie.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. June.

Feasts of Flowers. Illus. H. Shepstone.
 Arches of the Royal Tour. Illus. R. Garrat.
 How I made Counterfeit Coins. Illus.
 The Derby. Illus. Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis.
 The Art and the Agony of Toe-Dancing. Illus. S. White.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.

The Castle Garden Aquarium, Bermuda. Illus. C. L. Bristol.
 How the Pilgrims came to Plymouth. Illus. Dr. A. Ames.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. May 15.

Botanical Geography and the Biological Utilisation of the Soil. M. Hardy.
 The Fauna of Switzerland in Relation to the Glacial Period.
 The Philadelphia Commercial Museum. V. V. Branford.
 The Discovery of the Solomon Islands.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. June.

The New Agriculture. Illus. W. S. Harwood.
 On a Baltic Sea Sloop. Illus. J. B. Connolly.
 The Camera in a Country Lane. Illus. S. Allen.
 The Gulf Stream Myth and the Anti-Cyclone. With Map. H. M. Watts.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. June.

Humour at the Royal Academy. Illus. F. Dolman.
 Cricket; *versus* Three Strong Counties. Illus. C. B. Fry.
 The Humorous Artists of Australasia. Illus. T. E. Curtis.
 The Sign-Language of Tramps. Illus. V. Pitkethley.
 From behind the Sparker's Chair. Illus. Contd. H. W. Lucy.

Sunday at Home.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.

The Coronation of the King. Rev. John Watson.
 A Holiday in Belgium. Illus.
 Three Weeks in British Guiana. Illus. Contd. Rev. G. Cousins.

Sunday Magazine.—LEBISTER. 6d. June.

In the Grip of the Bigands. Illus. Miss Ellen M. Stone.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. June.
Our Leaders at the Coronation. Illus. Ignota.
Money Lost by Gambling. Illus. W. Greenwood.
Past Coronations in Westminster Abbey. Illus. Marie A. Belloc.
The Original Ragged School. Illus. Charity Commissioner.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.
Thackeray. L. Melville.
The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. M. MacDonagh.
Farm-Cottage Holdings; Scheme to preserve Country Labour. H. B. M. Buchanan.
More Irish Clerics. Canon Stanley.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. June.
The Sacred Shroud of Turin. Illus.
Beverley; a City of Refuge. Illus. Rev. J. E. Shephard.
Bishop's Stortford College. Illus.
A Trip to Tarifa. Illus. Elizabeth Higgin.

Theosophical Review.—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. May 15.
The Cradle of Slav Heresy. A Russian.
Childhood; a Little Lost Kingdom. J. M. I.
The Bacon-Shakespeare Question; the Art of Pseudonymity. L. Deinhard.
The Personal Equation. G. R. S. Mead.
St. Columba and the Amra Choluimb Chille. Mrs. Hooper.

Westminster Review.—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 5s. 6d. June
The Cause of the War in South Africa. Contd. W. D. MacGregor.
Future Africa. P. Barry.
Bullets—Expansive, Explosive and Poisoned. A. Marks.
Federation versus Imperialism. Mugwump.
Liberalism and Empire.
Tory Finance Exposed; Taxation of the People by the Landlords for the Landlords.
The West Indies, Limited. H. H. Smith.
The First Edinburgh School of Literary Critics. J. M. Attenborough.
The Training of the Secondary Teacher. J. S. Lawson.
St. Leon by William Godwin; a Forgotten Novel. W. B. Wallace.
A Plea for Ireland. L. S. M. Newman.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. June.
The Great Boer War. Illus. Contd. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
The Voyage of the *Planet*. Illus. F. H. Bryant.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Monatschrift.—LÜTZOWSTR. 43, BERLIN. 2 Mks. May.
Southern Brazil and the German Immigration. Alfred Kirchhoff.
The Government of Colonies. Contd. P. Zorn.
Germany's Position in the United States. W. Dibelius.
The Wars of Frederick the Great. A. von Boguslawski.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. May.
Johann Gustav Droysen and Felix Mendelssohn. Contd. Prof. G. Droysen.

Maxim Gorki. M. von Brandt.
The Siemens Brothers. Concl. R. Ehrenberg.
Gustav Adolphus and the German Cities. G. Eggehaef.
Michelangelo's House and Workshop in Rome. E. Steinmann.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—LÜTZOWSTR. 85A, BERLIN. 50 Pf. May.
The Republic and Socialism. Jean Jaurès.
Social Organisation and the Duty of the State. A. von Elm.
Historical and Theoretical Movement for Social Democratic Revision. P. Kampffmeyer.
From the Legacy of Marx and Engels. M. Schijssel.
The Latest Development of the Agrarian Problem within Social Democracy. Dr. E. David.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 4 frs. May.
Experimental Geographical Botany. Gaston Bonnier.
The Rainfall of the North of France. With Diagrams. Raoul Blanchard.
The Geography of Algeria. A. Bernard and E. Fichet.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—FÉLIX ALCAN, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. May.

The Russian Army. M. B.
The Financial Policy of India. P. Lavagne.
Belgium on the Congo. Concl. P. de Laveleye.
The Colonial Policy of the First Restoration. Christian Schefer.

Art du Théâtre.—51, RUE DES ÉCOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c. May.
"Les Bu-graves." Illus. Jean Richepin.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 20 frs. per ann. May.
Cerialia Warfare in South Africa. Col. Camille Favre.
Shramji Malabari. Contd. E. Tissot.
Concentration Camps. Dr. A. Jaquet.

12 Confessions of M. Veressaeff. Contd. M. Reader.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. May 10.

11 Dupanloup and Henri Lacordaire. H. de Lacombe.
12 Peace of 1871, the Commune, and the National Assembly. Vte. de Meux.
13 Coronation of the King of Spain. Geoffrey de Grandmaison.
14 Prinz Liszt and Princess Carolyne de Sayu-Wittgenstein. Contd. Marie André.

Life in the Congo Free State. Illus. Contd. Capt. G. Burrows.
The Underground Markets of Paris. Illus. H. Vivian.
The Rescue of Miss Evangelina Cisneros. Illus. G. C. Musgrave.
On the March with Menzik's Army. Illus. Capt. R. P. Cobbold.
The Bushrangers at Merou. Illus. Miss H. G. Hirst.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. June.
The Coronation Pageant. Illus. Marie A. Belloc.
The Premier Peeresses at the Coronation. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

World's Work.—DOUBLEDAY, PAGE AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.

New York; the World's Financial Centre.
Cairo; Beyond the American Invasion. Illus. R. H. Blanchard.
America as a Peacemaker. F. Emory.
The Real Southern Question again. Illus.
Are the Churches declining? C. Graves.
Adventures in Wild Life Photography. Illus. B. Meiklejohn.
Richly Endowed Stanford University. Illus. W. Irwin.
President Jordan of Stanford University. F. B. Millard.
A Dry Salt Sea in the Desert in California. Illus. A. Inkersley.
William C. Whitney. With Portrait. W. J. K. Kenny.
Our Future Relations with Germany. W. von Schierbrand.

Yale Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cts. May.
The Economic Crisis in Germany. Dr. A. Braun.
The Anthracite Coal Situation. Peter Roberts.
The Frye Subsidy Bill. F. L. McVey.
Colonial Policy of the Germans. A. G. Keller.
Occupation and Manufacturing Censuses. R. R. Kuczynski.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. June.
The Coming Commercial Conflict by Kenric B. Murray. With Portrait. E. J.

How We got Our Bible. F. Ballard.
How to become a Novelist; Symposium.
The Ingenuity of Plants. Illus. J. Scott.
The Poetry of Mr. Stephen Phillips. C. L. Thomson.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. June.
The Queen at Sandringham. Illus. Dora M. Jones.
Fencing as an Exercise for Women. Illus. Miss Isabel Brooke-Alder.
Women Workers and Their Memorials. Illus. G. A. Wade.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. May.

Bismarck Abroad. B. Gebhardt.
The Riddle of Life. G. Müller.
William Meyer-Forster. H. Lee.
Recent Safeguarding of Women and Children. K. Walcker.
Grossherzog Frederick of Baden.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 11.

The Elzthal Railway. Illus. W. Fischer.
The Electrical Elevated and Underground Railways in Berlin. Illus. O. Gentsch.
Edmund von Zoller. E. M.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per ann. May.

Max Klinger's Beethoven. P. Mongré.
Austrian Medal-Makers. J. Leischning.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF UND HÄRTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. May.
Three Forgotten Waltzes by Schubert. W. B. Squire.
Formation of Tone on the Piano. T. Bandmann.

The Holy Shroud of Turin. Louis de Meurville.
Guizot at Ghent, 1815.

May 25.
The Concordat of 1801. Cardinal Mathieu.
The National Assembly and M. Thiers. Vte. de Meaux.
The Volcanic Catastrophe in the West Indies. A. de Lapparent.
The Youth of Hippolyte Taine. Félix Klein.
Silk and the Silk-Trade. Vte. G. d'Avenel.
The "Miroir de la Vie" by R. de La Sizeranne. André Chaumecir.
The Holy Shroud of Turin. Paul Vignon.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 fr. 50 c. May 15.

Progressive Taxation and Arbitrary Taxation in 1793. Contd. C. Gomel.
Competition among Labour Syndicates. Ch. M. Limousin.
The World's Sugar Trade. L. Grandcau.

Minerva.—4, RUE LE GOFF, PARIS. 2 fr. May 1.
The Sister of Goethe. Arthur Chuquet.
Jean Louis Hamon. Charles Le Goffic.
Mirabeau and Julie. Concl.
Epilogue to the Letters of Mirabeau and Julie. Dauphin Meunier.

May 15.
The Sister of Goethe. Concl. Arthur Chuquet.
Auguste Comte. Charles Maurras.
Lull, Destouches, and Rameau, and Their Librettists. Vincent d'Indy.
Letters of the Comtesse de Bonneval. Gustave Michaut.
The Salons of 1902. Illus. Jean Bertheroy.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
55 frs. per ann. May 1.

Algerian Problems. A. de Pourville.
Mary's House at Ephesus. B. d'Agen.
The Romance of Auguste Comte. F. Pascal.

May 15.
Spain before the Crowning. X. de Ricard.
The Question of Remounts. Captain Bolot.
Raphael in Rome. P. de Bouchaud.
The Chronicle of the Emperor Chi-hoang-ti. L. Charpentier.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE BONAPARTE,
PARIS. 1 fr. May 1.

Italian Schools in Foreign Countries. Alex. Guasco.
The Geographical Congress and the Millenary at Oran.
The Settlement of Affairs in Manchuria. Henry Bidou.

May 15.
Affairs in Siam. X.
Germany's Policy in the Far East. Georges Bohler.
Public Relief in Morocco. Dr. L. Raynaud.
The Cataclysm of Martinique. Jean de La Peyrre.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. May 1.

The Population Question in France. A. Boyenval.
The New Workmen's Accidents Law. Ch. Renard.
Reform of the Marriage Laws. R. de La Grasserie.

May 16.
Workmen's Assurance. Maurice Vanlaer.
Labour Syndicates. Delcourt Haillot.
Reform of the Marriage Laws. Contd. R. de La Grasserie.

La Revue.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. May 1.

My Exploits in China, 1901. Illus. J. Grandin.
The Right to steal. M. Leroy.
Petrarch in France. E. Müntz.
Henrik Ibsen. Mme. Rémusat.
Marquis Philippe de Langallerie. H. de Gallier.
The First Map containing the Name America. A. Schalk de la Faverie.
Tea. Prince B. Karageorgewitch.
The New Polish Theatre. Mme. V. M. Morzkowska.

May 15.
Cecil Rhodes's Will; Unpublished Documents. W. T. Stead.
My Exploits during the China War of 1901. Illus. Contd. Jacques Grandin.

The Death of Jesus in the Light of Contemporary Science. Dr. Cabanès.
Alcoholism in Lower Brittany. Austin de Croze.
The Intellectual Movement in France. Jean Finot.
The Literary Movement in Sweden. J. d. Coussanges.
Life and the Theatre. Henry Béranger.

Revue de l'Art.—28, RUE DU MONT-TIMBAUR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 c. May.

The Art of Ancient Susa. Illus. E. Babelon.
The Art of Wood-Engraving. Contd. Illus. E. Dacier.
The Collection of Georges Lutz. Illus. Marcel Nicolle.
The Salons of 1902. Illus. Gustave Babin.
The Exhibition of Bookbindings at the Musée Galliera. Illus. Henri Beraldi.

Revue Blanche.—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 1 fr. May 1.
The Population of France; an Imaginary Peril. Marcel Réja.

May 15.
Women of the Pacific. Olivier Seylor.
Brahminism in India. Albert Métin.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs.
per ann. May.

Francisco Ferrara and His Economic Work. R. Dalla Volta.
The Ten Hours Bill in England. Raoul Jay.
The Privileges of the "Bouilleurs de Cru" and the Bill of Dec. 23th, 1900.
André Korn.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
62 frs. per ann. May 1.

Taine's Correspondence.
The Eastern Expansion of Germany. X.X.X.
Luxembourg and the Prince of Orange. P. de Ségur.
Five Weeks in Uganda. Capt. Martin-Decaen.
The Physiology of Life and Death. A. Dastre.

May 15.
The Death of Morny and its Consequences. E. Ollivier.
The Origins of the Odyssey; Calypso. V. Berard.
In Little Russia; the Peasantry, the Towns, and the Pilgrimages. T. H. Bentzon.

Nietzsche's Social Theories. A. Fouillée.
Herbert Spencer's Philosophical Testament. T. de Wyzewa.

Revue Chrétienne.—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.
12 frs. 50 c. per ann. May.

Ecclesiastical Evolution. H. Draussin.
Religious Education. L. Trial.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—12, RUE DE LA
VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. May.

The Emperor of Germany and the Poles. Léon Paquér.
Porto Rico and America. G. N. Tricoche.
France and Morocco. With Map. Georges Demanche.
The French Congo. A. M.
The South African War. With Map. C. de Lasalle.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann.
May.

Women of the Fronde. Victor du Bled.
Labour Associations in Germany, 1901. V. Brants.
The Eloquence of Lamartine. Concl. Ferdinand Loisa.
The Belgian Mercantile Marine. G. Lecoite.
Tunis. Florent Everard.
The English Education Bill. Alfred Nerincz.
The Colonial Career of Cecil Rhodes. Jules Leclercq.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.
1 fr. 50 c. May 1.

The Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1682. Contd. C. Davin.
Obedience and Authority. R. P. Constant.
Protestantism and the French People. Contd. Mgr. Justin Fèvre.
France and England in Arabia. With Map. Berros.
Mark Sykes's "Through Five Turkish Provinces." Albert Savine.

May 15.
The Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1682. Contd. C. Davin.
Protestantism and the French People. Contd. Mgr. Justin Fèvre.
Mark Sykes's "Through Five Turkish Provinces." Contd. Albert Savine.

Revue de Paris.—FISHER UNWIN. 60 frs. per ann. May 1.

The Gioconda. G. d'Annunzio.
The Origins of Greece. V. Bérard.
Belgium and the Congo. M. Wilmotte.
An Essay in Direct Government. C. Schefer.

May 15.
Monna Vanna. M. Maeterlinck.
The Transport and Distribution of Energy. L. Houllévigat.
The Mother of Alfred de Vigny. L. Séché.
Pelléas and Mélisande. A. Hallays.
The South African Affair. V. Bérard.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
3 frs. May.

French Indo-China in 1901. E. Lévesqueur.
The Centenary of the Promulgation of the Concordat. Léon Séché.
Crime in France during the Nineteenth Century. Jean Sgnoel.
Russia and the French Wine Industry. E. Halpérine-Kaminsky.
The Laws on the Legion of Honour since 1900. Joseph Durieux.

Revue Socialiste.—27, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. May.
The General Elections. Gustave Rouanet.
Social Ideas and Economic Facts in the Nineteenth Century. Concl. G. Sorel.

The Co-operative Movement in Denmark. N. R. at Ursin.
The Regular Army and the Militia. F. Quay-Cendré.

Revue Universelle.—27, RUE MONTFARNASSE, PARIS. 75 c. May 1.
The Geographical Congress and the Millenary of Oran. Illus. Henri Lorin.

Republic and Monarchy. M. F. Bonnange.
May 15.

Touring in Russia. Illus. Louis Leger.
Russia. With Map and Illus. Jules Legras.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per
ann. May.

The Fifth Congress of the Teachers of Public Secondary Instruction.
Secondary Instruction in Argentina. Émile Bourgeois.
The Posthumous Works of Diderot. Gustave Lanson.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—1, RUE DU FRONTISPICE,
BRUSSELS. 1 fr. 50 c. May.

The Development of Alcoholism in England. Georges de Leener.
The Legal Evolution of Marriage in Spain. Émile Stoquart.
The Rural Exodus to the Towns and the Penal Law. Fernand Urbain.

Université Catholique.—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per
half-year. May.

The Abbey of Bec. R. P. Raguey.
The Manuscripts of Victor Hugo. A. Rochette.
Dr. Geley on Transformism and Spiritualism. Dr. Surbled.
Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcey.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 245, ROME. 25 frs. per ann.
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The Tyranny of Laicism.
Mgr. della Genga and Cardinal Consalvi in Paris, May, 1824.
Patristic Studies.
The American Bishops and Leo XIII.

May 17.
In the Cause of Truth.
Concerning Ecclesiastical Education.

The False Demetrius.
The Christian Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century.

Emporium.—BERGAMO. May.

Contemporary Artists; David Callandra. Illus. F. Thovez.
The Villa Borghese and Its Pictures. Illus. A. J. Rusconi.
Contemporary Writers; Arthur Symonds. With Portraits. U. Ortesi.
Arbiculture. Illus. H. Corvonn.
Wireless Telegraphy. Illus. F. S. di Brazza.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per ann. May 1.
The First of May. E. de Amicis.
Garibaldi and the Art of War. G. Cadolini.
The Love of Flowers. Paola Lombroso.
D. Callandra and the Monument to Prince Amedeo. Illus. A. M. Pastore.
Emigration and Colonial Policy. E. Ruspoli.
Colonial Expansion and Emigration. F. Nobili-Vitelleschi.
My Recollections of Spiritualism. Senator P. Blaserna.
May 16.

Garibaldi and the Art of War. Contd. G. Cadolini.
Contemporary German Literature. Barbara Allason
Modern Problems. Prof. A. Chiappelli.
Constantinople. Illus. Prince B. Odesscalchi.
D'Annunzio's "Francesca." S. Sighele.
Parties and Groups in the Italian Chamber. Prof. D. Zanichelli.
The Vine Crisis in Piedmont. Maggiorino Ferraris.

Nuova Parola.—VIA DEL MORTARO 23, ROME. 18 frs. per ann.
May 15.

The Mission of the Twentieth Century. Prof. T. G. Tepper.
Maurice Maeterlinck. With Portrait. Reader.
Fortune. M. Maeterlinck.
The Mission of Italy. G. Cimballi.
Marie Bashkirtseff. T. Trebia.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann.
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The Dominicans and the Origins of the Inquisition. G. Vitali.
The Anglo-Roman Pastoral. Lord Halifax.
German Interests in China. F. Cerone.
Notes on the Causes of the South African War. Esme Howard.
The Problem of the Holy Winding Sheet. C. Bassi.
May 16.
Parliament and Class Representation. F. Nunziante.

The Duchesse de Berri. G. Grabinski.
Islamism at Tripoli. A. Malvezzi.
The Action of Woman on Society. S. di P. R.

Rivista Internazionale.—VIA TORRE ARGENTINE 76, ROME. May.
The Recent Apostolic Letter of Leo XIII. and its Social Importance.
Prof. G. Toniolo.

The Banking System of the Argentine Republic. Prof. E. Lorini.
Italian Emigration to South Germany. Prof. P. Pisani.
The Labour of Women and Children. Dr. A. Cantono.

Rivista Moderna.—VIA MILANO 37, ROME. May 1.
The First of May in Actual Life. XXX.
Ships of War. N. Morasso.
Concerning Spiritualism. A. Tanfani.

Rivista Musicale Italiana.—FRATELLI BOCCA, TURIN. L4, 50. No. 2.
Early Italian Music. Contd. O. Chilesotti.
Gluck's "Echo and Narcisse." J. Thiersot.
The Music and the Melodrama of the Court of the Medici. C. Lozzi.
Sound in Music. G. Zambiasi.
A. Franchetti's "Germania." L. Torchi.
Wagner's Operas. V. Tomassini.

Riforma Sociale.—TURIN. May 15.
The Social Function of "Ragioneria." C. Ghidiglia.
The Distribution of Representation in Italy. Prof. G. Arangio-Ruiz.
The American Peril. F. Flora.

Rivista per le Signorine.—MILAN. 12.50 frs. per ann. May.
A New Work on Dante. E. Donadoni.
The Malady of the Day. Miranda.

La Settimana.—NAPLES. May.
The Jews and the Republic of Venice. P. Molmenti.
The Sealed Fountain. Matilde Serao.
Genius and Madness. G. Fioretti.

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Ciudad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID.
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The Formula of the Union of Catholics. C. M. Saenz.
Final Causes and Science. Z. Martinez-Nuñez.
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TRAVEL AND RECREATION.*

HIGH MOUNTAIN RESORTS IN THE AUSTRIAN ALPS.

By A. DE BURGH.

SOME years ago while perusing the work of an eminent medical man I came to the following passage:—"In most, if not in all cases of illness, even in long standing or chronic cases, pure air does more towards healing and curing than any medicine, than any dietary regulations, than any nursing, and in combination with the latter its effect is most satisfactory."

There can be no doubt that pure air is a most powerful restorer of broken-down constitutions, and mountain air on account of its great purity and its invigorating qualities is of peculiar efficacy.

It is for this reason that people, not only invalids, but also those who have only a short time of the year at their disposal wherein to seek the necessary rest from the toil of many months, should make a careful selection of the places in which to spend their time of rest and recreation.

It is the intention of the writer of this paper to offer a guide to some of the most beautiful mountain resorts in Europe, and he feels that this will be the more welcome as the places here mentioned are less known than they deserve, and lie more or less outside of the beaten track.

From Landeck, a station on the Arlberg railway, a carriage road leads over the Stelvio Pass at an elevation of over 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. This road is one of the most interesting in Europe. Here in the midst of the mountain giants of the Ortler group the traveller finds hotel accommodation second to none. The Trafoi Hotel, 5,000 feet above the level of the sea; the Sulden Hotel, 6,000 feet; the Baths of Bormio, 4,500

feet (these are on the southern slope of the Stelvio in Italian territory), are only a few, but also the best known, and in every respect first-class. Terms are moderate. One of the advantages of these high mountain resorts is their easy access. Landeck can be reached from London in twenty-eight hours, and Trafoi thence in twelve hours. The road the visitor travels affords an ever varying panorama of the most exquisite and grand mountain scenery. The traveller may change the route back, and in about nine hours can get to Meran, the renowned watering-place, already very popular amongst English and Americans.

Landeck, more than 2,400 feet above the sea level, is a romantically situated town and is a summer and winter resort. The Hotel Post is one of the best hostels in Tyrol. The magnificent Finstermünz road leads from here into the Engadine. In this neighbourhood on the northern slope of the beautiful Fernpass is Lermoos, nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, an ideal resort for repose in the midst of lovely scenery.

Near Bozen is the Mendel, over 4,000 feet high, with the first-class Hotel Penegal. It can be reached in about four hours from that town. Here is also a road into the Dolomite district, with the celebrated Karersee Hotel near the Rosengarten.

Further south we have the Valsugana with charming Roncigno, a bathing and health resort, very popular for its beautiful situation, 1,600 feet above the sea level, which can be reached from Trent by rail. The waters

THE THERMAL BATHS AND MUD BATHS OF BORMIO,

Upper Valtellina, Province of Sondrio (Italy), in the high Alps, not far from Trafoi. Open from May to October. Situated on the Southern slope of the Stelvio at a height of 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. Hot Springs from 98° to 100° Fahrenheit. Bormio rivals the renowned Wildbad, Gastein, Ragatz, and Brennerbad. The efficacy of the hot baths and mud baths of Bormio, known as far back as the time of Pliny, has ever since been assured in the following maladies:—

All kinds of articular and muscular rheumatism (not accompanied by fever), gout, sciatica, and other kinds of neuralgia, longstanding inflammation of the joints, painful clacities, long standing muscular stiffness, chronic irritation of the womb and annexed organs, neurasthenia not too advanced. Chemically, almost the same as the hot springs of Loubche in Switzerland; the waters of Bormio are also recommended in the form of prolonged baths for eczema and other cutaneous affections of a chronic nature. Pension from 9 to 12 francs per day. Reached by the Stelvio Pass from Landeck and Meran, and from the Engadine over the Bernina Pass, from Italy, from Como to Sondrio and thence by Diligence.—Address for particulars, the DIRECTOR, BORMIO, or the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*.

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THE HOTELS TRAFOI & KARERSEE.

These new Hotels are fitted with all Modern Comforts, Electric Lighting, Steam Heating, Baths, etc.

The Hotels are easily accessible by carriage. They have their own Postal and Telegraphic Station and regular Omnibus communication with the nearest railway stations: Bozen, Meran, and Landeck, which lie on the line of the principal European routes, and have the best express-train connections. Church of England Service at the hotels. See "Where to Stay."

For terms, etc., address: A. ABEL, Secretary, Meran, Tyrol; or, DIRECTOR, Trafoi Hotel, and Karersee Hotel; or to the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*.

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BREGENZ ON THE LAKE.—Sailing, Fishing, beautiful Excursions. The Bregenz Forest, idyllic, romantic, and Alpine mountain scenery.

DORNBERN: Hotel Weiss, with every modern comfort.

BLUDENZ: Bludenz Hof, first-class hotel.

SCHRUNS: Pension and Hotel Stern, Hotel Loewe.

BRAND: Pension Seesaplana, Hotel Beck.

The above hotels are situated in beautiful valleys, and are centres for excursions; especially suitable for longer sojourns as summer health resorts.

(Railway Station 19 miles from Trento Junction.)

RONCEGNO (AUSTRIA—South Tyrol).

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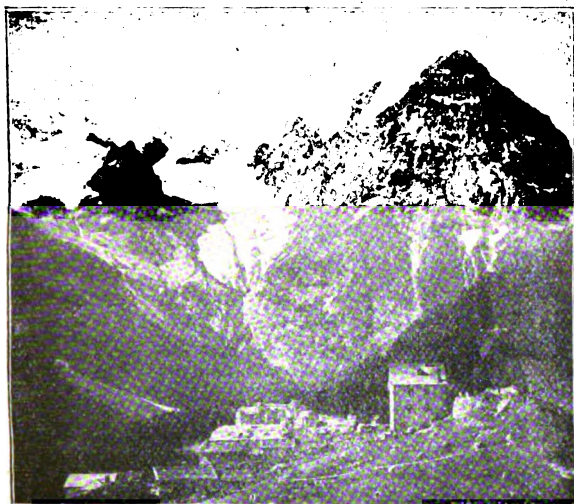
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* Information about Austria and the Tyrol, or about any places advertised in these pages, will be given by the Travel Editor, "Review of Reviews," and inquiries about any other parts will be sent to the right quarter.



The Trafoi Hotel.

are very efficacious in anæmia, chlorosis, etc. (arsenic-iron springs). The establishment is one of the best conducted in Southern Tyrol. Roncagno may well be called a health and a pleasure resort. Levico-Vetriolo is also in this pretty valley.

In the Inn valley the Achensee (3,000 feet), reached by rail from Jenbach, and Gnadenwald (2,700 feet), near Hall, should be mentioned.

Kitzbühel, with the English pension "Castle Lehenberg," Igls near Innsbruck, and the latter, the capital of Tyrol, are also pleasant mountain resorts, respectively 2,300, 2,900, and 1,800 feet above the level of the sea.

On the Brenner there are Brennerbad and Gossensass (about 4,000 and 3,000 feet above the sea level). Both are well situated and have the very best hotel accommodation; the former boasts of mineral springs similar to those of Gastein, and a grand new hotel is just about to be opened (July 1st).

The Puster valley, reached by rail from Franzensfeste on the Brenner railway, possesses also some renowned

HOTEL IGLERHOF, above Innsbruck.

Splendidly appointed first-class hotel, situated above Innsbruck, near the Lake of Lans, in midst of beautiful pine forests. Excellent air. Can be reached from Innsbruck by steam-tramway. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught spent some weeks at this hotel the summer before last, and expressed their great satisfaction, and promised to repeat their visit.

Address—A. ZIMMER, Igls, near Innsbruck.

SUMMER RESORTS IN SOUTHERN TYROL.

MERAN.—The best known and world-famed health resort. Perfect climate, dry and sunny; excellent hotels and pensions. Grand sport grounds for races, lawn tennis, football, etc. Golf links will soon be established. Theatre, concerts, dances, etc. Reached by rail from Bozen.

RIVA.—On the beautiful Lake of Garda. Semi-tropical climate; olives, oranges, etc., cultivated in the open air. Sailing, rowing, and fishing. Beautiful excursions. Reached from Mori on the Southern Railway by a local line through some of the most interesting scenery. Steamers from Riva to Desenzano and to Peschiera for Milan and Venice.

MENDEL PASS.—Magnificent mountain scenery. Reached from Bozen by rail and carriage.

TRENT.—Ancient city of great historical interest. Hotel Imperial excellent. Excursion by rail into the Valsugana with renowned Roncagno and its iron-arsenic natural waters; recommended in cases of anæmia, malaria, etc.

THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.

Garmisch, Partenkirchen, Oberammergau & Hohenschwangau. Reached from Munich by rail, or from Zirl or Landeck, in the Inn Valley, by diligence and carriage. The land of the magnificent palaces of the late Bavarian King Louis II. Scenery unsurpassed in natural beauty, mountain-lakes, great forests, excellent roads. The Castle of Neuschwanstein, unique in its grandeur, Linderhof, Hohenschwangau Castle, etc., etc. The tour from Munich to Innsbruck, via Garmisch or Hohenschwangau, shows an ever-changing panorama of lovely scenery. The country of the Passion plays, of wood carvers, of violin makers. Garmisch an ideal summer resort. Villa Bader, an English Pension, a home from home. Hotel Schwansee at the foot of the hill, which is crowned by Neuschwanstein, near the Alp lake, etc. First-class. Moderate terms.—Address, PROPRIETORS, or the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*.

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The Austrian Alps.

Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr in Tyrol.

Address:—Central Bureau des Landesverbandes, Meinhartstrasse 14, Innsbruck.

Verein für Fremdenverkehr für Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein.

Address—BUREAU FREMDENVERKEHR, BREGENZ;

LANDESVERBAND FÜR FREMDENVERKEHR IN SALZBURG

for the Salzkammergut, Ischl, Gastein.

Or, address for all, "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

THE above Associations, which have been officially established for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the travelling public, are always glad to render the best information respecting Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Lake of Constance, Liechtenstein and the Bavarian Highlands. They advise as to hotels, winter and summer resorts, mineral springs, etc., and also about journeys, mountain excursions, guides and expenses, etc., and forward pamphlet, terms, etc., free.

The following places and resorts, spring, etc., are especially recommended—**INNSBRUCK.** Excellent hotels, sunshine, beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood.

LANDECK, on the Arlberg Railway. Mild winters, splendid hotel accommodation. Fine excursions.

GOSENSASS, on the Brenner. Ideal centre for mountain-eering. Hotels faultless.

SALZBURG. Highly recommended for spring sojourn. First-class musical and theatrical entertainments. Excursions to Königsee and Gastein. Excellent hotels.

THE DOLOMITES, most magnificent Alpine scenery. Excellent Hotels, Karersee Hotel, etc. Reached from Bozen.

THE PUSTERTHAL (Valley of the Puster), with lovely Toblach at the entrance of the Ampezzo Dolomite District, Südbahn Hotel, excellent, further up the valley, near Windisch Matrei, the private Hotel, Castle of Weissenstein, unique in its beauty.

ACHENSEE, reached by rail from Jenbach, in the Inn Valley. Charming Alpine lake. Hotel Scholastika and others. Lovely excursions on land and water.

BRIXEN, lovely sheltered situation, pure air. Cold water cure establishment of renown. First-class Hotel (Elephant). Very moderate.

TRENT, interesting old town. Hotel Imperial, finest hotel in the Italian part of Southern Tyrol. Beautiful surroundings, Valsugana, Sarea Valley, Lake of Garda, etc.

SPRING AND SUMMER TOURS TO THE AUSTRIAN ALPINE PROVINCES, AND THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.

THE Tyrolean Correspondent of the *Review of Reviews* has made special arrangements with the authorities, administrations and hotel proprietors of the above Provinces, for the reception and entertainment of ladies and gentlemen who wish to form parties during the ensuing year, for tours into the picturesque and interesting parts of Southern Europe. The Correspondent does not intend arranging so-called personally conducted tours, but would be glad to become one of a party, and place his experience and knowledge of the country to the best advantage of those who would associate with him. First part England in the middle of August.—For particulars, address the "TRAVEL EDITOR," *Review of Reviews*, London.

MORI-ARCO-RIVA,

On the Lake of Garda Local Railway.

Travellers to and from Italy should not fail to make the tour over the local railway, which leads from Mori to the Lago di Garda, one of the loveliest lakes in Europe. The journey takes about an hour and a half, and the railway passes through extraordinarily beautiful scenery, of which the Lake of Loppio forms the centre.

The variety of landscape is quite astonishing. Both Arco, with its old ruined castle, and Riva, picturesquely situated on the north side of the lake, are well worth a visit. Mori is a station on the Southern Railway, Brenner section, just below Rovereto.

When breaking the journey to Italy here, the tour is continued by steamer on the Lake of Garda, South to Desenzano, for Milan, or *via* Peschiera to Verona and Venice.

resorts, of which Toblach occupies the first position. It lies 3,600 feet above the level of the sea at the entrance of the lovely Ampezzo valley. The Südbahn Hotel was for some time the home of the late Empress Frederick. It is a hostelry in every way up to date. The excursions from this centre are varied and exquisite. Cortina d'Ampezzo is easily reached by carriage.

Near Windisch Matrei stands the feudal castle of Weissenstein, a well preserved and beautiful pile, which is now a private hotel. This establishment is so conducted that the visitor cannot but feel at home at once; elegance and comfort are combined. The castle is much visited by English people.

Before we conclude our paper we must refer to one of the finest high mountain resorts in the Brenta-Dolomites, Madonna di Campiglio, 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, frequently called the Tyrolese St. Moritz. Season from June 1st to September 30th. The Hotel des Alpes is a first-class establishment. Madonna di Campiglio can be best reached from Trent, and the road is one of the most romantic in Europe. Time, about eight hours.

We by no means wish to give our readers the impression that this paper is exhaustive, but the resorts here mentioned are personally known to the writer and can be strongly recommended.

WHERE TO STAY.**AUSTRIA.**

ACHENSEE: Hotel Scholastika. On a beautiful Alpine lake. First-class. Reached from Jenbach, near Innsbruck, by rail.

BOZEN, near: Grand Hotel, Penegal. Over 4,000 feet above the sea, on the Mendel. In every respect first-class.

BREGENZ: Hotel Montfort. On the Lake of Constance. Best situation. First-class. Moderate charges.

DOLOMITES: Hotel Karersee. The finest position in the world-famed Dolomites. Reached from Bozen.

GOSENSASS: Hotel Gröbner. On the Brenner railway. Excellent centre for excursions. Summer and winter resort.

INNSBRUCK: Hotel Tirol. Near the station. Open all the year. Headquarters of English and Americans in the Austrian Alps. Vice-consul and chaplain.

INNSBRUCK, near: Iglerhof, in Igls. Reached by steam tram. Season from May to September. Lovely woods with shady walks. Lake bathing, etc.

KITZBUHEL: Castle of Lehenberg. English pension charmingly situated. Bathing in a lake near by. Lovely excursions.

LANDECK: Hotel zur Post, Arlberg Railway. Tourist centre to the Stelvio Pass, etc.

MERAN: Hotel Archduke John (Erzherzog Johann). One of the most perfect hotels in Tyrol. Patronised by royalty. Moderate terms. Semi-tropical gardens.

MERAN: Hotel Meranerhof. First-class. Fine gardens. Marble vestibule.

RIVA: Palast Hotel Lido. On the beautiful Lake of Garda. First-class. Moderate charges. Lovely situation, with semi-tropical vegetation. Charming gardens. Sailing and boating.

RONCEGNO: Bathing Establishment in the Valsugana. One hour from Trent. Open May to October. Iron-arsenic natural waters, recommended in cases of anaemia, malaria, skin diseases and feminine disorders.

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Full particulars from Town Clerk, Pwllheli.



Road over the Stelvio Pass.

SALZBURG: Hotel Bristol. Excellently situated near the Mirabel Gardens and the Theatre. First-class. Latest improvements. R. Fleischmann, formerly proprietor of the Hotel de Nile, Cairo.

TOBLACH: Hotel Südbahn. Junction of Puster and Ampezzo Valleys. Unsurpassed in natural beauty. Best hotel in district. Patronised by the late Empress Frederick, etc.

TRAFOL: Hotel Trafal. Nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the Ortler mountains. First-class. In the midst of Tyrol's highest peaks.

TRENT: Imperial Hotel Trento. One of the finest and best hotels in Southern Tyrol. Open all the year.

WINDISCH MATREI: Weissenstein Castle. Private hotel, near Windisch Matrei, Tyrol (3,410 ft.). Splendidly situated, elegantly furnished. First-class throughout.

BAYARIA.

GARMISCH: Villa Bader. The centre of the Bavarian Alps. The only pension kept by an English lady.

HOHENSCHWANGAU: Hotel Schwansee. Near the celebrated Castle of Neuschwanstein, the Alp-lake, etc. First-class. Moderate terms. Lovely excursions.

LINDAU: Hotel Bayerischer Hof. On the lovely lake of Constance. First-class hotel, beautiful situation, grand centre for excursions.

OBERRAMMERGAU: Bavarian Highlands. Comfortable and well-furnished Rooms to Let for the Summer months. Beautiful situation, balconies with view of mountains, etc. Private Family House. GEORGE LANG, Oberammergau.

BRITTANY.

PARAMÉ: Bristol Palace Hotel. Sunshine and Sea.

ITALY.

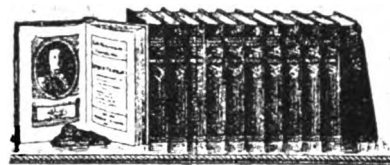
BORMIO: Thermal Baths and Mud Baths. Situated 4,500 feet above the level of the sea on the southern slope of the Stelvio Pass, High Alps. Near Trafoi. Hot Springs like those of Gastein. Moderate charges. Hotels first-class.

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